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The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, June 25, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BURY.—On June 22, 1930, at Temora, Connel, Argyll, the wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER CLAUDE D. BURY, Royal Navy, of a son.

DRAGE.—On June 23, 1930, at Bylands, near Bassingstoke, to ESTD, wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER CHARLES HARDINGE DRAGE, R.N.—a son.

ELLIOTT.—On June 23, 1930, at 38, Shinfield-road, Reading, to JANET M. (*née* Payne) and T. C. ELLIOTT—a son.

FOTHERGILL.—On June 22, 1930, at Ambleside, Westmorland, to PHYLLIS (*née* Watkinson), wife of DR. F. L. FOTHERGILL—a son.

GAUNTLETT.—On June 23, 1930, at Shanghai, China, to HILDA, wife of ERIC GERALD GAUNTLETT, C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.—a son.

HOSKING.—On June 22, 1930, at Nampralthe, Probus, Cornwall, to PHYLLIS, wife of W. LORY HOSKING—a daughter.

LAKE.—On June 22, 1930, at Karachi, to PHYLLIS, wife of MAJOR E. A. W. LAKE, 2nd Bn. The Baluch Regiment—a son.

McKINLAY.—On June 21, 1930, at Frontenex, Geneva, to KATHLEEN, wife of K. G. McKINLAY—a son.

MUNTZ.—On June 12, 1930, at Simla, to NURSE (*née* Bird), wife of CAPTAIN A. G. S. MUNTZ, Indian Army—a son (prematire).

NEWALL.—On June 23, 1930, at Walton Leigh, Addlestone, Surrey, to OLIVE, wife of AIR VICE-MARSHAL CYRIL NEWALL—a son.

POOL.—On June 23, 1930, at Boscombe Lodge, 45, Finchley-road, N.W., the wife of GORDON D. POOL, of a daughter.

RITCHIE.—On June 22, 1930, at Ty Bryn, Wells, Somerset, to VIOLET, wife of the REV. A. F. RITCHIE—a daughter.

ROSE.—On June 21, 1930, to LOIS, wife of CANON A. C. W. ROSE, The Vicarage, Brighton—a son.

SPRAGUE.—On June 22, 1930, at a nursing home, to HELENA, wife of S. W. SPRAGUE, 20, Carlton-mansions, Maida Vale, W.—a son.

SWINEY.—On June 24, 1930, at 6a, St. Charles-square, W.10, to MOLLY (*née* Meyrick-Jones), wife of R. F. T. SWINEY—a son (both doing well).

TAYLOR.—On June 23, 1930, at 25, Banbury-road Oxford, to GRETA, wife of CLAUDE DE WARRENNE TAYLOR, Student, Hertford College—a daughter.

TREHERNE THOMAS.—On June 23, 1930, at 18, Chelsea Park-gardens, SALLIE, wife of CEDRIC TREHERNE THOMAS, of a son.

WAGSTAFF.—On June 22, 1930, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to DOROTHY MARGARET (*née* McRobie), wife of Percival Wagstaff Durham—a son.

WARRACK.—On June 22, 1930, at 28, Wellington-square, S.W.3, to JACYNTH and GUY WARRACK—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BEAL : RAPKIN.—On June 21, 1930, at St. Michael's Church, Ashford, Middlesex, HENRY CHARLES CARE BEAL, of Finchley, to HELENA MARY RAPKIN, of Ashford.

BRADBURY : WARD.—On June 23, 1930, at St. Michael's Church, Bournemouth, by the Rev. Canon E. Moor, M.A., HERBERT TURNER BRADBURY, of "Tapton Lodge," Sheffield, to FLORENCE WARD (*née* Heyworth), of Oak Park, Manchester-road, Sheffield.

CROW : DAVY.—On May 10, 1930, at St. George's, Hanover-square, W., by the Rev. Prebendary Thicknesse, WILLIAM KOBERT CROW, of Durban, to ELSIE DAVY.

FISHER : LARGE.—On June 23, 1930, at St. Bartholomew-the-Great, by Canon E. S. Savage, Rector, SUBLIEUT. HUBERT HOLDRICH FISHER, Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham, to BARBARA CHRISTABEL LARGE, only daughter of Mrs. Winefride Fisher, 25, The Avenue, W.4.

FORBES-WATSON : KIDDELL-MONROE.—On June 24, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, R. F. FORBES-WATSON, 5th Fusiliers, to LALEAH AILSA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. KIDDELL-MONROE, of Nairn, Scotland.

MARKS : HUDSON.—On June 21, 1930, at All Saints', Milford-on-Sea, Hants, by the Rev. W. Grant, of Harpenden, and the Rev. Hulme, of Pennington, ROBERT NEVILLE VALENTINE MARKS, elder son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Marks, of Milford-on-Sea, to EDITH JOYCE CORRIE HUDSON, only child of Major-General Corrie Hudson, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., K.H.S., I.M.S., and Mrs. Corrie Hudson.

MOORE : COUPER.—On June 21, 1930, at Westbourne, Glasgow, by the Rev. S. G. MacLennan, Rosebum, Edinburgh, assisted by the Rev. A. W. Burnet, of Westbourne, WILLIAM MOORE, C.A., London, only son of the late Mr. Geo. F. Moore and of Mrs. Moore, Lorne House, Kilmarnock, to JEAN MAITLAND, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. SINCLAIR COUPER, Princes-gardens, Glasgow, W.2.

MORTIMORE : ACKLAND.—On June 21, 1930, at the Parish Church, Ermington, by the Vicar (the Rev. H. J. Gulley, M.A.), WILLIAM RICHARD, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. MORTIMORE, of Modbury, to NANCY WILHELMINA, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. ACKLAND, Thornham, Ermington, S. Devon.

NEWMAN : HENDERSON.—On June 21, 1930, at St. Mary Magdalene Church, Torquay, ROBERT BEECHEY NEWMAN, of Bournemouth, to HILDA BEATRICE HENDERSON, of Stoke, Plymouth. By licence.

PAGE : TAYLOR.—On June 23, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Wanstead, by the Rev. F. E. Croydon, ARTHUR FRANCIS PAGE, third son of Mr. and Mrs. PAGE, of Chigwell, Essex, to NORAH MARION FRANCES, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. TAYLOR, of Cambridge Park, Wanstead, Essex. (California (Wilmington) papers, please copy.)

PENNELL : COOPER.—On June 18, 1930, at St. Anne's Church, Kew, by Rev. Stuart Biddlecombe, Licentiate of Worcester College, Oxford, Rev. H. Reg. PENNELL, 161, Kew-road, Richmond, to WINIFRED PHYLLIS, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN RAVEN COOPER, 56, Wellesley-road, Gunnersbury, W.

SAMSON : PEARSON.—On June 24, 1930, at the Parish Church, Broadstone, Dorset, by the Rev. G. D. Archer, WALTER MACPHERSON SAMSON, elder son of the late Samuel Samson, of Southside, Altrincham, Cheshire, to MARGARET LUCY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. VINCENT H. PEARSON, of Gracedieu, Broadstone, Dorset.

DEATHS

BEAUCHAMP.—On June 23, 1930, LOUISA MARY, eldest daughter of the late J. S. BEAUCHAMP, late of Hurst, Twyford, Berks.

BELL.—On June 22, 1930, RALPH MARSLAND BELL, late of Gillingham, Dorset, Colonel (retired), Indian Army, aged 84.

BUCKLEY.—On June 24, 1930, CYNTHIA BUCKLEY, beloved daughter of the late Edmund Fraser Buckley, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, and Mrs. Buckley, Acland-road, Dorchester, aged 24.

CHADWICK.—On June 21, 1930, in Melbourne, Australia, JOHN WM. CHADWICK, elder son of Charles Chadwick, M.D., late of Leeds, aged 80.

CLOUGH.—On June 23, 1930, at sunset, at Francis House, Tiverton, VERNON CLOUGH, housemaster and assistant chaplain, Blundell's School, dearly loved husband of Molly Clough, aged 41. Funeral, Blundell's School chapel, 3 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

COLLINS.—On June 22, 1930, at Vellore, West Overcliff-drive, Bournemouth, WILLIAM FREDERICK COLLINS. Interment Lansdown Cemetery, Bath, to-morrow (Thursday), 2 p.m.

COOMBS.—On June 23, 1930, by reason of accident on Newmarket road, HERBERT HUGH NOYTON COOKE, only son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cooke, of The Rectory, Shillingstone, Dorset, in his 27th year. Funeral, Shillingstone, Dorset, Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

DOHERTY.—On June 21, 1930, at West Malvern, LUCY, widow of REV. A. P. DOHERTY, aged 84. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), Preston Ledbury, 3 o'clock.

DOWNEY.—On June 20, 1930, after many years of suffering patiently borne, COLLEY, dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. STEPHEN RICHARD DOWNEY, of Old Roshain, Sussex. Funeral 3.45 p.m., at the Parish Church, Warlingham, Surrey, to-day (Wednesday). Cars meet 2.30 p.m. train from Victoria at Upper Warlingham Station.

DRABBLE.—On June 19, 1930, at 28, South-road, Hythe, JAMES HENRY DRABBLE, dearly beloved husband of Elizabeth Agnes Macfarlane, formerly of Scotstounhill and Helensburgh.

FAIRBAIRN.—On June 22, 1930, suddenly, WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, of Beauchamps, Milford-on-Sea, aged 61. Funeral 2.30, Milford-on-Sea, to-morrow (Thursday).

FARMER.—On June 18, 1930, at Sandyke, Amberley, Glos, after short illness, LUCY DOREEN FARMER.

GLEZ.—On June 23, 1930, at 181, Maida Vale, after a short illness, WALTER GEZ. Funeral, St. Marylebone Cemetery, 3.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

GIBBONS.—On June 23, 1930, at 9, Parkfield-road, Liverpool, KATE MARION GIBBONS, elder daughter of the late Thomas B. Gibbons, of Liverpool, aged 71 years. No flowers, by request.

GRAHAM SMITH.—On June 23, 1930, at Melrose, 15, Shoot-up Hill, N.W.2, after a short illness, SIR ISRAEL G[illegible], SECRETARY of the British Academy, in his 67th year. Funeral will leave for Willesden Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road, N.W., to-morrow (Thursday) at 11 o'clock. Prayers the same evening at the above address at 8.30.

GREEN.—On June 21, 1930, in Kenya, HELEN MARGARET, only child of REV. FRANK G. and MRS. GREEN, aged 2 years, 6 months.

HARTMANN.—On June 24, 1930, the result of a motor accident, NORMAN CHARLES, son of the late CHARLES A. HARTMANN and dearly loved nephew and adopted son of the late Frederick H. Hartmann and Mrs. Hartmann, of 13, Regent's Park-terrace N.W.1, in his 33rd year. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium, Saturday, 11.30.

HUGHES.—On June 3, 1930, following an operation, VERNON HUGH HUGHES, A.R.I.B.A., of 228, East Seventy Second New York, U.S.A., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Hughes, of Folkestone, aged 39. He is survived by his wife. On the outbreak of the World-War served as an officer in the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Royal Flying Corps. Decorated with the Italian Silver Medal of Honour for Military Valour.

IRVING.—On June 22, 1930, passed away peacefully, the REV. T. JOHNSTONE IRVING, M.A., of Naples, Italy.

KITTEE.—On June 22, 1930, at The Gate House, Elvington, Sevenoaks, MARY ANN KITTER, widow of GEORGE KITTER, aged 84 years.

DEATHS (continued)

MACKAY.—On June 23, 1930, at Orchard Dene, Bourne End, after a long illness most patiently borne, GEORGE ROGER MACKAY, deeply loved husband of Florence Mackay, in his 38th year.

McLELLAND.—On June 23, 1930, at 37, Marino-road, Prestwick, THOMAS MCLELLAND (formerly of Sanchez, Santo Domingo, W.I.), in his 85th year.

MACONOCHIE.—On June 22, 1930, at Aventoun, Linlithgow, CHARLES CORNELIUS MACONOCHIE, of Aventoun, K.C., C.B.E., Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles (retired), third son of Robert Blair Maconochie, of Gattonside. Funeral service at St. Michael's Church, Linlithgow, to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by special request.

MACPHERSON.—On June 23, 1930, ALAN MACPHERSON, of King's Well, Cheltenham, late Judge of County Court, Circuit 53, second son of the late Allan Macpherson, of Blairgowrie, in his 74th year. Funeral at Christ Church, Cheltenham, 2.45 p.m. on Friday.

MERTON.—On June 24, 1930, at 14, Montague-square, W., HELEN MERTON, widow of E. E. Merton, in her 71st year. Funeral service (first part) at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday). No flowers by request.

MORRISH.—On June 23, 1930, at Langhurst, Horsham, SARA NASH MORRISH, widow of Sir T. Buxton Morrish, and daughter of the late C. T. Gabriel, of Strea'ham, in her 86th year. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m. Train leaves Waterloo Station (Main Line) at 2 p.m. The first part of the service will be held at Warnham Church at 12.45 p.m. It was her desire that there should be no flowers. Any friends wishing to show their affection can do so by sending a small donation to the Horsham Hospital or the Ranyard Mission, Russell-square, in both of which institutions she was deeply interested.

MURRAY.—On June 22, 1930, at a nursing home, Southampton, of pneumonia, JAMES ROBERTSON MURRAY, M.B.E., Inspector-General, Consular Service.

NORTON.—On June 22, 1930, at 23, Old Orchard-road, Eastbourne, ROSE NORTON, fourth daughter of the late Edward Norton, of Diss, Norfolk, aged 84. Funeral St. John's Church, Crowborough, 2 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

PEPPER.—On June 23, 1930, at Danehill Lodge, Danehill, Sussex, CLARA FRANCES, of The Elms, St. Paul's-avenue, Cricklewood, widow of JOHN JOSEPH PEPPER. Service at St. Gabriel's Church, Cricklewood, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2 p.m.; interment at the Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune Green-road, at 2.30 p.m.

PICKWOAD.—On June 22, 1930, passed away peacefully, under the devoted care and nursing of the Sisters, at St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill, EDITH PICKWOAD, daughter of the late Edwin Pickwoad, in her 79th year.

RIPPON.—On June 23, 1930, at Longueville, Park-drive, Huddersfield, JOSEPH RIPPON, the dearly loved husband of Elizabeth Rippon, aged 66. Interment in Edgerton Cemetery, Huddersfield, to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon.

ROBINSON.—On June 22, 1930, at a London nursing home, BRIDGET EMMA, eldest daughter of the late GEORGE ROBINSON, of Green Lane, Dalston, Cumberland.

ROCKLIFFE.—On June 23, 1930, at Selloke, Heasle, WILLIAM CRAVEN, beloved husband of AGNES S. ROCKLIFFE, aged 81.

ROST.—On June 23, 1930, at 164, West-hill, Putney, LIEUT.-COLONEL ERNEST REINHOLD ROST, O.B.E., K.I.H., M.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., late Indian Medical Service, aged 58. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Thursday), at 10 a.m.

SANDERSON.—On June 24, 1930, at South Lodge, Uckfield, PREBENDARY EDWARD SANDERSON, late Rector of Uckfield, aged 90. Funeral at Uckfield Parish Church on Friday, at 2.30 p.m.

SCOTT.—On June 20, 1930, at Dunimarle, Claridge, Natal, the REV. JAMES SCOTT.

SELBY-LOWNDES.—On June 24, 1930, at 98, Lansdown-place, Hove, LAURA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late REV. C. W. SELBY-LOWNDES, Rector of North Crawley, Bucks. Funeral at North Crawley to-morrow (Thursday), at 12.30.

SEYMOUR.—On June 21, 1930, owing to an accident, MAJOR MONTAGUE H. SEYMOUR, 2nd/10th Gurkha Rifles (retired), aged 50. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 o'clock. Flowers to John Barker's, Kensington.

THOMAS.—On June 20, 1930, at Colwinston Vicarage, Rev. ROBERT CURRE THOMAS, last representative in the male line of the ancient family of Thomas or Herbert, of Llanmihangel, Tregroes, and Pwllywrach, Glamorgan.

THORNE.—On June 17, 1930, at Lausanne, EMMELINE WOODWARD THORNE, of Greenock, Scotland.

THYNNE.—On June 22, 1930, EVELYN AGNETA, wife of WM. F. G. THYNNE, of 12, St. James-road, Tunbridge Wells. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), Tunbridge Wells Cemetery, at 1.30.—(No flowers, by her request.)

WARREN.—On June 21, 1930, at Durban, S. Africa, after a long illness, RICHARD AUGUSTUS, son of the late MAJ.-GEN. RICHARD WARREN, R.E., and dearly loved husband of Alice Warren, aged 68.

WEBB.—On June 23, 1930, at a nursing home, Boscombe, ARTHUR CECIL WEBB, aged 68 years. Service at St. Augustin's Church, Bournemouth, at 1 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday), followed by interment at Wimborne-road Cemetery.

WHITE.—On June 22, 1930, at 51, King Henry's-road, N.W., ROBERT WHITE, in his 80th year. Service to-morrow (Thursday), at Regent-square Presbyterian Church (near King's Cross), at 2.30 p.m. Interment at West Norwood Cemetery, about 3.40 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

BLOIS-TURNER.—In ever-loving memory of our dearest AUNT ADA, who fell asleep on June 24,1927.—LIZZIE and DOROTHY.

FULTON.—FORREST FULTON, K.B., K.C., Recorder of London, 1900-1922, died June 25, 1925. And of SOPHIE, his wife, died Dec. 25, 1928.

NICHOLSON.—In dear memory of JOHN NICHOLSON, Lieut., Royal Navy;, attached R.A.F., killed while flying off H.M.S. "Courageous" at Malta on June 25, 1928. Greatly loved.

FUNERAL

D'ARCY.—The Requiem Mass for COMTE D'ARCY is unavoidably postponed to Saturday, July 5. Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-street, W., at 11 a.m.

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PERSONAL

D.O.—But why; either you have or haven't.—C.S.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MAJOR T. H. and Mrs. BATTYE, of Peshawar, and Mr. and Mrs. L. HOYLE, of Bombay, wish to return THANKS for kind sympathy and for beautiful flowers sent for their mother., the late Mrs. J. H. Battye.

£4 REWARD.—LOST, on 19th June, between Olympia, West End, and Kensington, ENAMEL BROOCH, set Pearls and Diamonds.—Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND RING LOST between Hanover-square Oxford-street, 23rd. Finder well rewarded; return to Marsh, 1, Stanley-gardens, W.11.

LOST, GOLD VANITY CASE, set sapphires, June 22nd, between Marqate-Kingsgate. Handsome reward. —Janesich, 179, New Bond-street, W.1.

THE GOVERNORS of the STAR and GARTER HOME for Disabled Sailors and Soldiers, Richmond, Surrey, gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of a legacy of £1,533 12s. 1d. bequeathed to the Home by the late Mrs. M. L. Jagoe.

CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL, WEST WORTHING.—OLD GIRLS' REUNION.—Will all old girls from (a) 1902-1918, (b) 1918-1930 who will like an invitation please write to Secretary at new school premises, Worthinghall, Sussex.

MID SURREY DRAG HOUNDS GYMKHANA, 1.30 p.m., Saturday, 12th July, 1930, Highfield Farm, Epsom.—Particulars of Hon. Secretary, William Charles Crocker, 21, Buckingham, E.C.4.

"I CONSIDER YOU the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association for the soundest possible advice."—Extract from letter from a retired R.A.F. Officer now settled in South Africa.—Information regarding settlement in South Africa can be had from the Offices of the Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

LOVE BUILT THE OLD. Love will build the new. Help the NEW MIDDLESEX to rise. Yesterday £300,000? To-day only £285,000.

THE BULB HOOTER is sufficient for London traffic: all others should be prohibited.—J. W. Gates.

THE CAUSES OF CANCER.—Your donation will help the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) in furthering discovery of the cause and cure of cancer. Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 12, Grosvenor-crescent, Hyde Park-corner, London, S.W.1.

WHO will help to prolong life?—Two slightly tubercular brothers desire WORK in country.—Write Box B.555, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTAGE OF CLERGY.—£1,500 wanted at once that approved applicants may enter college in October.—Rev. C. Bullock, Hon. Sec., Advisory Council for Church-men's Ordination Council, St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

MAYFAIR (close to park and gardens).—Gentleman wishes to DISPOSE of his excellent FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; 3 rooms, 2 bedrooms, two reception rooms; rent £600 per annum.—'Phone Grosvenor 2430 or write Box B.566, The Times, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE OLD WORKMAN'S COTTAGE; all modern conveniences; four lower floors; three attached adjoining common land between Henley and Maidenhead. £800 Freehold.—Write Box 9122, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Offices: 40, Bedford-square, W.C.1. 'Phone 7211) and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

AUTOGRAPHS, including late Czar and Czarina.—Write offers to Box J.283, The Times, E.C.4.

CAN ANYONE PROVIDE LOAN £100, or guarantee overdraft similar amount? Please investigate. Urgent.—Write Box J.284, The Times, E.C.4.

A HOUSE-PARLOURMAID REQUIRED immediately, South Kensington district; four in family; five maids kept and help given; comfortable situation; good references required.—Write Box B.562, The Times, E.C.4.

A GOLF, ex-Officer Lieutenant, Engineer, Surveyor, Graduate, seeks WORK of any kind, anywhere abroad; good references.—Write Box 05304, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TO AMERICANS and OTHERS interested in valuable ANTIQUE FURNITURE.—See advertisement in this day's issue of "The Times" of sale of the contents of Clopton Manor, Northants, July 9th and 10th.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is a country of temperate climate, reasonable taxation, and pleasant social conditions.—Information regarding taking an Imperial Trip.—Full particulars, Information Dept. T, Agent-General for British Columbia, 1-3, Regent-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.—Very LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET, Furnished; private house; telephone; meals optional.—Write Box B.565, The Times, E.C.4.

HEIDELBERG.—Comfortable HOME offered by Englishwoman, from August 1st, for PAYING GUESTS or young people wishing to study German.—Apply Mrs. Müller, Aue 13, Heidelberg.

"E.C.1." that district of TOWERING WAREHOUSES, CEASELESS NOISE and TURMOIL, that over-crowded area in the centre of the Metropolis, is an area where POVERTY ABOUNDS and where many TIRED MOTHERS and their CHILDREN are in SORE NEED of a HOLIDAY by the SEA or in the COUNTRY. WILL you, the generous public, help us to provide such holidays this summer, as in previous years?—Kindly post your contribution to William Wilkes, Secretary, FIELD-LANE INSTITUTION (founded 1841), Vine-street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1. Annual Report gladly sent on application.

TO THOSE WHO HAVE LOST A SON.—A bursary to a well-known school has been won by a fatherless boy of 12 years. Will parents help this boy to advantages they would have given their own boy five or six years needed.—Write The Earl of Lytton (Vice-President of The Caldecott Community), Knebworth, Herts.

WILL anyone having WHEELED INVALID CHAIR GIVE, or SELL at low price, for young girl in West Highlands crippled with rheumatoid arthritis? Very deserving case. Full particulars, write Box B.554, The Times, E.C.4.

CRUISING.—For SALE, 18-ton T.M. AUXILIARY KETCH; comfortable, very good sea boat; Solent and Channel many times; easily handled by two; all ballast inside, mostly lead pigs. Kelvin engine; new dinghy 1928, new sails 1929; seen fitted out, ready for sea, Fast Cowes Week.—Write Box B.557, The Times, E.C.4.

WHO NEED SEASIDE HOLIDAYS more than crippled children from London's crowded quarters? Kindly send one away for two weeks by a gift of One Guinea to Shaftesbury Society and R.S.U., John Kirk House, 164, Commercial-road, E.1.

DEAFENED taught to understand conversation by lip-reading. Kinzie Graded Method highly recommended by his Grace the Duke of Montrose.—Kinzie Institute, 12, Park-crescent, Portland-place, W.1.

POETS or POETRY.—PARTNERSHIP.—GUESTS RECEIVED in charming Farm House. Vacancies June and July. Riding (own stables), tennis; telephone; excellent hunting quarters for winter. Terms from 3½ gns. Apply Miss Tinney, Ivinghoe.

THE CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND earnestly APPEALS for DONATIONS. £1 enables a poor delicate London child to enjoy a fortnight's holiday in the country during the summer. Please send what you can to Tolly and Co., 35, Bishopsgate-street, Strand. In 1929 32,000 children were sent away.

SUNNINGDALE.—VACANCIES for PAYING GUESTS in large country house. Best of everything. Moderate charges.—Write Box 4774, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

MANNEQUINS.—For an interesting and lucrative CAREER train at The London Mannequin School.—Marlowe-Trevor, 299, Oxford-street, W.1. Mayfair 2477.

CHILDHOOD MEMORIES.—Sea ? Sands! Donkeys! Hedge? SLUM CHILD?—A taste of the country (21 will give ONE two weeks' happiness.—Address Rev. W. NOEL LAMBERT, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Poplar, E.14.

MR. G. EATON, M.C., COACHES Matric. Public Schools.—Tel. 34, Eversley-crescent, Hyde Park. Paid. 8571.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS.—Master has a VACANCY for a PATIENT.—Write Box 8.1003, The Times, E.C.4.

700 YEARS.—Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London? New annual subscribers of £1 and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.

20 GNS. Termly, vacancy Sept., good Girls' School, Sussex Coast.—Write Box K.277, The Times, E.C.4.

"RICH UNCLE HERBERT CAME to STAY with us, but our baby girl screamed half the night and our wretched regrets, Quilt or Lot 2 morning. But that sleepless nights were his chief dread. Now we are afraid that when he makes his will . . . Some of the patients at the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, are accustomed to bad nights because of their aches and pains. £50,000 a year is needed for maintenance.—City Offices, Bond-court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN needing REST and MEDICAL TREATMENT for either the alcohol or drug habit are invited to write for an illustrated booklet giving particulars of a large mansion situate in hundreds of acres of beautiful rural Scotland, fitted with the comfort and convenience of a first-class hotel, they can have the requisite treatment and attention.—Write Box N.1144, The Times, E.C.4.

DAUGHTER OF A DUKE warmly RECOMMEND the COMTESSE DE LA CALLE, who takes few English girls, finishing education, Paris; facilities riding, tennis, &c.; interview London, July 10th-17th; moderate terms. Write Box 2763, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

VERY CHOICE WINES.—Please write for free illustrated Booklet and price lists to HEDGES and BUTLER, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, London, W.1.

DO not forget to take one of our hampers of dainties or our sandwiches with you to the Royal Air Force Display at Hendon.—Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also for jewellery, linen, jewellers' offcuts, or any offering day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

JEWELLERY DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS ONLY OLD VALUABLE PLATE bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSONS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

A GENTLEMAN always LOOKS WEL

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Pitts	—	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Ranpura ..	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi ..	16,600	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
‡Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
‡Chilkay ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	July 4	—
Burdwan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	July 18	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Aug. 1	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallalue	June 26	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
‡Bertrima ..	11,000		July 19	—
‡Kashmir ..	9,000	Sudell	July 24	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—

†Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
†‡BURDWAN ..	6,000	July 2	July 5	July 18
*A STEAMER ..	—	July 23	July 26	Aug. 8
*MUNDRA ..	7,275	Aug. 13	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARFIELD ..	6,066	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13

— Cargo Steamer.
†Transhipping Karachi cargo at Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
‡MASHOBRA ..	8,324	—	—	June 28
‡MANDALA ..	8,346	June 25	July 5	July 9
‡MANELA ..	8,303	July 9	July 10	July 26
MERKARA ..	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9

‡ Calls Tangier. † Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND
EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
‡MALDA ..	8,000	—	June 26	July 3	July 12
‡MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA ..	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MATIANA ..	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (As. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Marseilles, (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

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P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
†RUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
WAIMANA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only.

Apply to N.Z.S.S. Co., Ltd., 3, Waterloo Place, S.W.1 (Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By way of Atlantic Ports, U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
TAHITI	—	July 9
AORANGI	July 23	—
MAKURA	—	Aug. 6
NIAGARA	Aug. 20	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply to the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
¶†BENDIGO ..	13,000	—	—	—
*BARADINE ..	16,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—

¶ Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden.
† Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Aug. 5	Aug. 11
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 120, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-18, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORAMA ..	20,000	—	June 27	June 29
ORVIETO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 28	Aug. 30
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Date	Destination
City of York ..	7,944 July	5 Calcutta
ss City of Baroda ..	7,129 July	15 Bombay and Karachi
ss City of Hong Kong ..	7,476 July	19 Calcutta
City of Benares ..	6,984 July	22 Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles. (b) Calls Port Sudan.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Karachi .. 5,870 July 19 (C. Town, Algoa Bay, Trafford Hall .. 5,321 Aug. 16) E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES.
TO MARSEILLES AND EGYPT.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON : 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9240
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 9340
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE,

HULL to OSLO
(Via Christiansand).
SUMMER SERVICE.

R.M.S. CALYPSO (7,500 tons displacement). LARGEST REGULAR PASSENGER STEAMER IN ANGLO-NORWEGIAN TRADE.

EVERY SATURDAY FROM 21st JUNE, at 3 p.m.
10,19, or 20 finish.
RETURNING FROM OSLO TUESDAY NIGHT.

For further particulars apply ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, Limited, Hull, or any Booking Agents.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	June 27	July 5
Oxfordshire	12,500	July 11	July 19
Herefordshire	15,000	July 25	Aug. 2
(Gloucestershire	12,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 16

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8060, 8057.

TRAVEL IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

May be simplified by arranging ocean passage, train reservations, hotel accommodation, sight-seeing, &c., through COOK'S.

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SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - JUNE 28

*TUSCANIA ..	June 28	BERENGARIA ..	July 5
	† Via Havre, not Cherbourg.		

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†SCYTHIA - - JUNE 28

*SAMARIA ..	July 5	‡LACONIA ..	July 12
	† Via Galway and Boston.		
	* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.		
	‡ Calls Boston.		

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

*AUSONIA - - JUNE 28

AURANIA ..	July 5	ASCANIA	July 12
	Calls Cobh.		

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

‡ LETITIA - - JUNE 28

ANDANIA ..	July 4	†ATHENIA ..	July 12
	‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.		

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 1st, 19 days from 33 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Homeric ..	Wed., June 25	Majestic ..	Tues., July 8
Olympic ..	Tues., July 1	Homeric ..	Thurs., July 17

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

†(2) Britannic	Sat., June 28	(2) Baltic ..	Sat., July 12
Adriatic ..	Sat., July 5	Cedric ..	Sat., July 19
	† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.		
	(2) Not calling Boston.		

TO NEW YORK.

First sailing of the World's largest cabin Liner and Britain's largest Motor vessel,

M.V. "BRITANNIC"

27,000 tons.

FROM LIVERPOOL,
via Belfast and Glasgow,
SATURDAY, JUNE 28th,
carrying Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

RATES.

Cabin	from £33	15	0
Tourist Third Cabin ..	£23	0	0
Third Class	£9	5	0

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric ..	Fri., June 27	Laurentic ..	Fri., July 11
Albertic ..	Fri., July 4	Doric ..	Fri., July 25

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic ..		Sat., June 28	
	(Via Galway.)		

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., July 18.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(5) Lapland .. .. June 28
(4) Westernland .. .. July 5

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., July 5
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., July 19

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	.. July 19	Aug. 2
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	.. July 26	Aug. 15

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	.. July 12	Aug. 9

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ANGKOR .. June 27 and July 17 .. SPHINX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
CHAMBORD .. July 11 and July 25 | R. DE JANEIRO
PILEUR, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. July 1 and July 15 | THEO GAUTIER
Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Chaute-row, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.
CHAMPOLLION .. July 1 and July 8 .. LOTUS

Agents for passage and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	July 4	July 10	July 12
HAKONE MARU	10,500	July 18	July 25	July 27
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through bookings from Europe.

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(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
£257 10s. 0d. First Class, £152 8s. 0d. Special Class. Fortnightly Sailings. Stop-over Privileges at all Ports.

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Complete Voyage—112 Golden Days of Travel or Voyage can be completed any time within two years.

For full particulars and accommodation apply to T. I. Duff and Co., General Agents, 22, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3 (Tele., Monument 0221), or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†DURHAM CASTLE ..	June 28	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	June 27
*WALMER CASTLE ..	—	July 4
†GLOUCESTER CASTLE ..	July 10	—

* Via Madeira.
† Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena.
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ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—
†DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,622	July 18	—
†DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

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ORDUNA (calls Puna)	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31
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ORCOMA	11,380	Aug. 28

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TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

MONTCALM	June 26
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	June 27
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WALTER MOON, Town Clerk.
Municipal Offices, Dale-street, Liverpool.
19th June, 1930.

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H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary to the University.
The University, Aberdeen.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.
STAFF TUTORSHIP for EXTRA-MURAL CLASSES.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of STAFF TUTOR for tutorial classes in economic subjects, at a salary of £400 per annum, with superannuation benefits.
High academic qualifications essential.
Nine copies of applications, which may be accompanied by copies of not less than three testimonials, references, or other credentials, should be forwarded to reach the Director of Extra-Mural Studies, the University, Edmund-street, Birmingham, not later than July 14th, 1930. Further particulars may be obtained from
C. G. BURTON, Secretary.
The University, Edmund-street, Birmingham.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.
(Faculty of Commerce.)
ASSISTANT LECTURER in ECONOMICS.
The Council invites APPLICATIONS for the ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP in ECONOMICS.
The appointment is in Grade III.; salary £300 per annum.
Seven copies of applications, together with testimonials, if desired, should reach the Registrar, the University, Edgbaston, Birmingham, not later than 10 a.m. on July 11th, 1930.
Further particulars may be obtained from
C. G. BURTON, Secretary.
The University, Birmingham. June, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of LEEDS.
DEPARTMENT of MATHEMATICS.
The Council will shortly proceed to the APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT LECTURER in MATHEMATICS, to commence duties in October next. Salary £300 to £350 according to qualifications and experience.—Applications should reach the Registrar on or before Monday, June 30th, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 3s. (minimum); 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ACTIVE and ambitious gentlemen with good sales records are required to represent a first-class British Life Assurance Company; applicants need not have previous insurance experience, but must be keen and energetic salesmen; will be trained; excellent remuneration; good salary and commission terms.—Write full details of past experience, age, &c., in confidence to Box N.1309, The Times, E.C.4.

AMBITIOUS woman offered opportunity of making £4-£7, or more, per week, by doing pleasant, semi-professional, outside work (no canvassing); state age and past experience, if any.—Write Box 0300, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ASSISTANT Advertising Manager and personality salesman with first-class luxury clientele required immediately on the sales executive of Courier Magazines. The successful man will receive the most generous backing of any publication in the country and can name his own terms. Enthusiasm and vision vital.—Morley House, 314-320, Regent-street, W.1.

CHARTERED Accountant, not over 25 years of age, required for merchant firm in the East; five years' agreement.—Write, giving particulars of professional experience and stating where educated, to Z.A.179, care of Messrs. Pemberton, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

DRAPERY Manager wanted by a large general store in the Far East; age about 24 to 26; passage paid; agreement for three years; good remuneration to suitable man; applicants must have good all-round drapery experience in high-class retail houses; a knowledge of gowns and millinery an advantage.—Write, giving full details of experience, copies of references, age, height, &c., to Z.A.180, Hornchurch, 60, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

ITALY.—Representative (unmarried), fluent in Italian, wanted to travel in Italy.—Write Box J.332, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Clerk required by London solicitors; sound knowledge of French language and probate work essential.—Write, stating experience, qualifications, and salary, to Box J.319, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, an assistant in the Appeals Department of a London General Hospital.—Write age, previous experience, and salary required, together with testimonials, Box K.960, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Lady, for luxury gifts and furnishings; experience in selling indispensable, in decorating desirable.—Write Box 06111, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SALESMAN wanted for speciality work with an established company of international repute in the electrical world; exceptional opportunity for ambitious man, who must be over 25 years of age and reside in the South or West suburbs of Greater London.—Apply by letter only, giving all details of past five years' experience, to Personnel Manager, Hoover, Ltd., Hanover-street, W.1.

SALESMAN required for India; well educated; knowledge of accountancy a distinct advantage; good prospect for really smart man; single, age 25-35; agreement, salary and commission.—Write Box K.954, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager required by public company; only one with first-class experience in the radio industry and the highest credentials need apply.—Write Box J.281, The Times, E.C.4.

SENIOR and Junior Tool Draughtsmen, with knowledge of all types of jigs, tools, and gauges used in production of high-grade telegraph instruments (similar to typewriters and calculating machines); good prospects in the latest methods of manufacture.—Apply, stating qualifications and experience, to The Director of Studies, The Bennett College, Sheffield.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

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SENIOR and Junior Tool Draughtsmen, with knowledge of all types of jigs, tools, and gauges used in production of high-grade telegraph instruments (similar to typewriters and calculating machines); good prospects in the latest methods of manufacture.—Apply, stating qualifications and experience, to The Director of Studies, The Bennett College, Sheffield.

ARTICLED PUPILS

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for Personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box J.330, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and Residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

BROADCASTING Consultant and Specialist.—Opening for youth leaving Public School as Pupil in established business in London; premium returned as salary; partnership possibilities; references given and required.—Write Box 736, Reynells, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

LADY Head Gardener on large estate, East Coast, has 4 vacancies for two pupils; swimming, golf, tennis, and riding available.—Write Box B.526, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Solicitor has vacancy for Articled Clerk of initiative and good manner and education; personal supervision of principal in busy general practice; premium.—Write Box 738, Reynells', 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Young Lady Shorthand-Typist, with thorough knowledge of German and English, required.—Write, giving past experience, salary, age, &c., to A., Box 588, Erwoods, Ltd., 30, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

A Young lady Typist, required; must be quick and efficient.—Write, giving full particulars, to B., Box 589, Erwoods, Ltd., 30, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

DENTAL Nurse-Secretary for busy West End practice; 36-hour week of long hours; nursing qualifications and previous similar experience essential.—Write Box 6021, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

INSURANCE Company has Vacancy for Lady Shorthand-Typist.—Particulars and form of application may be obtained from the Director, Egyptian Education Office, 39, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1.

IMPORTANT institution in Manchester has vacancy for a Lady Secretary, age not more than 25 years; should possess academic qualifications, preferably in economics; shorthand and typewriting essential.—Write Box B.446, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST, used to legal work.—Write, stating experience and salary required, Quixet Bureau, 20, Outer Temple, W.C.2.

TELEPHONE Switchboard Operator required (lady) single, not over 27; experience essential.—Apply personally between 10 and 12 To-morrow (Thursday) morning, T. O. King and Sons, Manor-lane, Lee, S.E.12.

YOUNG Lady Assistant required in Cable Department of International Bankers, one with previous experience and good education preferred; age about 20 years.—Write, giving full particulars and salary required, to Box 39, care of Foster Turner, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

CAN any lady recommend thoroughly experienced Cook-Housekeeper? Three in family, nine maids kept.—Address Mrs. Walter Scrimgeour, Wissett Hall, Halesworth, Suffolk.

HOUSEKEEPER Cook (Single-handed) required for two bachelors; housemaid and parlourman kept; wages £60.—Apply to Housekeeper, 50, Belsize-square, Hampstead, N.W.3.

MONTHLY, thoroughly experienced good Cook-Housekeeper (working); manage house and maids.—Write R., care of W. H. Smith and Son, 46, Haven-green, Ealing.

£100 and Bungalow.—Mother and daughter or two friends as Cook-Housekeeper and Cook-Housemaid; small house, Sussex; fond country; light work, but first-class references and obvious ability essential; interview London.—Write Box B.485, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, experienced Cook; kitchen and scullery-maid kept; two in family; 14 staff; comfortable place; good wages.—Write full particulars, Lady Tate, Galtfaenan, Trefnant, N. Wales.

COOK required for Town; small family; five in staff; £80. Ditto for Harrow; £100. Ditto for Kent; £80. Numbers of other excellent openings 10 stages £100.—Apply Marshall's School of Cookery, 32, Mortimer-street, W.1.

COOK (very experienced) and good Kitchenmaid wanted 2nd July; wages £75 and £40, rising £3 yearly; ages 30-40 and 19-21; family three; staff seven, including housebov; interview and personal references essential.—Write fully "G.," 34, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

COOK wanted for country house; staff six, including kitchenmaid.—Apply Mrs. Longstaff, "Twitchen," Mortehoe, N. Devon.

CAN any lady personally recommend a good Cook-Housekeeper? Two in family; House-Parlourmaid, and Housemaid? Two in family; four servants and oddman in morning, good wages; Mayfair.—Write Box D.288, Scripps's Advertising Offices, South Molton-street, W.1.

CAPABLE Lady Cook (young) for middle July; small guest house; lady parlourmaid kept.—51, Princes-square, Bayswater, W.2.

EXPERIENCED Cook required immediately, temporary or permanent; kitchenmaid kept; good wages; personal reference.—Mrs. Alan Hay, Bengeo House, Hertford.

EXPERIENCED Cook; country situation; household of five; £60.—Box 233, Smith's Library, Watford.

GOOD well-recommended Cook wanted, early July; family four; staff six; good wages; no baking or dairy; kitchenmaid kept; comfortable place.—Mrs. Drewett, Hurst Green, Sussex.

LADY who receives a few guests requires good Cook; kitchenmaid kept; wages £80.—57, Belsize Park-gardens, London, N.W.

WANTED, a Good Cook; three in family, six maids; good personal reference essential.—Apply before 12 or after 5 at 6, Wetherby-gardens, S.W.5.

COOK (between maid kept); £56; two ladies; four maids; no fees.—Jessie Fraser (Agent), 11a, Church-street, Kensington. Western 6636 (four lines). Buses stop at door.

COOK (lob) flat, W.1; 30s.; three family and child and governess, three servants; own room.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel., Welbeck 7777.

GOOD Plain Cook wanted for flat in Town; £60-£65; three in family; four servants.—Apply National Employment Bureau, 189, North End-road, West Kensington, W.14. No fee. Fulham 0222.

SERVANTS of all classes wanted for Town and country; permanent or temporary.—Johnson's Agency, 112, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

COOK-GENERAL, at once; flat; Protestant; housemaid kept; personal reference.—Write Mrs. Smith, 53, Ashley-gardens, Westminster, S.W.1.

COOK-GENERAL wanted (housemaid kept), age about 30; non-basement house; good reference essential.—Write 80, Castelnau, Barnes.

COOK-GENERAL; house-parlourmaid kept; own bed room; personal reference necessary.—25, Coolhurst-road, Crouch End, London, N.8.

EXPERIENCED Cook-General required July 1st for family; 3 children; daily help; weekly help; good wages.—Write Box B.513, The Times, E.C.4.

GOOD Cook-General wanted (plain cooking); three in family; small modern house; house-parlourmaid kept; good reference necessary.—Write Box 06107, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUTH (17), personality, good knowledge shipping and commercial law, typewriting, advanced commerce, accounts, &c., &c., seeks opening with prospects.—Rubens, 89, Westbourne-grove, W.2.

YOUNG Man, aged 20, Public School, four years tea trade, seeks situation abroad on estate.—Address D.S.289, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

£2,000 Per annum company director seeks executive appointment, chartered accountant, expert organiser and publicist.—Write Box 06119, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

HOLIDAY relief.—Young Lady Journalist, all-round experience, available immediately.—Write Box A.1448, The Times, E.C.4.

NEWSPAPER Correspondent, now free owing recent fusion national dailies; Englishman, 26, single; fluent Spanish, French; will go anywhere.—Buckley, Fuencaral 141 dupo, Madrid.

WORKS Manager seeks engagement; experienced casting, estimating, office and works control; highest references.—Write Box A.1423, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Well-trained efficient Lady Secretary, excellent references, is highly recommended by Stern and Grouse, Employment Agency, 35, Church-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1. Gerrard 1542.

GENTLEWOMAN, private Secretary or Companion-Secretary; shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, conversational French, Italian, German if required; London daily (whole or part time) or residential country post near Leeds; excellent references.—Write Box 865, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

LADY, early 30's, educated, trained Secretary and Accountancy, experienced motorist, wide European experience foreign travel, desires congenial travelling post, anywhere.—Write Box 305, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

NURSE-SECRETARY (lady 23) desires position with doctor or dentist; attendance, knowledge of shorthand, bookkeeping.—Write Box B.539, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST.—Young girl, highly recommended; accurate shorthand and touch type.—Write B. K., Swift's Employment Bureau, 31, Alfred-place, Tottenham Court-road.

U.S.A. Quota Visa.—Secretary, trained shorthand, typewriting, seeks post American family or as Companion-Governess; French, music, needlework, &c.; experienced.—Write Box 6010, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY Secretary.—Really intelligent, well-educated Secretaries can be obtained through the St. James's Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 4481.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

THE Lady Strachie wishes strongly to recommend a Little French Dressmaker with beautiful taste and moderate prices, working at ladies houses, free now, requiring work. Lady Strachie has personally known her for the last 12 years or more.—Germaine, 290, Kings-road, Chelsea, S.W.3.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

A Lady or Nursery Governess, 25-35, required to take charge boy (4½) who, through illness, is mentally retarded (only just beginning to talk) but otherwise normal; preferably experienced such cases; Fyvelel Montessori methods; genuine child lover with infinite patience and initiative to think out ways and means to teach simplest lessons and play; as family in Brighton; please state experience first.—Write Box A.1437, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE and refined person, age 25-35, good needlewoman, to supervise three girls, school all day; previous experience with private families and good references essential.—Write Box 72, Cooper, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.

CAPABLE woman required, age 30-35; care of two young children; live in; excellent home; separate room; good outings; wages 15s.—Call, Nita Goldblatt, 59, Charlotte-street, W.1.

NURSERY Governess (young) required July 5 for boys 2½-6½, help with girl 10; good needlewoman essential, willing to do little housework; no teaching.—Apply fully, with salary, Mrs. Pollard, Eastbridge House, Crondall, Hants.

NURSERY Governess wanted, young. Can any lady recommend? Girls, ages 10 and 8, go morning school, and boy aged 5, first lessons required; every comfort and consideration given in return for true interest taken in the children.—Mrs. Kingscote, The Ridge, Horsell, Woking.

WANTED, resident Nursery Governess for Cheshire; Christian Scientist.—Write Box B.541, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPANION wanted for delicate girl; good walker, drive Austin 7, accustomed to country; nursing experience an advantage; age 30-40.—Write Box B.524, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED for Teddington, Daily Companion, with knowledge of nursing, for lady; must be C. of E.—Write Box B.514, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Companion, aged about 30, for lady in Kensington; willing to travel and help with light domestic work; references.—Write Box B.527, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Lady Nurse required, gentlewoman essential, for girl 6½; must be a real child lover, of calm, sympathetic disposition, fond of country life and have thorough knowledge health; situation Sussex.—Write Box B.473, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Cook as Kitchen Matron wanted immediately in girls' training home; able to teach and train girls; communicant.—Apply Miss Prater, Dudwell, Burwash, Sussex.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

LADY required as Assistant Matron in girls' school in September; must be methodical and reliable and an excellent needlewoman capable of teaching cutting out and sewing; experience and training essential; age 25 to 30.—Write Box B.478, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED temporarily, Aug. 8th-29th, Trained Nurse (Scotch preferred), baby six months, boy 2½ years.—Bishop, Bleak House, Belmont, Surrey.

CANADA. "School."—Wanted, Graduate; 25-35; mathematics, Latin; £240.—Write or call immediately, Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1.

ENGLISH Governess, under 35, wanted:—Girl 13; girl £120. Three girls; £140. Other good posts.—Miss Locke Steevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W.

HANTS.—End July; French or Swiss Nursery Governess, entire charge girl 7, boy holiday; dressmaker, usual duties, nursery meals; £60-£80. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

HELPS AND NURSES

MOTHER'S Help, educated, or Nursery Governess required (25-35); must be experienced (boys at day school), needlewoman; light household duties; maids kept. Write, stating experience, age, length of references, wages, Box 79, care of 467, Finchley-road, N.W.3.

MOTHER'S Help, assist generally; daily help kept; family two adults, baby girl 3 years; salary £40 commencing.—Phone Walton-on-Thames 747 for interview, or write "S.," Harford Lodge, Shepperton-on-Thames.

NURSE, 25 to 30, for boy 4 years; personal reference. Apply between 4 and 6 p.m., or write making appointment, 62, Wimbledon Park-gardens, S.W.19.

CAN any lady recommend trustworthy Nannie for baby two aged six weeks? Wanted for country, July 1st.—Reply, by letter, Mrs. Macdonell, Little Burton Horses, near Banbury.

EXPERIENCED Nannie wanted at once to take charge of baby 14 months old, staying three months in Devonshire village, then to live in York; age 35 to 50; wages £60.—Write P., care of Smith's Library, Ilfracombe.

NANNIE (30-40) required for little girl 3 years and baby 1 month; good needlewoman.—Apply Mrs. Coles, Southdown Hall Hotel, The Downs, Wimbledon. Phone 0811.

EXPERIENCED Nurse (about 20), Putney and Ashford (Kent); £25 girl 6 years, two maids; long reference.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel., Welbeck 7777. No engagement, no fee.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

CAN any lady recommend good French or French-Swiss Useful Maid for lady and three daughters (school ages)? Good needlewoman, packer, and able to wash fine lingerie; Town, travel during holidays. Write Box 06107, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SEWINGMAID required; some housework, help with children; apply fully, with salary, Mrs. Pollard, Eastbridge House, Crondall, Hants.

GOOD Lady's Maid, French or Swiss; obliging; Town, country, some travelling; £65-£72 according; immediately.—French Bureau, 7, Regent-street, S.W.1.

£40, dieser, within 25 minutes of London; from 25; E.C. preferred, not essential; girl 10; good needlewoman; two other maids.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1. No engagement, no fee.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

CAN any lady recommend thoroughly experienced Cook-Housekeeper? Three in family, nine maids kept.—Address Mrs

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

HOTEL BELGRAVIA.
GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.1.
250 rooms with hot and cold running water, telephone, &c. Restaurant open to the public, renowned for its high-class cuisine combined with a moderate tariff. Private suites for wedding breakfasts, dinners, dances, and meetings.
Telephone, Victoria 9640.

BERKELEY HOTEL,
63-67, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 1797.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.
GAS FIRES ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Noted for healthy position, quiet, cleanliness, excellent food and attendance. Terms from 3½gns. per week, including four meals, bath, light and attendance. From 12s. 6d. daily. NO EXTRAS.

BROADWALK HOTEL,
DE VERE GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
Between Kensington Palace and Albert Hall.
Telephone: Kensington 0658.
The most luxurious and exclusive of the smaller hotels. Superbly situated a few yards from the Park, with rooms, cuisine, and service of supreme excellence. Famous among discriminating people for more than 40 years.
The management beg to inform patrons that the redecorations are now completed. Each bed room is fitted with hot and cold running water and electric radiator. The hotel is equipped with a large number of bath rooms, central heating, telephones, and lift.
Inclusive terms arranged from 4½gns.
Weekly or daily terms.
Tariff on application.

BUTE COURT,
28, QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7.
HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, tastefully furnished; running water in bed rooms; central heating; open fires; spacious rooms; cuisine exceptionally high class; personal supervision of everything.
'Phone, Western 3644.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
in a fine situation facing due South and overlooking Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.
COBURG COURT HOTEL
BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.
Not only very accessible but also most convenient for all places of interest and amusement. Hot and cold running water in 140 bed rooms; numerous private bath rooms. Night porters, fire escape stairs, renowned for cooking, service and attention. Bed room, bath, and breakfast from 9s. a day. Weekly inclusive terms from five guineas.
Inspection invited. Brochure sent free.
Telephone, Park 2402 (five lines).
Telegrams, Kitchening, London.

CORA HOTEL,
UPPER WOBURN-PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1.
(Accommodation for 140 Guests.)
Most convenient for any part of London.
Beautiful Public Rooms. Passenger Lift.
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Running Water in all bed rooms.
Bed room, Attendance, and Table d'Hôte Breakfast from **8/6.**
Full board (minimum 4 days) from 13s. per day; from £4 7s. 6d. per week.

DURRANT'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1.
High-class Family Hotel, with self-contained Suites. Quiet situation, three minutes Selfridge's. All bed rooms fitted with Hot and Cold Water, Electric Fires, and Exchange Telephone. Central Heating.
Telephone: Welbeck 8131. Telegrams: Adjection, London.

ADDRESSES TO REMEMBER.
Three hotels under one control offering the utmost value in Comfort, Service and Cuisine, at most moderate inclusive charges. NO EXTRAS.
GRANTLEIGH HOTEL,
14-18, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
QUEENSBOROUGH COURT,
48-52, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park.
Close to Park, Tube Rly., Buses to all parts.
Perfect quiet. Garage. Night Porter.
Telephones 8887 and 8150 Park.
HOTEL BELGRAVE, EASTBOURNE.
To which Guests may transfer.
'Phone 847. Illustrated Tariff—Resident Director.

HAMPSTEAD.
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL,
LYNDHURST-ROAD, ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD.
Standing well back from the road in two acres of well-wooded grounds, traffic is forgotten; gas fires, hot and cold water in all bed rooms; central heating; 5 min. from Swiss Cottage and 3 min. from Belsize Park Tube Station and Omnibuses; En-tout-cas tennis court, private garage; ballroom; French chef, and night porter. Telephone, Hampstead 8313, 8314, and 1255.

HARRINGTON HALL HOTEL,
11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Newly decorated throughout; large centrally heated reception rooms and ball room, lift, numerous bath rooms, 100 bed rooms fitted hot running water, gas fires and box-spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts; from 3gns., double 2½gns., 11s. 6d. daily. ALSO LUXURIOUS SUITES.
'Phone: Kensington 7717, 4588-9.

KENSINGTON PALACE-MANSIONS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
With many Private Suites suitable for Families.
For particulars and prices apply to the Manager.
'Phone: Kensington 3675 (10 lines). Address as above.

LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
Highly recommended by resident guests.
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Law Report, June 24

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
EXTENSION OF CONVENTION PATENT
IN RE WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED'S PATENT

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

His LORDSHIP, in a reserved judgment, granting the application for extension of a convention patent, considered provisions of the Consolidated Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919, and Rule 3 made under the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914. His Lordship held that the application for a grant in this country—a grant was made in the United States in May, 1914—which was not made until after the War, was properly postponed by reason of the applicant company's activities in the manufacture of munitions and other Government requirements, and consequently that the applicant company, by being the owner of the invention the subject matter of the Letters Patent subsequently granted, suffered loss or damage during the War within the meaning of section 18 (6) of the Consolidated Act. An extension was granted for 4½ years.

Section 91 stated:—

If his Majesty is pleased to make any arrangement with the Government of any foreign State for mutual protection of inventions . . . then any person who has applied for protection for any invention . . . in that State shall be entitled to a patent for his invention . . . under this Act . . . in priority to other applicants, and the patent . . . shall have the same date as the date of the application in the foreign State.

Mr. Whitehead, K.C., and Mr. Corsellis appeared for the applicant company; Mr. Stafford Crossman for the Comptroller-General of Patents.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE, in the course of his judgment, said that the Standard Telephone and Cables, Limited, a company formerly known as the Western Electric Company, Limited, on November 15, 1929, applied by originating summons under section 18 (6) of the Consolidated Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919, for an extension of the term of Letters Patent, No. 141,074 of 1914, for such further period as the Court should think fit.

The patent in question was granted in the following circumstances. On March 30, 1920, the applicant company applied for Letters Patent in respect of an invention made by an employee of the Western Electric Company of Chicago on terms under which the benefit of all inventions made by him during the course of his employment belonged to the Western Electric Company of Chicago.

The invention the subject of the Letters Patent was protected by Letters Patent in the United States of America dated May 18, 1914, the day on which the application for such Letters Patent was made in that country. The applicant company was, at the date of the application for the American patent and down to 1925, a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company of Chicago, and, under the arrangement existing between those two companies, the applicant company became entitled to the invention, and to the benefit of any Letters Patent to be obtained for it in this country. The applicant company was in fact in a position at the outbreak of the War in August, 1914, to apply for the grant of Letters Patent in this country under section 91 of the Consolidated Act.

Patents granted under that section were usually referred to as Convention patents, and under the statutory provisions relating to them the date of such Letters Patent was to be the date of the application for a patent in the foreign State in which protection had already been obtained. In the present case that date was May 18, 1914. Under the section referred to the application in this country had to be made within 12 months from the date of the application for the patent in America. No application had in fact been made at the time of the outbreak of the War.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

The War necessarily gave rise to a great volume of emergency legislation, and among other things which had to be dealt with was the position relating to inventions and their protection by Letters Patent and the grant of licences under such Letters Patent. To meet that position the Board of Trade was given extended powers to make rules under the Patents and Designs Acts then in force. Those provided, *inter alia*, for extending the time within which any act or thing might or was required to be done under it. Any rules so made were, if such rules so provided, to have effect as from the passing of the Act, the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914.

Section 86 of the Consolidated Act provided that the Board of Trade might make general rules for regulating the practice of registration under those Acts and for the general purposes specified in that section, and all general rules so made were, while in force, to be of the same effect as if they were contained in that Act.

On August 21, 1914, temporary rules were made by the Board of Trade, which under the Act of 1914 also had statutory force. The material rule so far as this application was concerned was Rule 3, which provided that the Comptroller might at any time during the continuance of the rules extend the time prescribed by the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, or any rule made thereunder for doing any act or thing, or filing any document, on such terms and subject to such conditions as he might think fit in certain specified cases.

The case material to this application was:—

Where it is shown to his (the Comptroller's) satisfaction that the applicant was prevented from doing the said act or filing the said document by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war which in the opinion of the Comptroller would justify such extension.

Those rules came into operation on August 7, 1914. The position with regard to the applicant company after the coming into force of the Rules was as follows. Being entitled to the benefit of the invention covered by the applications for the patent in the United States, the applicant company was, under section 91 of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, entitled to apply for and obtain the grant of a British patent for that invention in priority to any other applicant; but the patent, instead of bearing the date of the application in this country, would have the same date as the date of application in America. Apart from the Temporary Rules, the application in this country required to be made within 12 months from the date of the application in America, that was, before May 18, 1915; but, by reason of the Temporary Rules, the Comptroller was enabled to extend the time for the application in this country if he were satisfied that the applicant was prevented from making the application "by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war." The certified extract from the Register of Patents which was exhibited to an affidavit sworn in support of this application on April 1, 1930, stated that the application was a Convention application and was made on March 30, 1920, under the Temporary Rules. This is equivalent to a certificate that the Comptroller had in exercise of his discretion conferred by the Temporary Rules, extended the time for the making of the application.

The patent granted to the applicant company was sealed on August 11, 1921, but that date did not appear on the original grant, which was dated "as of the 18th May, 1914." That appeared to be in accordance with the practice and also with the provisions of section 13 of the Consolidated Act. This section provides that "except as otherwise provided by this Act a patent shall be dated and sealed as of the date of the application." Section 91 provided that a Convention patent should have the same date as the date of application in the foreign State, that was, should be dated and sealed as of the date of the application. In other words, the Letters Patent appeared to be dated so that the grant was retrospective as from the date mentioned. That appeared to be the deliberate intention of the Act. One of the results of the antedating was that the grant expired on the expiration of 16 years from the date of the foreign application.

The present application was made on November 15, 1929, just over six months before the expiration of the grant, and, therefore, within the time fixed for making any application for extension. On June 2, 1930, on the summons being opened, a serious question arose with regard to the construction of subsection (6) of section 18 of the Consolidated Act. The summons accordingly stood over until June 19, when the question was argued fully.

Section 18 (6) of the Consolidated Act provided that where by reason of hostilities between his Majesty and any foreign State the patentee, as such, had suffered loss or damage, including loss of opportunity of dealing in or of developing his invention, owing to his having been engaged in work of national importance connected with such hostilities, an application under that section—that was the section which related to the extension of patents—might be made by originating summons instead of by petition; and the Court in considering its decision might have regard solely to the loss or damage so suffered by the patentee.

"PATENTEE AS SUCH"

There had, of course, been many applications under that subsection, but up to the present application there had not been any application for extension under it in relation to Letters Patent which had not been in existence at the outbreak of the War or had not been applied for at that date or subsequently during the period of the War. The question therefore arose whether an applicant, who had not applied for a patent until after the War, could be said to fall within the description "patentee as such," contained in the section.

If the true construction of the subsection was that the loss or damage to be suffered by reason of the War must be suffered by a person who was the owner of the particular patent at the time the loss or damage was suffered, the answer to the question would, he thought, be in the negative. Such a construction would obviously be narrow and one which, having regard to the discretion imposed by the subsection on the Court and the purpose for which such discretion was given, would seriously restrict the application of the powers thereby conferred. The very object for which the discretion conferred by the subsection was created required that the words of the subsection should, if possible, be construed generously.

The words which appeared to create the difficulty were the words "the patentee as such." The phrase appeared to be used with reference to the position of the successive patentees as owners of the invention covered by the patent. It had also been the subject of judicial interpretation with reference to the same subsection as was now under consideration. Mr. Justice Sargant, as he then was, held, in *Re* Somers Brown (39 R.P.C., 367), that the words must be construed so as to include all those who had been beneficially interested in the subject matter of the Letters Patent during the whole of the period covered by the patent up to and including the hearing of the application. He based his decision on the fact that what had to be considered was the loss or damage suffered by reason of the loss of opportunity of dealing in or developing the invention, and that to confine that merely to loss or damage suffered by the owner of the Letters Patent at the date of the application would, in effect, so materially limit the operation of the subsection as to render it practically ineffective in most of the cases where the Letters Patent had been assigned during or after the period of the War.

If the application was postponed during the War in such circumstances that the Comptroller had, in the exercise of his discretion, extended the time for application, the grant when made was, at any rate so far as ownership was concerned, operative so as to constitute the applicant the owner of the patent as from the date from which the grant was to take effect.

If that view was applied to section 18 (6), it seemed to follow that the phrase "patentee as such" covered not only all those persons who were the owners of Letters Patent granted either before or during the War, but also all those persons who were entitled to apply for the grant of Letters Patent which, when granted, would be as of a date antecedent to the date of the actual application, such date being itself either before or during the War period.

WHAT MUST BE ESTABLISHED

But even on that construction it would not necessarily follow that the owner of every grant in respect of an application made after the War, which was dated back to a date before or during the War, would be entitled to an extension of his patent under the statute. To establish the right to extension it must be shown that the loss or damage which he claimed to have suffered had arisen by reason of the War or of circumstances arising out of it.

In the present case he was satisfied by the evidence that the application was properly postponed by the applicant company by reason of its activities in the manufacture of munitions and other important Government requirements, and consequently the applicant company, by being the owner of the invention the subject matter of the Letters Patent subsequently granted, during the whole of the War period suffered loss or damage within the meaning of the subsection.

In the circumstances the patent should be extended for the period of 4½ years. The patent expired on May 17, 1930, and it would, therefore, be necessary to make a re-grant in respect of the invention. He would accordingly order the re-grant in the form settled in the British Thomson Houston case, for a period of 4½ years from May 17, 1930.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bristows, Cooke, and Carpmael; Solicitor to the Board of Trade.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
RELIGIOUS SCRUPLES AGAINST DIVORCE

MARCUSE, H. K. v. MARCUSE, E. G.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL)

In this petition Mrs. Hilda Kathleen Marcuse, *née* Pitcher, of Coombe Dingle, Queen's Park, Caterham, sought a judicial separation from her husband, Mr. Eugene Gerald Marcuse, of West Drive, Sonning-on-Thames, on the ground of his adultery at the Angel Hotel, Grantham, in December last, with a woman unknown. By his answer the respondent denied the charge.

The marriage took place at Kensington Parish Church on April 23, 1913. It was alleged that differences arose in June, 1928, owing to the respondent's association with another woman.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. T. F. Davis appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. H. W. Barnard for the respondent.

Mr. BARNARD said that the respondent was unable to contest the issue of adultery, but he would submit that the course taken by the petitioner in praying for a judicial separation instead of a divorce was not justified in law, it being a purely vindictive petition.

MR. JUSTICE HILL said that he presumed that when a wife asked for a judicial separation instead of a divorce she did so because she hoped that at some time her husband would return to her. That possibility would be rendered unlikely if the case were fought out in Court. Moreover, when a wife who had the right to ask for a divorce asked only for a judicial separation it was his duty to inquire into her motive. He wanted to know the petitioner's reasons. Some people gave as their reason religious scruples, and held the view that having been married once they could never marry again. The law compelled him to be satisfied that a judicial separation was not desired for some indirect reason.

His Lordship put a series of questions to the petitioner to ascertain her reason for praying for a judicial separation, and elicited from her that after full consideration and in view of her own feelings she had made up her mind not to petition for divorce, and that in her own opinion once a man and woman were made man and wife in God's Church they were always man and wife.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN submitted that the fact that a decree of divorce was granted could not make better a man's conduct in living with another woman. Where a conscientious view like the present was entertained it ought to be respected.

MR. JUSTICE HILL said that he respected those views in those who entertained them, but he thought that it was exceedingly unfortunate that such a view should be forced on a husband who did not share it, with the result that he might continue to live in adultery and there might be illegitimate children.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—Despite human infirmities, it was not impossible for a man to cease behaving improperly.

MR. JUSTICE HILL.—Here we have to make the best of a very bad job.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—The way to make the best of a bad job is for those who are doing wrong to cease doing wrong. That side of this question does not receive the prominence or the consideration that it deserves. If a woman holds the conscientious conviction that she and her husband are inseparably united, to endeavour to undermine that conviction is to encroach on a province on which no Court should encroach.

MR. JUSTICE HILL.—I do not agree, and have expressed my views on this matter before. But here the petitioner says that it is on the ground of religious scruple that she takes this course. I now have her reason, which the law compels me to ascertain.

Mr. BARNARD submitted that the petitioner was not a Roman Catholic and that her motive was not a genuine one.

MR. JUSTICE HILL.—Some members of the Church of England hold the same religious view.

The question then arose as to the identity of the woman unknown at the hotel, and his Lordship said that, owing to the uneasiness which he always felt when a single occasion at an hotel was presented, he should direct an adjournment for an inquiry into the woman's identity.

Mr. BARNARD said that the respondent was willing to give the name of the woman with whom he was actually living, but he asked for an adjournment in the hope that in the meantime the petition would be amended to one for divorce.

SERJEANT SULLIVAN.—That is asking her to reconsider a conscientious objection, and when the Courts come to that they are on the wrong track.

MR. JUSTICE HILL.—I have to be satisfied that the petitioner is not guided by some other motive.

His Lordship directed an adjournment for the petition to be amended, giving the name of the woman, if it were forthcoming, with liberty to restore the case after service of the amended petition on the woman. He added that he hoped that during the adjournment the petitioner would carefully consider the position. Even if she respected her own conscience and felt herself unable to remarry, although the marriage might be dissolved by law, was it for the benefit of anybody that she should bind her husband in the same way?

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bulcraig and Davis; Messrs. Faithfull, Owen, Blair and Wright.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
£1,500 DIVORCE DAMAGES

CHAMBERLAIN v. CHAMBERLAIN AND BOURNE

(*Before the* PRESIDENT *and a Special Jury*)

In this petition Mr. Thomas Chamberlain, a commercial traveller, of Coulsdon, Surrey, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Edith Annie Chamberlain, *née* Lattimer, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Alfred Hugh Bourne, a Croydon motor-coach proprietor, of Woodmansterne-road, Purley. The petitioner claimed damages.

By their answers the respondent and co-respondent denied the charges, but the suit was not further contested except on the issue of damages.

The marriage took place on September 30, 1922, and there are two children, sons, aged six and five years.

It was alleged that the petitioner and respondent became friendly with Mr. Bourne and his wife, and that they all four went away together for a holiday in the summer of 1929. The respondent later told her husband she was in love with Mr. Bourne, and went away with the latter. It was alleged that the respondent and co-respondent had committed adultery at the Royal Bath Hotel, Bournemouth.

Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. F. L. C. Hodson for the respondent and co-respondent.

The PRESIDENT (Lord Merrivale) having summed-up, the jury found the respondent and co-respondent guilty of adultery, and assessed the damages at £1,500.

His LORDSHIP granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the children, and costs against the co-respondent, and ordered the damages to be paid into Court within 14 days.

Solicitors.—Messrs. H. W. and S. Patey; Mr. R. J. Clark.

A SOLICITOR'S FAILURE

The first meeting of creditors was held yesterday at Bankruptcy-buildings, under the failure of Mr. H. S. K. Gregson, described as a solicitor, of 49, St. James'-street, Westminster, S.W. The receiving order was made on June 11 on the debtor's petition, and an order of adjudication was made the same day.

Mr. E. PARKE, Official Receiver, reported that proofs of debt to the amount of £40,378 had been tendered. The debtor was unable to attend, and a medical certificate had been sent to the effect that he was seriously ill and would not be able to submit himself to the Court for a considerable period.

Mr. T. REDFERN, on behalf of the debtor, confirmed the certificate, and said his client would put himself at the disposal of the Court at the earliest date.

A resolution was passed for Mr. William Eric Fisher, C.A., of 12, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., to administer the estate as trustee, his fidelity bond being recommended to be for £10,000.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
ACTION AGAINST PRIMO CARNERA

LEVENE v. CARNERA

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE TALBOT *and a Common Jury*)

This was an action for commission brought by Mr. Harry Levene, agent or manager for professional boxers, of 133, Highbury New Park, N., against Mr. Primo Carnera, the well-known heavy-weight boxer.

The plaintiff alleged that in September, 1928, Mr. Leon See, the defendant's manager, orally requested him (Mr. Levene) to bring the name of Carnera before the proprietors of boxing establishments and promoters of boxing contests in England as a big and powerful man who was in training as a boxer, and was a desirable boxer to engage for contests. He also says that Mr. See requested him to try to obtain contests for Carnera and offered on behalf of the defendant that the latter would pay him (the plaintiff) a commission of 10 per cent. of the defendant's receipts for boxing contests, exhibitions, or shows in this country in consideration of his services.

Mr. Levene says that he accepted the offer, brought Carnera's name before various proprietors of boxing entertainments, tried to obtain engagements for him and did all that was necessary to earn the commission.

Carnera was engaged in boxing contests on October 17 and November 18, 1929, at the Royal Albert Hall, and appeared in exhibitions or shows at the Alhambra Theatre of Varieties, Charing Cross-road, on October 21 and November 2, 1929, and the plaintiff claims to be entitled to 10 per cent. of all moneys received by the defendant in respect of those engagements. He claims an account of the moneys received by the defendant and payment of 10 per cent. thereof.

The defendant denies the alleged agreement and says that the plaintiff never obtained any engagements for him. Alternatively, he says that if there was any agreement it was only to pay commission in respect of engagements obtained for him by the plaintiff.

Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Martin O'Connor appeared for the plaintiff; Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. W. L. Campbell for the defendant.

CARNERA'S REPUTATION

SIR HENRY MADDOCKS, in opening, said that the action was an interesting one. The plaintiff claimed that Carnera owed a great deal of his world-wide reputation to the efforts which he had made on his behalf and the assistance which he (Carnera) had received from the British Press. At the time when the agreement sued on was made Carnera was practically unknown, whereas by advertisement his reputation had become almost equal to his own great physical size.

Mr. Levene was a man of very great experience in sporting matters and had brought about some of the greatest boxing contests in this country and other parts of the world. In September, 1928, he went to Paris to see the man who had been manager to Georges Carpentier, the French boxer, and at a café which was frequented by boxing men he met Carnera and his manager, Mr. Leon See. The latter was anxious that Carnera should get engagements in England and asked the plaintiff whether he could get him "promising young giant" introduced.

At that time Carnera had fought only two fights in France and Mr. Levene knew nothing about him, but he said that he would do what he could and that his terms were 10 per cent. on the earnings. For getting a boxer a world reputation, said counsel, that percentage was not out of the way. Mr. See told the plaintiff that he understood the terms and agreed to them. Mr. Levene at once set about getting Carnera known in this country. He approached the National Sporting Club and other institutions which organized contests and introduced Carnera to a number of well-known people in the boxing and newspaper worlds. Carnera got full value for his money, and when he entered the ring the publicity which he gained enhanced the punch for which he had become famous. In one of his letters to the plaintiff Mr. See said that Carnera fought very quickly and never got hurt. As a result of the plaintiff's efforts Carnera was so "boosted" by the Press that he was run after to give exhibitions.

The plaintiff had received nothing. He was entitled to know what Carnera had earned in this country. He had made him known and kept him before the public, and now he wanted Carnera to perform his part of the contract—show what he had earned and pay the agreed 10 per cent. commission.

Counsel had not concluded his opening when the Court adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Edmond O'Connor and Co.; Mr. O. L. Richardson.

TREACLE PLASTER ON MAN'S FACE
ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO ROB CASHIER

At the Tower Bridge Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Campion, K.C., JOHN ALFRED COLLINS, 21, of Chatham-street, Walworth; THOMAS CROSSMAN, 20, motor driver, of Darwen-street, Walworth; FREDERICK MAY, 20, of the same address; and ALBERT WILLIAM BURTON, 21, of Aberdour-street, S.E., were charged with being concerned together in feloniously assaulting Frank Leonard Hale, with intent to rob him of £234, the money of his employers, Messrs. Spencer and Cook, bedding manufacturers, 31, Tanner-street, Bermondsey, on June 6.

Mr. Hale said he was cashier to Messrs. Spencer and Cook. On June 6 he went to a branch of Barclays Bank, New Kent-road, and drew £234 for the employees' wages. He had got as far as Messrs. Pickford's, in Tower Bridge-road, when two lads came up, and one pushed a plaster over his face while the other seized a suitcase containing the money. The witness realized he was being robbed and tore away the plaster, holding on fast to the suitcase with his other hand. He then shouted, and the lads ran away. He was taken into Messrs. Pickford's and cleaned his face, and someone there handed him the treacle plaster (produced). He recognized Burton as the one who put the plaster on his face. He knew Collins, who was once in the employ of the firm and knew the time the witness always went for the wages.

Cross-examined, the witness said he was not certain about Burton.

A woman witness said she saw four lads running towards a blue motor-car in Tower Bridge-road on June 6. She could not recognize any of them.

May was also charged with stealing the car used by the accused at the time, and evidence was given that it had been repainted and the number changed.

The accused were all committed to the Central Criminal Court, bail being refused.

THE FIREARMS ACT
EXEMPTION OF SMOOTH-BORE SHOT GUNS

At the Kent Assizes on Monday, before Mr. Justice Avory, HENRY C. HALL was indicted under section 7 of the Firearms Act, 1920, for being in possession of a firearm with intent to endanger life or injure property. Mr. A. L. Thesiger prosecuted and Mr. Gerald A. Thesiger defended.

The jury were first asked by the prosecution to find the prisoner unfit to plead, but the defence having called evidence which showed that in fact Hall had given instructions to a solicitor while in prison on remand, he was found fit to plead. The facts were simple, and uncontested. Hall, who nursed a grievance against a man in whose employ he had been, went to his house at 1 a.m. and fired a shot through the glass panels of his front door.

Mr. Gerald Thesiger, defending, however, called attention to section 12 of the Firearms Act, which excepted from its operation, so far as Great Britain is concerned, "smooth-bore shot guns and the ammunition therefor."

The Firearms Act, 1920, was passed at the height of the Sinn Fein activities, and was principally directed against shooting outrages of a revolutionary character.

A police witness agreed that the gun used by Hall came within the category of "smooth-bore shot gun," and MR. JUSTICE AVORY directed the jury to return a verdict of *Not Guilty*, while observing that this did not preclude proceedings, if the authorities thought wise, for causing malicious damage.

MANX EXILES' RETURN

The White Star liner Doric arrived in Douglas Bay on Sunday morning with a large party of Manx people returning to their native island from Canada and the United States to attend a convention arranged by the North American Manx Association. Among the visitors is Mr. Daniel Teare, president of the Manx Association in Los Angeles, who left the island 50 years ago, while the oldest passenger on board the Doric was Mr. Daniel Gawne, now in his eighty-sixth year. The party were officially welcomed by the Attorney-General (Mr. R. B. Moore) and the Mayor of Douglas (Councillor W. Quirk).

LAW NOTICES, JUNE 25

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE, and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (In Bankruptcy).—Re Livermore. (Final List.)—Walsh v. Albert Baker and Co. (1898), Ltd. (7); Sims v. Rumney (8).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30.—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Weatherhead (Revenue Officer) v. Bradford Assessment Committee and Messrs. Laycock, Son and Co. (32); Pickin (Revenue Officer) v. Langbaurgh Assessment Committee (25); Lofthouse (Revenue Officer) v. Same (26).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 11:—Adjourned Summonses. —Re Prevost (Lloyds Bank Ltd. v. Barclays Bank Ltd.) (8); re Heslop's Will Trusts (Medley v. Heslop) (11); Wath-upon-Dearne U.D.C. v. Payne (12); re Wath-upon-Dearne U.D.C. v. Tweedy (13); re Pim (Pim v. Tweedy (Tweedle v. Tweedy) (13); re Pim (Pim v. Mewes) (14).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List, Part I.—(Mr. Justice LUXMOORE'S List.)—Edgar v. Field (pt. hd.) (9). Not before 11.30:—(Mr. Justice CLAUSON'S List.)—Witness List, Part II.—Wood v. Drughorn (8).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List,

Sporting News

RACING

THE NEWCASTLE MEETING

SIR GALADALE'S SUCCESS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

It was a great pity that other meetings have clashed with the Newcastle and High Gosforth Park Summer Meeting, to give it its full title, for this meeting is not only a very important one but also a very enjoyable one. It is well worth a visit from those people whose racing interests are generally confined to the South of England. The course is certainly one of the best in the country, while it is placed in surroundings far more beautiful than the majority of South of England courses. The stands, especially that for members, are really good. The going yesterday was on the hard side, for there has not been the rain in the far North that there has been in the South. At the same time, the going was quite fit to gallop on, and only unsound horses should have found it a handicap. Mr. Hitch and his son, Commander Hitch, are to be congratulated not only on the general arrangements but also, in the circumstances, on the state of the course.

Fields, as was expected, were small, but the racing was not without interest and, in many cases, excitement. There is very little that needs to be recorded about the opening race, the Arcot Selling Handicap, for which Irishman's Queen was made a good favourite in an open market. Ridden by Weston she made all the running and won by many lengths from Waterhen, with King of Clubs, who once won a sensational Lincolnshire Handicap, third. The winner is owned and trained by R. W. Colling, who is very well known and very popular in the North. The success of his horse was greeted with much cheering by the people out on the course.

If the St. Oswald Plate had been a handicap no one can doubt that Leopardus would have had to meet his few rivals on much worse terms than was actually the case, so that the race appeared to be a reasonably good thing for him. Long before racing was begun, however, detrimental rumours as to his chance were everywhere. It was said that he had gone very badly at exercise in the morning, being apparently unable to gallop on the hard ground. While he was walking round the parade ring experts considered that he was lame, and when he went down to the start they alleged that he was still lame and was going so short that he would not be able to act on the going. All these ideas and rumours were well known in the Ring, with the result that from 6 to 4 on he went to odds against. I do not pretend to know whether he was lame or not, but I do not think that he was, and, no matter how he went down to the start, he came back towards the winning post as if he were quite sound and did not mind the hard going at all, for after making all the running, he won with ease from Gay Vixen, with Dancing Partner third. Leopardus may not be very good, but the truth is that the others who ran against him are very bad.

Considerable interest was taken in the race for the Gosforth Park Biennial Stakes for two-year-olds, for which the Clarice colt was made into an odds-on favourite. He had been expected to win the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom, where he had been most unlucky. Yesterday he started at long odds on. He is a well-grown and handsome colt by Milesius, but he bears very little resemblance, except in size, to that sire. He duly won this race, but he had to be ridden hard by Childs to do so, for Jerome Fandor, who was giving him 3lb., was worrying him very much throughout the last furlong. The first and the second alone mattered, for Wild Son, who was third, and Punkawalla, who was fourth, were obviously beaten a long way from the finish. Many people thought that if Jerome Fandor had got off as well as the winner he would have won, but such is not my view, for I believe that the winner was always able to pull out a little more than he was being asked for.

I do not pretend to know what value the various owners of the runners for the North Derby would place on their own runners for that race, but I doubt very much whether if they had come up separately for sale before the race without this engagement any one of them would have made the stake money, which was £1,500. Torchere, who had run so well for the One Thousand Guineas, was always a good favourite, but after that one good race she had run badly in the Oaks and also at Ascot. She failed once again, but she did not run badly, for half-way up the straight she had deprived Buckshot of the lead and seemed quite likely to win. She was then caught and beaten by Algonquin, who appeared certain to win until Sir Galadale came with a fine run on the outside and caught and beat him near the post, winning by a neck, with Torchere third, another half a length away. H. Beasley rode a beautifully judged race on the winner, who, in spite of his breeding, is probably a very moderate animal to win a race worth so much money as this. There were 81 entries for this race, but only five starters.

Another favourite in Louvastra was beaten in the Blagdon Selling Plate behind Colkitto, who, after a good finish, won by a head from Sonnenschein, who had been sent all the way from Epsom to run in this race. Derrywood was third. The last named, who was ridden by Nevett, would appear, from the draw for places of the first three, to have been crossed early in the race, but even then it was not generally expected that her rider would object to the first and the second after the race. The Stewards took a long time inquiring into the objection, but overruled it. So far as I could see, no one could find any possible fault with the Stewards' decision.

The much improved Tagra followed up her Epsom success with another win in the Clayton Plate, run over a mile and a furlong. Ridden by Stephenson, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Beatty's mare drew out in front early in the Straight and, holding off the well-backed Acragas and Umslopagaas, won on her merits by three-quarters of a length. This was Tagra's third success this season, and is quite a good example of the ability as a trainer of Major Beatty, who if he had more horses in his stable would certainly win more races. The meeting will be continued this afternoon, when the most important race of the week, the Northumberland Plate, will be decided.

NEWCASTLE PROSPECTS

2.0.—GATESHEAD SELLING HANDICAP (1m.).—Wyksham is getting old, but he is still useful in this company and seems to me to be rather kindly handicapped here. Through Vingt-sept one would have thought that he would be set to give several pounds to Ayot, whom he can meet at level weights, and as Ayot is not without a good chance on some form this season it seems reasonable to assume that Wyksham has a good chance. Hidalgo II. also seems to have been given a nice chance. He is a consistent and useful plater. On last season's form Persian Sun has a good chance, but he would do better if the distance of the race had been longer. This might well be an interesting selling race, which, if he is fit and well, may be won by PERSIAN SUN.

2.30.—ANGERTON MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—The best of the probable runners here on known form seem to be Debonair and The Nile. The former was only just beaten by Icarus, a very useful colt, at Doncaster, while the latter ran well at Epsom. It is rather difficult to choose between them. I think that the Doncaster form may be just the better and accordingly give preference to DEBONAIR, who comes from a stable which often wins races here.

3.10.—NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE (2m.).—This is a very good handicap, with West Wicklow at the top. On his best form, namely, that of the Cesarewitch, he has a fine chance, as he has on his Queen's Prize running. The Chester course was no good to him, so that his form there can be ignored. Further, he is better handicapped here than he has been before this year and runs in the place of Richborough, who had seemed very well handicapped. He seems to me to have distinctly the best chance of the top-weights. Libertine II., taking a rough line through South Hill, has been given a few pounds less than might have been expected and has a chance. She has, I understand, been going well at Newmarket with such as Bonny Boy II., who won at Ascot, Sartellus should not beat West Wicklow on Kempton Park form even at the altered weights. The distance may be beyond Monastic Haste, who in any case seems to me to have been given too much weight. Mallock, through Porthaon, not a very good horse to take, is better handicapped than Libertine II., and that must give him a fine chance. Luffness ran promisingly at Ascot and, through Montclair, has as good a chance as Libertine II., and, if he is none the worse for his Ascot race, might quite conceivably win. His last form was a big advance on anything else he had ever shown. Ballymurphy, on Manchester form, puts Patrick in here with no weight at all, but it is seldom that a small boy can ride such a horse properly in such a race as this. He has the best chance of the bottom-weights. It is not easy to make a selection from so well constructed a handicap. I think that West Wicklow, Libertine II., Mallock, and Luffness are just the pick of the handicap, and so hope that one of them will win. When there is so little in it either way it is always safest to choose the top-weight if he is among the best handicapped as he is here, and therefore my selection is WEST WICKLOW, and I suggest that Luffness is the danger and alternative selection.

3.40.—PERKINS MEMORIAL PLATE (1m.).—On her second in the Royal Hunt Cup Grand Idol seems to have an outstanding chance, a view which is confirmed if N.P.B. is used to bring her into this race through Fraudulent with Golden Lyre. At the weights GRAND IDOL should certainly win.

4.10.—GIBSIDE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Arran Beg is a very useful plater, but he would be my selection only in the absence of IRISH PEACH, who has not run since Lincoln, but who, on his running there, must have a good chance here.

4.40.—MONKCHESTER STAKES (6f.).—Punkawalla has already run at the meeting, as have several others in the race. Nestoi has a better chance here than she had in a race earlier in the meeting. The probable winner seems to me to be PELOTE, who showed distinct promise in her only race at Kempton Park when third to Quadrel.

NEWBURY PROSPECTS

2.0.—JUVENILE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—In spite of the fact that he was beaten at Kempton Park, Chivalresque seems to me to be rather above the usual class of platers and so if started here must have a good chance. Lady Colin colt is another good plater, while there is probably a race of this kind to be won by the Grisner gelding. Phantom Cynnie colt must have a chance on his second to a very good plater at Hurst Park, for the winner then, Whinnie Brae filly, had previously run very well in good company at Newbury. Indeed, on that form PHANTOM CYNNIE COLT seems to me to have a better chance than Chivalresque, which causes me to make him my selection.

2.30.—BERKS SELLING HANDICAP (7f.).—Cornish Friar won a similar event at Chepstow in a canter and even with a small penalty seems to have a winning chance here, although, on Windsor form, he has not the beating of Bill Sykes. Still, he has probably made marked improvement since then. Collingwood comes from a stable in form and showed promise in his last race at Newmarket. If he has made as much improvement recently as many other horses in the same stable he is not going to be beaten easily. However, I make CORNISH FRIAR my selection.

3.10.—ROYAL PLATE (1¼m.).—There is a very poor lot of horses left in here for such a rich prize. Originally there were 214 subscribers, but now there are barely double figures left in. The best of them may be SIDONIA, a useful sort of four-year-old, who won the Greenham Plate here a year ago. He is my selection to win from Ravenswood, who, on some form, has a really good chance, but who apparently is not too reliable. On his Ascot form especially, against Pinxit and Silver Flare, he probably could about win.

3.45.—EMPIRE STAKES (6f.).—SONGE won this race last year and then went on to win the Royal Hunt Cup, in which this season he was left at the post. He is a few pounds better handicapped here than he was at Ascot. It is probable that he was upset at Ascot by the storm, which explains why he would not start, for so far as I know he has never been bad at the gate before. On the balance of form he seems the probable winner.

4.15.—KENNET STAKES (5f.).—The best chances here on known form would seem to be held by Yanwath, who won easily at Chepstow, and Sordo, who, after winning at York like a good colt, ran disappointingly at Ascot, where he had every chance. I have no doubt that he will win again, but until he has done so I do not like to make him a selection, and I shall therefore choose YANWATH, who will be carrying colours especially popular in this part of the country.

4.45.—NETHERAVON MAIDEN PLATE (1¼m.).—Races for maidens at starting at this time of the year are generally best left alone. The market may, as has been the case before, indicate the winner, which may be HERACLIDA, who was only just beaten in the Hastings Stakes at Newmarket, and that form should be good enough to win such a race as this.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

NEWCASTLE

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Headquarters will supply runners at both Newbury and Newcastle to-day, but it looks as if our trainers will be more concerned at Newcastle, where our runners are likely to do well.

I am not at all confident that the Gateshead Selling Plate will come our way. Persian Sun has failed in all his races this season, and he is not an animal that I could recommend with any confidence.

For the Angerton Maiden Plate I like the chance of THE NILE, who ran very well at Ascot. Her form through the season has been good.

The Northumberland Plate is likely to prove quite a good race. Our six runners are all more or less fancied. West Wicklow has been giving satisfaction in home gallops for weeks past, and it is doubtful if he has ever been the horse he is now. Dark Hillock is one of the form horses and is fully expected to require beating. Show Girl did a very nice gallop of nearly two miles on Saturday and went well. Gilpin will saddle both Libertine II. and Crafty Captain, and I believe that the filly will prove the better. Sartellus and Visellus hold chances; however, in an open race I select WEST WICKLOW.

In the Perkins Memorial Plate Dark Brilliance, who was useful last season, has done very little racing this year so far, but judging by the way he has gone lately I should say he is now very nearly at his best. GRAND IDOL is none the worse for the race she had at Ascot, and if producing the same form she is likely to be returned the winner.

For the Gibside Selling Plate IRISH PEACH, who, I believe, is back to form again, will require a lot of beating.

In the Monkchester Stakes PELOTE will be our only representative. She ran very well at the last Kempton Park Meeting, and she has done very well since. It will take something useful to beat her.

NEWBURY

We have nothing running for the Juvenile Selling Plate at Newbury, and our only representative in the Berks Selling Handicap will be WALLOON, who may prove the winner.

In the Royal Plate SUADA did a very nice gallop on Saturday, and I believe she is now better than her public form shows. She will run very well.

In the Empire Stakes FLEETING MEMORY, who always runs to form, is expected to give the weight to Swift Marten and win.

For the Netheravon Maiden Plate I select ANCHOR WATCH with some confidence, as I believe he is the most improved animal in the Palace House team.

NEWCASTLE RESULTS

2.15 (2.17).—The ARCOT SELLING WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

IRISHMAN'S QUEEN, ch m, by Irishman—Emmeline (Mr. R. W. Colling), 5 yrs, 7st. 5lb. T. Weston 1
WATERHEN, bl f, by Flying Orb—Loch Ford (Mr. W. L. Christie), 3 yrs, 7st. A. Richardson 2
KING OF CLUBS, bl h, by Buckstone—Crabette (Mr. W. J. Bellerby), aged, 8st. 3lb. J. Jameson 3
Argos Lad (Sir E. Hanmer), 6 yrs, 9st. 4lb. W. Nevett 0
Handyman (Mr. A. Rankin), 6 yrs, 8st. 13lb. F. Winter 0
Dan Leno (Mr. J. D. Inglis), 4 yrs, 8st. E. Crossley 0
Aditti (Lord Beaverbrook), 3 yrs, 8st. 3lb. C. Elliott 0
Sunny Bar (Lady Bradford), 5 yrs, 8st. 3lb. E. Fox 0
Puccini (Mr. H. M. Martinesu), 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb. R. Perryman 0
Lion Aid (Mr. I. Isaacs), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. J. Thwaites 0
B.H.P. (Mr. P. Higgins), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. (car. 7st. 10lb.). D. McGuigan 0
Grand Display (Mr. G. T. Dawin), 4 yrs, 6st. 10lb. A. Roberts 0
Creolian (Mr. L. Tasker), aged, 7st. (car. 7st. 11lb.) W. Stephenson 0

(Winner trained by R. W. Colling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Irishman's Queen, 6 to 1 each Aditti and Waterhen, 8 to 1 Argos Lad, 10 to 1 each Sunny Bar, Lion Aid, and Puccini, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake). Win dividend, 7s.; places, 3s., 5s. 6d., 9s. Total win pool, 4,727 units; total place pool, 4,921 units.

Won by six lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Handyman was fourth and Grand Display last. There was no bid for the winner.

2.50 (2.51).—The ST. OSWALD PLATE of 200 sovs. Seven furlongs (straight).

LEOPARDUS, b h, by Gay Crusader—Ondulation (M. M. Boussac), 5 yrs, 9st. 5lb. H. Beasley 1
GAY VIXEN, ch f, by Gay Crusader—Alope (Mr. J. H. Whitney), 3 yrs, 7st. 8lb. J. Dines 2
DANCING PARTNER, ch f, by Bachelor's Double—Violet Hopson (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 3 yrs, 7st. 8lb. A. Wragg 3
Bagby Grange (Dr. H. W. Davies), 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. J. Caldwell 0
Tinker's Well (Mr. J. L. Dugdale), 3 yrs, 7st. 8lb. W. Nevett 0

(Winner trained by S. Darling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Leopardus, 5 to 2 Gay Vixen, 5 to 1 Dancing Partner, 10 to 1 Tinker's Well, 20 to 1 Bagby Grange.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 2,736 units; total place pool, 2,079 units.

Won by four lengths; a head separated second and third. Bagby Grange was last.

3.20 (3.23).—The FORTY-FOURTH GOSFORTH PARK BIENNIAL STAKES of 5 sovs. each, with 400 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

CLARICE COLT, by Milesius (Mr. J. E. Widener), 9st. 9lb. J. Childs 1
JEROME FANDOR, ch c, by Fantomas—Minden Maid (Mr. A. E. McKinlay), 8st. 12lb. T. Weston 2
WILD SON, br c, by Son-in-Law—Wild Mint (Mr. M. R. Cox), 8st. 5lb. R. Perryman 3
Punkawalla (Mr. T. Neumann), 8st. 9lb. H. Wragg 0
Light Palate (Mr. V. Thompson), 8st. 9lb. J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by Boyd-Rochfort, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 on Clarice colt, 11 to 4 agst Jerome Fandor, 10 to 1 Wild Son, 100 to 9 Punkawalla, 33 to 1 Light Palate.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 6d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 8d. Total win pool, 3,950 units; total place pool, 5,704 units.

Won by a head; two lengths separated second and third. Light Palate was last.

3.55 (3.57).—The NORTH DERBY, a plate of 1,500 sovs. (1,000 sovs. to owner of winner, 200 sovs. to breeder of winner, 100 sovs. to owner of second, 50 sovs. each to breeder and owner of third); for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

SIR GALADALE, b c, by Prince Galahad—Levandale (Captain A. S. Wills), 8st. 6lb. H. Beasley 1
ALGONQUIN, b c, by Gay Crusader—Rabosa (Lord Beaverbrook), 9st. C. Elliott 2
TORCHERE, b f, by Pomme-de-Terre—Torchlight (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 3lb. R. Perryman 3
Trembling Grass (Mr. A. Falcon), 8st. 8lb. F. Winter 0
Buckshot (Mr. R. Day), 8st. 2lb. J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by Hogg, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Torchere, 5 to 2 Trembling Grass, 6 to 1 Sir Galadale, 7 to 1 Algonquin, 100 to 8 Buckshot.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s. 9d.; places, 7s. 9d., 8s. 6d. Total win pool, 3,338 units; total place pool, 2,132 units.

Won by a neck; half a length separated second and third. Trembling Grass was last.

4.25 (4.27).—The BLAGDON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

COLKITTO, br g, by Greek Bachelor or Cygnus—Lady Powerstown (Mr. J. Porter), 8st. 11lb. D. McGoigan 1
SONNENSCHEIN, b g, by Sonning—Happy Weather (Mr. P. Thrale), 8st. 7lb. A. Wragg 2
DERRYWOOD, b f, by Hurstwood—Derry Mount (Mr. W. J. Bellerby), 8st. 7lb. W. Nevett 3
Louvastra (Sir C. Neumann), 8st. 11lb. T. Weston 0
Joyce Stuart (Major W. V. Beatty), 8st. 7lb. W. Stephenson 0
Salado (Mr. A. E. McKinlay), 8st. 7lb. F. Winter 0
Jannee (Mrs. H. M. Martineau), 8st. 7lb. R. Perryman 0

(Winner trained by McGoigan, at Ayr)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 on Louvastra, 6 to 2 agst Jannee, 6 to 1 each Colkitto and Sonnenschein, 10 to 1 Derrywood, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 15s. 6d.; places, 5s. 3d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,771 units; total place pool, 3,287 units.

Won by a head; one length separated second and third. Joyce Stuart was fourth and Louvastra last.

The rider of the second objected to the winner for boring, and the rider of the third objected to the winner and the second for boring. Both objections were overruled, and the deposits returned.

The winner was bought in for 220 guineas.

5.0 (5.2).—The CLAYTON PLATE (handicap) of 400 sovs. One mile and a furlong.

TAGRA, gr m, by Tagrag—Cnoc Bhuidhe (Lord Beatty), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. W. Stephenson 1
ACRAGAS, b h, by Saharis—Marissa (Mr. H. Field), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. J. Childs 2
UMSLOPAGAAS, b g, by Battle-axe—Oragana (Mr. H. Stobart), 5 yrs, 8st. 10lb. D. Morris 3
Sundown III. (Mr. H. Morris), 6 yrs, 9st. W. Nevett 0
Autumn Tints (Mr. W. J. Peck), 3 yrs, 8st. J. Thwaites 0
Yearly (Mr. B. Warner), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. J. Dines 0
Cloud Nymph (Mr. M. Field), 6 yrs, 7st. 10lb. W. Weston 0
Monk Bar (Sir L. Green), 5 yrs, 7st. 8lb. A. Richardson 0
Old Dromore (Mrs. J. C. Lewis), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. G. Skelton 0

(Winner trained by Beatty, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Acragas, 9 to 2 Cloud Nymph, 7 to 2 Tagra, 8 to 1 Sundown III., 100 to 7 each Autumn Tints, Monk Bar and Umslopagaas, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 2s. 8d. Total win pool, 3,994 units; total place pool, 3,710 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; half a length separated second and third. Sundown III. was fourth and Monk Bar last.

BRIGHTON RESULTS

3.0 (3.2).—The PATCHAM SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 300 sovs. One mile.

BROKEN ICE, br c, by The Winter King—Fatality (Mr. G. Bates), 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (car. 7st. 2lb.) H. Harman 1
UNCLE WOODY, ch h, by Grey Fox II.—Molly Moonshine (Mr. T. Richards), 6 yrs, 8st. 5lb. R. Dick 2
TAXING MASTER, ch g, by Tredennis—Yukon (Mr. H. Peel), aged, 7st. 12lb. S. Wragg 3
Rhyolite (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), aged, 9st. T. Burns 0
Losalot (Mrs. H. M. Gray), 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. L. Read 0
Despencer (Mr. F. H. Turner), 5 yrs, 8st. 5lb. C. Ray 0
Grandone (Mr. A. Lawson), 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb. H. Graves 0
Ben Trovato (Mr. J. Ellison), 5 yrs, 8st. 1lb. W. Gilchrist 0
Lyra (Mr A. Bassett), 6 yrs, 7st. 12lb. W. Wells 0
Freewill (Mrs. F. Gilbert), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. H. Packham 0
Peeper (Mr. S. Wootton), 3 yrs, 7st. A. Smirke 0
King Claude (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. G. Richards 0
Peccadillo (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth), aged, 6st. 11lb. R. Whitehouse 0
Catlap (Mr. J. Reardon), 4 yrs, 8st. 13lb. B. Rook 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley, Surrey)

BETTING.—4 to 1 each agst Despencer, Freewill, and Peeper. 7 to 1 Rhyolite, 8 to 1 Taxing Master, 100 to 8 each Grandone, King Claude, Catlap, and Uncle Woody. 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a head; a neck separated second and third. Freewill was fourth and King Claude last.

The winner was bought in for 210 guineas.

3.30 (3.33).—The DITCHLING SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. T.Y.C., five furlongs and 66 yards.

BOIE, ch f, by St. Louis—Fausta (Mr. Walter Griggs), 8st. 11lb. (car. 8st. 2lb.) R. Dick 1
TINGALING, b f, by The President—Holiday Home (Mr. W. J. Peck), 8st. 7lb. H. Packham 2
QUEEN OF LOVE FILLY, by Diomedes (Mr. H. Leader), 7st. 10lb. R. Fawdon 3
Clutch (Mr. D. Davis), 8st. 7lb. H. Graves 0
Ca-Too-Sa (Mr. Y. Malcolm), 8st. 4lb. P. Beasley 0
Modasa c, by All Alone (Mr. J. Pendarves), 7st. 13lb. (car 8st. 2lb.) S. Magee 0
Vica (Mr. A. Savile), 8st. 4lb. T. Burns 0
St. Tetra (Mr. H. Arnold), 8st. 1lb. (car. 8st. 2lb.) S. Wragg 0
First Venture (Mr. A. Boutall), 7st. 10lb. H. Gunn 0
My Tutor (Mr. G. Gilbey), 7st. 10lb. F. Lane 0
Mary Lochiel l. by Flying Orb (Mr. E. H. Gregory), 8st. 1lb. C. Ray 0
First Parade (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 1lb. G. Richards 0
Pipina (Mr. Z. G. Michailinos), 8st. 1lb. J. Sirett 0
Balaklava (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 1lb. G. Bezant 0
Mabs g. by Haine (Mr. R. Woolsey), 8st. 1lb. W. Wells 0
Hackia g. by Vencedor (Mr. S. Wootton), 7st. 10lb. B. Rook 0

(Winner trained by Walter Griggs, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—7 to 2 agst Tingaling, 9 to 2 Hackia g., 11 to 2 Boie, 7 to 1 each Pipina and Vica, 10 to 1 each Ca-Too-Sa and Queen of Love f., 100 to 8 each St. Tetra and First Venture, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length; half a length separated second and third. St. Tetra was fourth and Modasa colt last.

The winner was bought in for 210 guineas.

4.0 (4.1).—The GRAND STAND WELTER HANDICAP, a Plate of 300 sovs. One mile.

BURGEE, ch c, by Blue Ensign—Skyglory (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 9st. 3lb. G. Richards 1
GOLDEN RAIN, ch c, by Lemonora—Chicken Pie (Sir M. Wilson), 4 yrs, 8st. 13lb. R. Dick 2
TRANDESCANT, b h, by Swynford—Tracedes (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 5 yrs, 8st. S. Wragg 3
Inchcape Bell (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 5 yrs, 9st. 2lb. T. Burns 0
Ash Plant (Mr. J. Baylis), 6 yrs, 7st. 12lb. H. Graves 0
Footmark (Mr. C. Rowe), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. W. Wells 0
Faithful Garry (Mr. H. Lester), 5 yrs, 7st. 7lb. C. Roberts 0
Glendye (Mr. Steedman), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. H. Gunn 0

(Winner trained by Hogg, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Burgee, 6 to 1 agst Golden Rain, 8 to 1 each Inchcape Bell, Trandescant, 10 to 1 Ash Plant, 100 to 8 Footmark, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by six lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Footmark was fourth and Glendye last.

4.30 (4.33).—The SUSSEX PLATE (handicap) of 400 sovs. T.Y.C. (five furlongs and 66 yards).

GRANDMASTER, b g, by Grand Parade—Verve (Lord Glanely), 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. G. Richards 1
THUNDER SQUALL, ch g, by Noblesse Oblige—Bayamo (Mr. S. Wootton), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. F. Field 2
EARLY CLOSING, gr g, by Duncan Gray—Short Holiday (Lord Portman), 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. T. Burns 3
Somme Orb (Mr. D. M. Gant), 5 yrs, 9st. 5lb. P. Beasley 0
Andy (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), aged, 8st. 7lb. J. Collins 0
Phonemeter (Mr. E. G. de Moutre), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. C. Ray 0
Suspicion (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), 5 yrs, 7st. 12lb. S. Wragg 0
Ryevale (Mr. S. B. Joel), 4 yrs, 7st. 5lb. R. Rook 0
Themistocles (Major McCalmont), 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. B. Marshall 0

(Winner trained by Hogg, at Newmarket)

(Continued at foot of next column)

BIRMINGHAM RESULTS

2.30 (2.31).—The TAMWORTH SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. The Straight Mile.

BOBBIE BURNS III., br c, by McKinley—Robe Brulee (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 8st. 11lb. J. Leach 1
PLAGUE, bl or br c, by Pisto—Santair's Fo'y (Mr. J. W. G. Randall), 9st. F. Lane 2
WELWYN, ch g, by Stedfast—Welbury (Mr. J. A. Phillips), 8st. 11lb. H. Wragg 3
Blue Friar (Sir G. Noble), 8st. 11lb. R. James 0
Desormais (Mr. V. Smyth), 8st. 11lb. F. Fox 0
Sunny Dene (Mr. F. N. Button), 8st. 8lb. G. Baines 0

(Winner trained by Leach, jun., at Newmarket)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Desormais, 3 to 1 Bobbie Burns III., 9 to 2 Plague, 7 to 1 Sunny Dene, 8 to 1 Welwyn, 10 to 1 Blue Friar.

Won by a length and a half; two lengths separated second and third. Blue Friar was fourth and Sunny Dene last.

The winner was sold to Mr. S. Ricketts for 330 guineas.

3.0 (3.3).—The BROMFORD SELLING PLATE (handicap) of 500 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

GAMESOME, b f, by Bucks Hussar—Game Shot (Sir C. Hyde), 4 yrs, 7st. 6lb. (car. 7st. 7lb.) F. Fox 1
WATER ROSE, br f, by Thunderer—Water Willow (Mr. J. B. Joel), 4 yrs, 8st. 8lb. B. Carslake 2
TUFFAN, br h, by Valens—Lily Willy (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. G. Baines 3
Cragford (Mr. A. Douglas Pennant), aged, 9st. S. Donoghue 0
Plover (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 6 yrs, 8st. 10lb. M. Wing 0
Top Dressing (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. H. Wragg 0
I Am the Captain (Mr. W. J. Gresson), 5 yrs, 8st. 6lb. J. Brennan 0
Abbot's Pride (Mrs. H. S. Martin), aged, 8st. 5lb. J. Lane 0
Easter Gift (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius), 6 yrs, 8st. 4lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.) R. Jones 0
Woodcock (Mr. S. B. Joel), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. R. James 0
The Touran (Mr. E. N. Lyons), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. K. Gethin 0
Mouchon (Mr. H. O. Madden), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. G. Walsh 0
Esmolin (Mr. F. Pratt), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. A. Burns 0
Caught Napping (Mr. M. H. Benson), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. C. Richards 0
Scylla Rock (Captain A. S. Wills), 3 yrs, 7st. 8lb. K. Robertson 0
Heath Lodge (Mr. H. J. Brueton), 5 yrs, 7st. 7lb. (car. 7st. 10lb.) H. Southey 0
Darboy (Mr. J. R. Brown), 6 yrs, 7st. 6lb. T. Barber 0
Missionary (Mr. F. Wright), 4 yrs, 6st. 12lb. F. Sharpe 0
Coy (Mr. H. R. King), 4 yrs, 6st. 12lb. W. Alford 0

(Winner trained by Scoble, at Whitsbury)

BETTING.—9 to 2 agst Gamesome, 6 to 1 each Darboy and Top Dressing, 8 to 1 each Heath Lodge and Water Rose, 10 to 1 each Cragford, Woodcock, Plover, and Tuffan, 100 to 8 I Am the Captain, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a short head; one length separated second and third. Plover was fourth and Scylla Rock last.

The winner was sold to Mr. G. D. Smith for 360 guineas.

3.30 (3.32).—The MIDLAND BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE of 1,000 sovs.; the owner at entry of the winner to receive 100 sovs., the owner at running and owner at entry of second each to receive 50 sovs., and the owner at running and owner at entry of the third to receive 25 sovs. out of the plate; for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

SEA ROVER, br c, by Pomme-de-Terre—Gay Laura (Mr. A. R. Cox), 8st. 6lb. R. Jones 1
MARY TUDOR, b f, by Braishfield—Corrie Invillie (Sir F. Eley), 7st. 11lb. F. Fox 2
NAUGHTY SUE, b f, by Kwang Su—La Ferrandiere (Lord Glanely), 8st. F. Lane 3

(Winner trained by Lawson, at Manton)

BETTING.—9 to 2 on Sea Rover, 5 to 1 agst Naughty Sue, 20 to 1 Mary Tudor.

Won by a length and a half; two lengths separated second and third.

4.0 (4.2).—The PACKINGTON PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

GLOW-WORM, b f, by Black Gauntlet—Fire Fly (Mr. H. Coventry), 8st. 6lb. J. Brennan 1
SHADY LADY, ch f, by Papyrus—Polyspast (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 6lb. K. Gethin 2
FAIRY FRIEND, ch f, by Golden Myth—False Friend (Mrs. Hutchinson), 8st. 6lb. H. Wragg 3
Farlands (Mrs. S. Whitburn), 8st. 12lb. J. Leach 0
Golden Apple (Mr. W. Murray), 8st. 12lb. R. James 0
Mr. Shears (Mrs. N. Roberts), 8st. 9lb. F. Hodges 0
Conqueror (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith), 8st. 9lb. F. Fox 0
Brown Apple f. by Ethnarch (Mr. D. Waugh), 8st. 6lb. M. Wing 0
Orinthia (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 8st. 6lb. R. Jones 0
The Spudlet (Sir H. Fitzherbert), 8st. 6lb. T. Barber 0
Fairlands (Lord H. de Walden), 8st. 6lb. G. Baines 0
Enthusiasm (Mr. J. Rhodes), 8st. 6lb. A. Burns 0

(Winner trained by Rimell, at Kinnersley)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Golden Apple, 3 to 1 Fairy Friend, 6 to 1 each Shady Lady and The Spudlet, 8 to 1 Farlands, 10 to 1 Brown Apple filly, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; a head separated second and third. Golden Apple was fourth and Mr. Shears last.

4.30 (4.32).—The GUERNSEY STUD PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. The owner at entry of the winner and the owner at running of the second each to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Five furlongs (straight).

LUXOR, br f, by Son-in-Law—Game Shot (Sir C. Hyde), 8st. 11lb. B. Carslake 1
KNIGHT'S ORB, br c, by Flying Orb—Knight's Mate (Mr. M. Good), 9st. M. Wing 2
FORTRESS, br f, by Ocjah—Fortlet (Mr. J. B. Joel), 7st. 8lb. F. Fox 3
Saleve (The Aga Khan), 8st. 7lb. M. Beary 0
Prince Dan (Sir D. Broughton), 8st. 7lb. F. Lane 0
Eulogy (Mr. S. B. Joel), 7st. 12lb. K. Gethin 0
Valerie K. (Sir V. Sassoon), 7st. 12lb. S. Donoghue 0
False Doctrine (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn), 7st. 12lb. R. James 0
Floodtide (Mrs. S. B. Joel), 7st. 11lb. C. Walsh 0

(Winner trained by Scobie, at Whitsbury)

BETTING.—5 to 2 agst Knight's Orb, 3 to 1 Fortress, 7 to 2 Luxor, 8 to 1 Saleve, 10 to 1 False Doctrine, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a head separated second and third. Eulogy was fourth and Valerie K. last.

5.0 (5.2).—The BULL RING PLATE (handicap) of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

MUSTARD CLUB, ch h, by Golden Sun—Mademoiselle Pictet (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 5 yrs, 8st. F. Fox 1
GIGOLO, b h, by Junior—Butterfly Belle (Captain J. C. Fielden), 5 yrs, 8st. 4lb. H. Wragg 2
BUCKS MAIDEN, b or br f, by Bucks Hussar—Cottage Maiden (Mr. E. N. Lyons), 4 yrs, 7st. 12lb. K. Gethin 3
Rallye II. (Mr. V. P. Mims), 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. M. Wing 0
Chasper (Mr. H. Sidebottom), 5 yrs, 8st. 9lb. F. Lane 0
Nestorian (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 8st. 4lb. M. Beary 0
Kirkistown (Sir R. Garton), 4 yrs, 8st. R. James 0
Gowan Lodge (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 3

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS AT MANCHESTER

A FARCICAL MATCH

The match between Lancashire and the Australians at Old Trafford mercifully came to an end at 5 o'clock yesterday. In point of fact it never at any time was a match, and for all the purpose they served the players might just as well have spent the three days in the nets. A very large proportion of the enthusiastic and knowledgeable supporters of cricket habitually watch the game at Old Trafford. They have of recent years had to suffer sufficiently from the bogy of first innings points, but to ask them to pay double price to watch what was nothing more than a practice match is more than they can be expected to tolerate. The complete subordination of everything else for a Test Match and the prevalent idea that a cricketer requires a week's rest before a big game is unfair to the public and is most damaging to the game. To blame the programme of the tour arranged for the Australians, which in this case included games against Surrey and Lancashire between two Test Matches, begs the question, for there was a time when cricketers thrived on hard work and a keen match. This match was inevitably drawn at luncheon time on the second day; the prospect of yesterday's play could not be expected to attract a large crowd even with a reduced charge of admission.

The heavy rain overnight had not had any great effect on the pitch, which had been covered, although Wall two or three times made the ball rear up. Woodfull clearly expected something to happen, for he moved Richardson in to silly mid-off and gave Hornibrook, who was bowling much slower than usual and turning the ball appreciably, a long spell, first at one end and then at the other. Hallows, when he had scored 39, was badly missed off Wall at second slip, but with the total at 110 he walked in front of his wicket and pushed the ball into the hands of short-leg. Hurwood was put on to bowl for the first time in the innings with the score at 123, and two minutes later Watson was caught at the wicket off Hornibrook, who was allowed to bowl without any one in the deep field. Iddon accepted the invitation by hitting the ball twice over the bowler's head, and was batting as well as any one had done in the match when Hornibrook threw his wicket down from second slip.

There followed some pleasant cricket while Tyldesley and Hopwood added 66 runs in 45 minutes, an amazing rate of scoring in this game. Bradman was given a spell of bowling, but his length was irregular, and it was Fairfax and Wall who between them finished off an innings which towards the end became a little lighthearted. Fairfax first bowled Hopwood with a ball which he tried to hook, and three runs later he bowled Tyldesley with a ball which swung in late. The rest of the Lancashire batsmen went out almost as soon as they came in, although Eckersley, stepping away from the wicket, managed to make contact once or twice before he stepped just too far away and had his stumps spreadeagled.

The Australians could have sent Lancashire in to bat again for an hour, but it was decided that McCabe, Bradman, and Richardson should have a little more batting practice. The last quarter of an hour showed Duckworth with the fashionable leg trap to be a bowler of great cunning.

Score:—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, st. Duckworth, b. Sibbles			27
A. Jackson, b. Hodgson			1
D. G. Bradman, c. Duckworth, b. Sibbles			52
A. F. Kippax, st. Duckworth, b. Hopwood			39
S. McCabe, c. Duckworth, b. Hodgson			129
V. Y. Richardson, c. Hodgson, b. Tyldesley (E.)			34
A. Fairfax, st. Duckworth, b. Tyldesley (E.)			13
W. A. Oldfield, not out			63
A. Hurwood, c. Tayler, b. Hopwood			34
T. Wall, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (E.)			0
P. M. Hornibrook, b. Sibbles			9
Byes, 4; l.-b., 13			20
			17
Total			491

Second Innings.—D. G. Bradman, not out, 427; McCabe, not out, 34; V. Y. Richardson, c. Eckersley, b. Hodgson, 12; byes, 8. Total (1 wkt.), 79.

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Watson, c. Oldfield, b. Hornibrook			
Hallows, c. Woodfull, b. Wall			74
Tyldesley (E.), b. Fairfax			42
Iddon, run out			48
Hopwood, b. Fairfax			20
Tayler, b. Wall			40
P. T. Eckersley, b. Wall			1
Sibbles, c. Hurwood, b. Fairfax			11
Duckworth, b. Wall			9
Tyldesley (E.), c. Hurwood, b. Fairfax			1
Hodgson, not out			0
Byes, 3; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 3			10
Total			259

BOWLING ANALYSIS

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hodgson	37	7	97	2
Sibbles	50	6	89	3
Tyldesley (E.)	38	8	87	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hodgson	3	1	4	1
Sibbles	2	0	13	0
Watson	1	0	3	0
Eckersley	2	0	13	0

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	29	3	92	4
Fairfax	15.1	0	77	4
Hornibrook	33	16	52	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hurwood	11	2	27	0
McCabe	9	2	35	0
Bradman	4	0	24	0

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Parry

HAMPSHIRE'S SUCCESS

Hampshire beat Glamorgan by 130 runs at Portsmouth yesterday, a splendid innings by M. J. Turnbull failing to save the Welsh county.

Hampshire continued in the morning with a lead of 229 and four wickets down. Three more wickets fell quickly, all to Ryan at a cost of ten runs, but Pothecary and Creese hit well, adding 33 before Lord Tennyson declared, leaving the visiting team to get 283 to win. Glamorgan made a bad start, Bates being dismissed before a run had been scored, and four wickets were down for 54. For the second time in the match Turnbull played a courageous innings, scoring 65 out of the 103 put on during his stay of an hour and a half. Going in at the fall of the second wicket at six, Turnbull drove powerfully at times, and before being sixth out he hit ten 4's. Although Clay hit a 6 and four 4's in his 23, the last four wickets added only 43.

Score:—

HAMPSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Brown, c. Davies (E.), b. Mercer	1	b. Bates	0
Newman, b. Davies (E.)	15	b. Bates	50
Kennedy, l.-b.-w. b. Mercer	8	b. Clay	6
Mead, c. and b. Clay	29	b. Clay	65
Arnold, c. Rhys, b. Davies (D.)	20	b. Clay	6
A. K. Judd, b. Mercer	66	c. Rhys, b. Ryan	10
	4	st. Every, b. Ryan	22
Lord Tennyson, not out	25	st. Every, b. Ryan	4
Pothecary, c. Every, b. Davies (D.)	2	not out	25
Creese, c. Turnbull, b. Davies (D.)	14	not out	21
Boyes, b. Mercer	6		
A. E. G. Bartlett, b. Davies (E.)	0		
Byes, 7; l.-b., 4	11	Byes, 3; l.-b., 6; n.-b., 1	10
Total	270	Total (7 wkts.)	*219

* Innings declared closed.

GLAMORGAN

First Innings		Second Innings	
Bates, b. Newman	29	b. Kennedy	0
Bell, c. Brown, b. Baring	8	c. Arnold, b. Boyes	0
H. R. J. Rhys, c. Boyes, b. Baring	23	c. Pothecary, b. Boyes	2
M. J. Turnbull, b. Boyes	2	b. Boyes	65
Hills, c. Mead, b. Kennedy	77	b. Boyes	5
Davies (D.), c. Tennyson, b. Boyes	30	b. Kennedy	13
J. C. Clay, c. Boyes, b. Kennedy	21	l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	23
Davies (E.), c. Boyes, b. Baring	8	c. Creese, b. Boyes	2
Mercer, c. Kennedy, b. Baring	12	c. Mead, b. Boyes	14
Every, c. Tennyson, b. Kennedy	0	c. Boyes, b. Kennedy	1
Ryan, not out	9	not out	2
Byes, 4; l.-b., 5	9	Leg-byes	2
Total	207	Total	152

BOWLING ANALYSIS

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	20	3	84	4
Davies (D.)	20	6	49	2
Davies (E.)	8.2	0	29	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	9	1	49	0
Clay	16	1	49	6
Davies (E.)	3	0	9	0

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	22.5	4	54	4
Baring	18	3	54	3
Newman	18	3	44	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	18.3	4	66	5
Newman	8	3	28	0
Boyes	21	6	46	5

UMPIRES.—Phillips and Field

THE SECOND TEST MATCH

GEARY AND SUTCLIFFE UNABLE TO PLAY

Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, the chairman of the Test Match Selection Committee, issued the following official statement yesterday:—

The following communication was received this morning from Sutcliffe:—

Thumb doubtful, doctor advises not playing.—Sutcliffe.

J. A. de Lisle, the Leicestershire captain, telegraphed:—

Regret report Geary developed rheumatism right shoulder, would be unwise to risk playing him.—de Lisle.

In these circumstances no invitation has been sent to Sutcliffe, who, together with Geary, therefore, will not be at Lord's.

Medical advice received yesterday morning from Nottingham stated that Larwood is well enough to play. Consequently, the Selection Committee have invited him to be present at Lord's on Friday.

A. Sandham, of Surrey, has received an invitation to be at Lord's.

TAME FINISH AT NOTTINGHAM

CENTURY BY LILLEY

The match between Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire at Nottingham was left drawn yesterday, each side taking four points. At one time it seemed likely that Yorkshire would win on the first innings, but a fifth-wicket partnership between Walker and Lilley realized 162 runs and was unbroken when rain caused stumps to be drawn at 5.45.

In 80 minutes yesterday morning Yorkshire's score was increased by 69 runs, A. T. Barber declaring the innings closed with the total at 324 for nine wickets. Dennis was bowled by A. Staples at 278, and with Wood and Macaulay failing there was no one to score at a pace proper to a side with a declaration in view, it was too much to expect Rhodes, who had played a great part in Yorkshire's recovery on Saturday, to hit a succession of 6's, but in the quarter of an hour before the declaration, he and Hall made a brave effort to show they did know what an irresponsible stroke meant, and eventually Nottinghamshire were left with a possible 4½ hours in which to earn five, four, or three points.

They lost one wicket for 27 runs before luncheon, Whysall being l.-b.-w. to a ball of Robinson's that swung late, and they would have lost another if Holmes, at first slip, had held on to a ball Gunn touched in playing forward to Dennis, and which came fast and low to him. The wicket had recovered from Monday's rain, and after luncheon Gunn and Walker went on quietly and comfortably for 20 minutes or so. With the total at 43, however, Hall took two wickets in two balls, Gunn being caught at cover-point off a stroke played with his left foot a long way from the pitch of the ball, and A. W. Carr turning the next ball which was coming across his wicket quietly to Rhodes close in at square-leg. Hall is over medium-paced, and he is the kind of bowler who brings the ball across from the off sharply enough to make two short-legs a necessity. His action is by no means perfect, however. At 53 he beat Payton comprehensively enough to leave that fine batsman without a stroke, and when he came off a little later he had taken three wickets for 22 runs. Walker and Lilley then proceeded to add 89 runs in under 1¼ hour. Walker continued to watch the ball as carefully as he had done when he first came in, but Lilley went for the bowling as though he meant to gain his side five points. He took advantage of Dennis's uncertainty of length by pivoting round and hitting him to leg for three 4's and a 6, and at tea he had scored 65 to Walker's 43, out of a total of 142.

After tea Walker hit a short ball from Hall to long-leg for six, and, for a moment, it seemed that Nottinghamshire might possibly take five points after all. It was not to be, however, although runs were always coming well below the rate the clock demanded, a shower of rain which stopped play for 10 minutes made a difficult task impossible. There was time, however, for Lilley to complete a hard-hit 100, for which he was indebted to the cooperation of the fielding side for the last four runs only.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, c. Staples (S. J.), b. Barratt			
A. T. Barber, c. Lilley, b. Staples (S. J.)			12
Mitchell, b. Bland			6
F. E. Greenwood, b. Staples (A.)			41
Barber (W.), b. Vyce			41
Robinson, c. Lilley, b. Staples (A.)			80
Rhodes, not out			6
Dennis, b. Staples (A.)			9
Wood, b. Staples (S. J.)			30
Macaulay, b. Staples (A.)			0
Hall, not out			0
Byes, 7; l.-b., 14; w., 1; n.-b., 3			25
Total (9 wkts.)			*324

* Innings declared closed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), c. Holmes, b. Hall			
Whysall, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson			21
Walker, not out			8
A. W. Carr, c. Rhodes, b. Hall			78
Payton, b. Hall			0
Lilley, not out			2
Leg-byes, 2; n.-b., 1			102
Total (4 wkts.)			215

Staples (A.), Barratt, Staples (S. J.), E. D. F. Bland, and Vyce did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barratt	15	0	77	1
Vyce	36	9	90	1
Staples (S. J.)	40	18	52	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bland	30	14	61	1
Staples (A.)	34	8	60	4

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	8	1	20	1
Dennis	13	2	60	0
Hall	21	2	62	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Macaulay	20.3	5	42	0
Rhodes	8	1	28	0

UMPIRES.—Braund and Walden.

MATCH AT BURTON COURT

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Colonel H. C. Lord, c. Harvey, b. Hughes-Hallett	33	c. Harvey, b. Mackenzie	46
Captain A. C. Wilkinson, run out	42	not out	56
Captain T. Bevan, b. May	113	not out	2
Sir J. Colbis, b. Mackintosh-Walker	51	run out	15
Captain T. B. Trappes-Lomax, not out	83		
J. O. Forbes, c. Fox, b. Harvey	15		
Captain C. E. Maturin-Baird, b. Mackintosh-Walker	4	b. Hughes-Hallett	11
W. L. Steele, b. Mackenzie	14	c. Webb, b. May	1
D. W. Forbes, b. Mackenzie	2		
Captain J. D. Erskine, b. Mackenzie	0		
Byes, &c.	25	Byes &c.	6
Total (9 wkts.)	*383	Total (4 wkts.)	122

* Innings declared closed.

M. V. Milbank did not go in.

HIGHLAND BRIGADE.—First Innings

J. Britton Jones, c. Maturin-Baird, b. D. J. W. E. Mackenzie, c. D. Forbes, b. Erskine 88
Sir C. K. Dick-Cunyngham, b. Erskine 30
Captain J. E. Stirling, c. Sub., b. Milbank 142
J. C. Ritchie, b. Milbank 12
Captain J. R. Mackintosh-Walker, l.-b.-w., b. Erskine 1
Captain J. V. Hughes-Hallett, c. Bevan, b. Childs 24
W. H. Fox, b. Childs 32
R. H. C. Webb, b. Milbank 33
W. D. F. May, b. Milbank 28
C. A. Harvey, not out 8
Byes, &c. 3
Total 448

TO-DAY'S MATCHES AND TEAMS

THE OVAL.—SURREY v. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—Surrey: C. Allom, A. Jeacocke, E. G. Hayward, Bailey, Ducat, Shepherd, Gregory, Squires, Wilson, Lock, and Mobey.

BRADFORD.—YORKSHIRE v. SOMERSET.—YORKSHIRE.—Selected from: A. T. Barber, F. E. Greenwood, Rhodes, Holmes, Leyland, Macaulay, Mitchell, Wood, Robinson, Oldroyd, Bowes (or Dennis), and Barber (W.).

SOMERSET.—Selected from: J. C. White, R. A. Hunt, F. P. Longrigg, C. C. Case, R. P. Northway, Young, Hunt, Lee (J. W.), Lee (F. S.), Wellard, Clarke, Andrews, and Bose.

LEICESTER.—LEICESTERSHIRE v. DERBYSHIRE.—LEICESTERSHIRE.—Selected from: J. A. de Lisle, Astill, Sharpston, Sidwell, Armstrong, Berry, Riley, Smart, Brodshaw, Coleman, Smith, and Bowley.

BIRMINGHAM.—WARWICKSHIRE v. KENT.—WARWICKSHIRE.—R. E. S. Wyatt, the Rev. J. H. Parsons, Smith, Bates, Kilner, Croom, Santall, Mayer, Paine, Sanders, and Smart.

KENT.—Selected from: G. B. Legge, J. A. Dowd, T. A. Cranfield, Hardinge, Freeman, Ames, Ashdown, Todd, Wright, Peach, Watt, and Fairservice.

CHELTENHAM.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. MIDDLESEX.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—R. H. Lyon, Parker, Dipper, Smith, Goddard, Sinfield, Dacre, Barnett, Neale, Stephens, and Ford.

CHELMSFORD.—ESSEX v. HAMPSHIRE.—ESSEX.—Selected from: H. M. Morris, C. Bray, D. R. Wilcox, Russell, O'Connor, Nichols, Cutmore, Hipkin, Bethell, Pope, Smith (P.), and Lywood.

HAMPSHIRE.—Selected from: Lord Tennyson, A. L. Hosie, G. C. A. Ariss, Mead, Kennedy, Newman, Brown, Boyes, Herman, Arnold, Creese, and Pothecary.

BRIGHTON.—SUSSEX v. GLAMORGAN.—SUSSEX.—A. H. H. Gilligan, Major C. B. Rubie, G. A. K. Lasbrigo (James), Lasbrigo (John), and Hammond.

GLAMORGAN.—Selected from: M. J. Turnbull, J. C. Clay, T. H. Pritchard, Rhys, Bates, Ryan, Bell, Hills, Mercer, Davies (D.), Davies (E.), Every, and Howard.

WORCESTER.—WORCESTERSHIRE v. LANCASHIRE

NOTTINGHAM.—NOTTINGHAMSHIRE v. OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—W. Carr, E. D. F. Bland, Gunn (G. V.), Whysall, Walker, Lilley, Staples (S. J.), Staples (A.), Vyce, Reddish, and Shipston.

ESSEX DRAW AT THE OVAL

REMARKABLE FIRST-WICKET PARTNERSHIP

Essex could only play for a drawn game at the Oval yesterday, when, having been forced overnight to follow-on 219 runs behind, they still had a possible 5½ hours of uphill cricket in front of them. But for the night's rain, which prevented any play until a quarter to 1, the prospect would have been grimmer still. In the circumstances it deserved to rank as a real achievement as well as a rather tedious spectacle that the necessary time was killed and Surrey robbed of a victory that on the previous day had seemed highly probable, though by no means certain owing to their notorious weakness in bowling.

The follow-on had begun in the last five minutes on Monday, when Sheffield, who was more or less continuing his 40 not out in the first innings, went in with Pope and averted any further disaster. Incidentally, they also reduced the Surrey lead of 219 by 3. Yesterday the Essex total had mounted to 22 in three-quarters of an hour before luncheon. At the luncheon interval, Pope's score had become 14 and Sheffield's three. Three-quarters of an hour later, over an hour and a quarter all told, Sheffield had just doubled his score of two. This rate of progress was not sustained, for, encouraged by some full pitches to leg, Sheffield quadrupled his score in a few overs, but nothing less than the worst of all balls could tempt either batsman to swing the bat at all frequently.

There was, however, something a good deal better than time killing in this remarkable first-wicket partnership, which eventually produced 113 runs in the course of three and a quarter hours. The pitch always was liable to make the ball get up sharply, and, during the first hour or so particularly, M. J. C. Allom's fast bowling became positively dangerous at times. It called for courage and a clear eye to stand up to the bumps and bruises and to give the assembly of encroaching fieldsmen the minimum number of chances. As a matter of fact, Pope, who had to face some especially unpleasant overs from Allom, offered what looked the simplest of catches to Sandham, one of several silly short-legs. Sandham, as well as the batsman, however, was startled by the bump, and by moving inwards too sharply let the ball go right through his hands. Pope at the time had scored 16 out of the total of 24, so that the miss cost Surrey dearly. There were one or two other near things about this time, and an hour or so later, when Sheffield had made 26, he should have been caught by Peach in the slips off Gregory's bowling. The way in which Sheffield, normally a No. 8 or No. 9 batsman, and essentially a hitter, modified his style to the situation aggravated some of the spectators, but, in fact, was quite a remarkable feat. He was bowled at last by P. G. H. Fender for a 36 that had occupied three and a quarter hours. Pope, who is a first-wicket batsman, was slightly less restrained than his partner, and his late cutting especially was a pleasure to see, even if the pleasure came only at long intervals. The partnership of 113 itself was something to be proud of, for undoubtedly it saved Essex from defeat. Pope was bowled by Sandham at 149 for a 61 that extended over four hours. Cutmore, meanwhile, had been making some attractive off-drives, and with him and O'Connor at the wickets and the score 161 for two, the game was abandoned as a draw at 6 o'clock. At that time Essex still required 58 to avert the innings defeat, but there was, of course, little prospect of their eight remaining wickets falling in the half-hour's play that was available if really necessary.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, l.-b.-w., b. Smith			
Sandham, c. Cutmore, b. Pope			11
Ducat, c. Bray, b. O'Connor			176
Shepherd, c. Wilson, b. Nichols			29
Barling, c. Hipkin, b. Russell			52
F. G. H. Fender, c. Russell, b. Smith			56
Gregory, not out			38
Peach, c. Bray, b. Nichols			30
Squires, b. O'Connor			42
M. J. C. Allom, c. Sheffield, b. Nichols			2
Brooks, b. O'Connor			1
Byes, 7; l.-b., 7			14
Total			491

ESSEX.—First Innings

		Second Innings	
Cutmore, c. Fender, b. Gregory	78	not out	27
Pope, b. Sheffield	24	b. Sandham	61
O'Connor, c. Peach, b. Allom	55	not out	6
Russell, b. Allom	18		
Nichols, c. and b. Gregory	0		
D. R. Wilcox, c. Peach, b. Allom	17		
C. Bray, c. Brooks, b. Squires	36		
H. M. Morris, c. Brooks, b. Allom	1		
Sheffield, not out	40	b. Fender	36
Hipkin, b. Squires	0		
Smith (P.), run out	0		
Byes, 9; l.-b., 5; w., 1	15	Byes, 27; l.-b., 4	31
Total	272	Total (2 wkts.)	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hair	29	9	39	0
Durston	26	2	78	0
Allen	25	2	77	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	14	0	74	0
Hair	13	3	29	0
Hearne	32	15	61	4

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Russell	17	7	25	1
Durston	21	7	31	2
Lee	5	1	16	0

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	17	3	48	2
Thomas	28	12	41	3
Partridge	7	0	22	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	6	1	8	1
Thomas	7	1	17	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jupp	7	3	14	2
Towell	7	0	19	0
Jupp	12	2	29	4

UMPIRES.—Oates and Denton

CENTURY BY NICHOL

WORCESTERSHIRE SAVE THE MATCH

Worcestershire batted so well at Stourbridge yesterday that they saved the game with Kent, who, at the drawing of stumps, required 140 runs to win with nine wickets to fall.

In the limited time available on Monday Worcestershire with a first innings deficit of 58 lost two batsmen in gaining a lead of four runs. Nichol, who had made 25, and Gibbons showed sound form, and increased their third-wicket stand to 63 before Gibbons was well caught at first slip. C. F. Walters stayed in while 82 runs were added in 70 minutes, but Nichol received little assistance from the other batsmen. Nichol was batting for three hours and 25 minutes for his 110, and, driving finely, he obtained 14 4's. The last six wickets fell for 61 runs, Freeman taking four of them at a cost of 14 runs.

Kent were left to score 184 to win. They lost Hardinge at 14, but when Ashdown and Woolley had added 30 runs rain fell.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Fox (J.), c. Ames, b. Wright	0	c. Chapman, b. Ashdown	7
Wright (L.), c. Ames, b. Wright	18	hit wkt., b. Hardinge	24
Nichol, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	1	c. Woolley, b. Freeman	110
Gibbons, b. Peach	15	c. Woolley, b. Ashdown	22
Fox (V.), b. Freeman	14	l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	3
C. F. Walters, c. Ames, b. Hardinge	9	st. Ames, b. Woolley	47
B. W. Quaife, not out	22	c. Hardinge, b. Freeman	3
Santall, c. Ames, b. Hardinge	9	c. Woolley, b. Ashdown	3
Root, c. Peach, b. Freeman	4	c. Sub., b. Freeman	5
Brooke, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	1	b. Hardinge	8
Jackson, c. Freeman, b. Hardinge	4	not out	11
Byes, 5; l.-b., 3; w., 1	9	Byes, 4; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	7
Total	115	Total	241

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, b. Root	
Ashdown, b. Jackson	4
Woolley, b. Brooke	2
Ames, run out	58
A. P. F. Chapman, c. Gibbons, b. Brooke	8
I. Akers-Douglas, b. Root	20
Todd, c. Jackson, b. Root	0
G. B. Legge, c. Jackson, b. Brooke	18
Wright (C.), not out	4
Freeman, not out	50
Byes, 2; l.-b., 2	5
Total (8 wkts.)	*173

* Innings declared closed.

Peach did not go in.

Second Innings.—Hardinge, c. Walters, b. Root, 7; Ashdown, not out, 21; Woolley, not out, 21; byes, &c., 7. Total (1 wkt.), 44.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	20	7	29	2
Ashdown	9	0	14	0
Freeman	29	10	46	6

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Peach	5	3	5	1
Hardinge	10·2	4	12	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Peach	9	1	28	0
Freeman	15	2	77	4
Hardinge	16·4	9	22	4

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ashdown	27	6	65	3
Todd	3	0	14	0
Woolley	10	3	28	1

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	19	2	63	3
Jackson	7	1	37	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brooke	11	0	69	2
Fox (J.)	1	1	0	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	6	2	10	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jackson	5	0	27	0

UMPIRES.—Toone and King.

CENTURY BY SHIPMAN

Although Warwickshire declared the innings closed with nine wickets down for 370 and so gained a first innings lead of 121 over Leicestershire at Nuneaton yesterday, the visiting team, thanks to a century by Shipman and another admirable innings by Armstrong, easily drew the game, being 81 runs on with eight wickets in hand when heavy rain caused stumps to be pulled up shortly after 5 o'clock.

With six men out for 276, Warwickshire began the day leading by 27 runs, and though Wyatt, who had batted so well on Monday, left when he had added 15 to his 102, Smart hit away so confidently that, when the innings was declared, he had made 64 not out—his best score of the season. When Leicestershire went in for the second time shortly after 1 o'clock, Berry quickly returned a ball to Wyatt, but after the interval Shipman and Armstrong, who were very restrained at first, gradually obtained a mastery over the bowling, and these two had made a draw inevitable by the time the tea interval came, the score then standing at 161 for one wicket. The total stood at 197 before the second wicket fell, Armstrong, who batted without mistake for close on two hours and a half, then being run out. Shipman went on to complete his first 100 of the season, and had batted three hours and a quarter for 105 not out when the game was given up as a draw.

Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Shipman, b. Mayer	9	not out	105
Berry, c. Sanders, b. Mayer	5	c. and b. Wyatt	8
Armstrong, not out	114	run out	74
Geary, l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	0	not out	1
Riley, c. and b. Sanders	0		
Astill, c. Croom, b. Wyatt	3		
Coleman, c. Santall, b. Mayer	9		
J. A. de Lisle, b. Wyatt	5		
Sidwell, c. Bates, b. Wyatt	18		
Smart, c. Croom, b. Smart	28		
Bowley, b. Smart	2		
Byes, 5; l.-b., 7; n.-b., 1	13	Byes, 12; n.-b., 2	14
Total	249	Total (2 wkts.)	202

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith, c. Riley, b. Shipman	9
Croom, c. Geary, b. Coleman	43
Bates, c. and b. Shipman	49
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Sidwell, b. Coleman	117
Kilner, c. Coleman, b. Bowley	60
Santall, c. Riley, b. Coleman	0
J. Morton, b. Shipman	0
Smart, not out	64
Mayer, b. Geary	0
Sanders, b. Coleman	9
Paine, not out	9
Byes, 8; l.-b., 5; w., 1	14
Total (9 wkts.)	*370

* Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	38	6	73	4
Sanders	20	7	30	1
Wyatt	32	17	45	3
Santall	4	0	10	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Paine	21	6	61	0
Croom	3	2	2	0
Smart	7	3	13	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	11	4	27	0
Sanders	6	3	19	0
Wyatt	20	3	65	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smart	9	7	7	0
Paine	21·1	9	32	0
Croom	7	0	38	0

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	22	8	47	3
Geary	29	6	87	1
Coleman	32	9	84	4
Astill	15	3	43	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Snary	20	4	41	0
Bowley	13	3	36	1
Armstrong	7	3	18	0

UMPIRES.—Hardstaff and Morton.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

	P.	W.	L.	Won on 1st inns.	Lost on 1st inns.	No result	Pts.
Points Awarded	—	8	0	5	3	4	—
Kent	12	8	3	1	0	0	69
Nottinghamshire	12	6	1	2	2	1	68
Lancashire	11	5	0	2	2	1	63
Yorkshire	10	5	1	2	1	1	63
Surrey	13	1	1	5	1	1	57
Warwickshire	12	2	2	5	4	1	54
Derbyshire	11	5	5	4	1	1	50
Sussex	11	3	2	2	4	0	49
Gloucestershire	10	4	2	2	0	2	46
Essex	10	2	2	2	0	4	44
Worcestershire	12	2	2	3	3	2	40
Leicestershire	11	2	4	3	3	0	40
Hampshire	9	3	3	0	3	0	37
Glamorgan	10	1	4	4	1	0	31
Northamptonshire	13	2	6	1	1	1	28
Middlesex	12	0	4	1	5	2	28
Somerset	9	0	6	3	0	0	15

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Sporting News

(Continued from page 7)

LAWN TENNIS

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

H. G. N. LEE'S FINE FIGHT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The good wine was kept till the last at Wimbledon yesterday. After a rather dull day there came a rousing match on the Centre Court for the last thing, and one of the youngest and most promising of the British players made as fine a fight as has ever been seen there. H. G. N. Lee, for he it was, won the first two sets of his match against the former champion, J. Borotra. Hopes rose high. He made a game struggle through the next two, and only fell away in the last. It is much to the credit of lawn tennis in this country that such a noble struggle was made against one of the three best players in the world, and if Lee can improve as much as he has done within the last year, he must surely find himself in that class ere long.

It was late when the match started and it went on past the dinner hour of most of those who were watching. Yet no one could tear himself away and many sat breathless with wonder and expectation till the play near the end showed that the much hoped for victory of Lee was not to be just yet. Lee set off in great style. He took the first game on his own service and though he lost the next to love, he got the two following. The score was level at three all and four all. Borotra got into the lead for the first time at five games to four, but the next three games fell to Lee for the set. That was satisfactory enough. Could it go any farther? Farther it did go, and that with a vengeance, for the first four games of the second set all went to Lee, and though Borotra fought back to get the next three, the set went to Lee at 6 to 3.

Two questions were then asked. Was Borotra letting things go? and How far could he afford to go? The third set seemed to give no answer at first. Lee got the first and the third games, but Borotra got into the lead for the second time in the fifth. Though Lee got level in the following game, Borotra got the set. Lee once more got the first in the fourth, but Borotra, more serious than he has ever seemed to be on the Centre Court, got ahead once more and he was never behind again. That set fell to him by six games to three. In the last he seemed to have brought forth all that was best in him. Almost in the twinkling of an eye he was at five games to love, and in four of them he had dropped only two points. Lee made one last despairing rally in the sixth for the game, but that was the end.

A finer match could hardly be imagined. Lee, it must be admitted, is not yet a player of the same quality as Borotra. He has not half the strokes, but he has a fine determination. He hits hard and well. His forehand drive, almost devoid of swing, is one of the most remarkable strokes to be seen among those who play the game to-day. That and his courage made him put up so brave a fight. He frequently got the ball out of Borotra's reach down the side lines, and often when he hit straight back to his opponent at the net there was such power in his drive that Borotra's racket quivered at the impact and his volley did not fall true. He drove now to one corner and then to the other, and made Borotra run, and how he can run! But, and there might be countless "if's" in an account of this match, Lee often failed just when he had Borotra at his mercy. At times he drove out, at times he put the ball back softly just in the place his opponent wished, and often with his most forceful drives it just got the top of the net and fell on the wrong side. He had some of the luck, it is true, and once he was there and got a shot of Borotra's that had come over softly from the net cord, and he tapped it gently back for the point.

Borotra was hardly at his best till the end, and then he was playing as well as he ever did. At first he performed all his old antics. He would run and chase the ball frantically when he had no hope of getting it. He would slide about and fall, and once lying on the ground propped up on one arm he had the other outstretched high and hit the ball, but far out of bounds. He had his usual stock of berets, which he changed as ever, seeking perhaps a change of fortune. He was as quick as ever in his incursions to the net, as powerful in his service at odd times, and nearly always perfect in his strokes on the backhand and his volleying at the net. He is a great tease and must be a hard man to play, but yesterday his teasing got him into a corner and he had to play at his very best to win at last. He made a wonderful finish, and it would be difficult to imagine any one playing better than he did in the last set. He is a great favourite at Wimbledon. He soon had the crowd in a genial humour after they had waited long for his coming, and many hearts must have been torn between the desire to see a British player win and not to lose so soon in the tournament one of its most charming personalities.

It had rained itself out overnight at Wimbledon and freshened the courts for the day's play. The ground was a little soft and some of the players slid about a lot. The sun shone brightly all the afternoon, even when occasional drops of rain fell, but there was a bothersome wind that caused some of the players not a little anxiety.

H. Cochet, the champion, had an easier passage than on Monday against the New Zealander from Cambridge, C. E. Malfroy. Cochet was troubled only in the first set when Malfroy sent across a service with a powerful kick in it and otherwise played so well as to win four games, but Cochet was in no mood for a prolonged struggle and gave away only two more games. He had presented his opponent with several points for double faults in the first set, but he made few more errors of that or any other kind, and driving and volleying beautifully, particularly on the backhand, he made sure of victory. Another Cambridge New Zealander, E. D. Andrews, was pitted against Cochet's partner, J. Brugnon, in a long-drawn-out battle and won in the fourth set, which he took to love. It had been a keen match for three sets, but Brugnon then tired and he could make little effort in the last set to win back what he had thrown away before. Andrews is not unknown at Wimbledon, and two years ago he overthrew one of the giants, F. T. Hunter, of the United States. He is a big man, but he plays with great patience and without trying to force the pace he contrives to get there safely in the end. It was otherwise with Brugnon. He went hard at it from the start, but he could not disturb the evenness of Andrews's play. In the second set Brugnon was at his best and won in 12 games, but it had cost him dear.

That long match played on Court No. 4 had attracted such crowds that all the approaches and passages were blocked, and those who wished to see, other than those in the front row, had to climb and seats and other points of vantage and gaze over the top. Another long match on a court more remote from the hub of things won little attention, but it was quite as good and had a result that may be inspiring to some of the less known of the younger British players. The new Cambridge captain, fresh with his honours, K. C. Gandar Dower, beat J. S. Olliff in a long match of four sets. Gandar Dower is well known as a player of many games, and his victory will place him near the front rank of British lawn tennis players. He lost the first set, but won the next three. His persistence and coolness in trying moments served him well.

While these long battles were waged outside, play made swift progress on the Centre Court, so swift that when the scene was set for the fourth match, J. Borotra, one of those who were to take part in it, had not arrived, and a Singles match between Miss E. H. Harvey and Mme. Henrotin was put on to fill the gap. That proved to be a longer affair than may have been intended, and both had nearly played themselves to a standstill before Miss Harvey won in the third set.

The earlier matches had been gone through quickly. J. Crawford, of Australia, had little difficulty in beating the Indian player, Madan Mohan. Crawford made good use of all his fine strokes, though his opponent was an active and lively fellow who ran about and never ceased trying. Then came one of the best of the Americans, G. M. Lott, who met C. H. Kingsley, who is not far behind the best of the British players. Lott set about his task as if he had a train to catch. There was no dallying, and though Kingsley won three games in the first and four in each of the others the affair was soon over. Lott seemed a quicker and more active player than he was a year ago, and still to retain all his vigour in the making of his strokes.

Mrs. Moody, the woman champion, made her first appearance of the year in the second match on the Centre Court. Within half an hour she had beaten her opponent, Fräulein H. Krahwinkel, of Germany, with the loss of only three games. The German girl, who is tall and lithe, started in a way that seemed to promise good things. The only point she lost in the first game was a double fault, and after Mrs Moody had got the lead of two games to one, Fräulein Krahwinkel captured the fourth game on Mrs. Moody's service, losing only one point. But that was her finish. In the next game, when standing by the base line, she took on the volley a ball that was sailing fast far out of the court. No gift of fortune came to make up to her for that error of judgment. Mrs. Moody got the other games of that set quickly, and though Fräulein Krahwinkel won the first game of the second set to love on her service, she did little more than make a despairing battle of the fourth and the sixth games, and Mrs. Moody had her first victory of the tournament far more easily than seemed likely at the beginning.

RESULTS

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDER: H. COCHET (FRANCE)

SECOND ROUND

J. B. Gilbert (Great Britain) beat J. W. Nuthall (Great Britain) (6—1, 6—2, 6—1).

W. Allison (U.S.A.) beat S. W. Harris (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—3, 6—4).

G. L. Rogers (Ireland) beat E. C. Peters (Great Britain) (1—6, 6—0, 7—5, 6—4).

H. Prenn (Germany) beat G. H. Perkins (Great Britain) (6—4, 6—3, 6—3).

G. F. Hughes (Great Britain) beat I. H. Wheatcroft (Great Britain) (6—1, 4—6, 6—2).

J. Doeg (U.S.A.) beat A. L. Della Porta (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—1, 6—2).

J. Crawford (Australia) beat M. Mohan (India) (6—2, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2).

H. F. David (Great Britain) beat Dr. H. Kleinschroth (Germany) (6—1, 6—2, 6—3).

H. W. Austin (Great Britain) beat J. Grandguillot (Egypt) (6—2, 7—5, 6—1).

P. Landry (France) beat G. Glasser (France) (6—0, 7—5, 0—6, 3—6, 6—0).

J. van Ryn (U.S.A.) beat J. L. Chamberlain (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—2, 6—2).

D. M. Greig (Great Britain) beat J. Pennycuick (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—4, 6—2).

T. Ato (Japan) beat G. E. Godsell (Great Britain) (6—1, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4).

B. Boll (U.S.A.) beat R. Menzel (Czechoslovakia) (6—1, 6—2, 6—2).

C. Boussus (France) beat E. Flury (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—1, 8—6).

R. Miki (Japan) beat W. A. R. Collins (Great Britain) (6—0, 6—3, 7—5).

F. J. Perry (Great Britain) beat O. Wright (Great Britain) (6—1, 6—2, 6—3).

Dr. J. C. Gregory (Great Britain) beat V. Landau (Monaco) (6—1, 6—2, 10—8).

K. C. Gandar-Dower (Great Britain) beat J. S. Olliff (Great Britain) (5—7, 6—4, 9—7, 6—3).

H. O. Hopman (Australia) beat F. H. D. Wilde (Great Britain) (3—6, 6—0, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1).

H. Cochet (France) beat C. E. Malfroy (New Zealand) (6—4, 6—1, 6—1).

H. K. Lester (Great Britain) beat R. D. Poland (Great Britain) (6—1, 6—2, 7—5).

G. S. Mangin (U.S.A.) beat O. G. N. Turnbull (Great Britain (6—2, 7—5, 6—0).

W. T. Tilden (U.S.A.) beat E. O. Mather (U.S.A.) (6—2, 6—2, 6—1).

E. D. Andrews (New Zealand) beat J. Brugnon (France) (6—3, 5—7, 6—3, 6—0).

H. L. de Morpurgo (Italy) beat J. F. G. Lysaght (Great Britain) (6—4, 6—2, 6—1).

J. Kozeluh (Czechoslovakia) beat Commander P. F. Glover, R.N. (Great Britain) (6—2, 1—6, 4—6, 9—7, 6—1).

G. M. Lott (U.S.A.) beat C. H. Kingsley (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—4, 6—4).

Dr. P. D. B. Spence (South Africa) beat E. du Plaix (France) (6—4, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2).

T. Harada (Japan) beat C. S. Higgins (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—3, 6—3).

B. de Kehrling (Hungary) beat Captain V. A. Cazalet, M.P. (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—3, 6—3).

J. Borotra (France) beat H. G. N. Lee (Great Britain) (3—7, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1).

WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

HOLDER: MRS. MOODY (U.S.A.)

FIRST ROUND

Miss M. E. Dix (Great Britain) beat Miss E. H. Smith (Great Britain) (6—0, 6—2).

Mrs. E. Robertson (Australia) beat Miss C. Tyrrell (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—1).

Miss G. Hardie (Great Britain) beat Miss G. Harry (Great Britain) (4—6, 6—1, 6—4).

Frl. A. Peltz (Germany) beat Mrs. H. Ryland (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—3).

Mme. Mathieu (France) beat Mrs. I. D. Brunwell (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—2).

Mrs. J. B. Pittman (Great Britain) beat Miss J. Morley (Great Britain) (6—3, 3—6, 6—2).

Miss J. C. Ridley (Great Britain) beat Mrs. A. D. Stocks (Great Britain) (1—6, 6—1, 7—5).

Miss S. Palfrey (U.S.A.) beat Miss B. Yorke (Great Britain) (6—1, 6—4).

Miss E. M. Dearman (Great Britain) beat Miss D. V. Eastley (Great Britain) (6—1, 8—6).

Mrs. Satterthwaite (Great Britain) beat Mrs. J. S. Colegrate (Great Britain) (6—0, 6—2).

Miss N. M. Lyle (Great Britain) beat Miss M. R. Couquerque (Holland) (7—5, 6—4).

Mrs. C. G. Mellquham (Great Britain) beat Miss V. Marshall (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—0).

Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall (Great Britain) beat Mrs. L. G. Owen (Great Britain (6—1, 7—5).

Miss J. Fry (Great Britain) beat Miss R. Watson (Great Britain) (1—6, 6—2, 6—4).

Miss G. R. Sterry (Great Britain) beat Mme. Charpenel (France) (6—2, 6—3).

Miss B. Feltham (Great Britain) beat Miss O. L. Webb (Great Britain) (6—3, 4—6, 6—2).

Miss M. Heeley (Great Britain) beat Mrs. E. S. Law (Great Britain) (6—1, 6—4).

Mrs. C. H. Jameson (Great Britain) beat Mrs. R. E. Haylock (Great Britain) (6—4, 3—6, 6—2).

Miss E. Hemmant (Great Britain) beat Mrs. E. Dam (Denmark) (6—2, 6—1).

Miss E. H. Harvey (Great Britain) beat Mme. Henrotin (France) (6—8, 6—0, 7—5).

Mrs. H. V. Edwards (Great Britain) beat Mrs. M. A. O. Mayne (Great Britain) (6—2, 4—6, 6—4).

Miss Ryan (U.S.A.) beat Miss H. M. Brooke (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—3).

Miss V. H. Montgomery (Great Britain) beat Mrs. V. Burr (Great Britain) (6—4, 6—2).

Miss D. Gordon (Great Britain) beat Mrs. Dudley Cox (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—3).

Mlle. S. Payot (Switzerland) beat Mlle. R. Vlasto (Greece) (6—4, 6—1).

Miss M. Elton (Great Britain) beat Mrs. M. Stork (Great Britain) (6—3, 6—2).

Miss K. le Messurier (Australia) beat Miss M. C. Scriven (Great Britain) (10—8, 6—1).

Miss M. Greef (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. T. Wolf (Austria) (6—1, 6—1).

Mlle. J. Sigart (Belgium) beat Miss E. Cross (U.S.A.) (3—6, 6—3, 6—3).

Miss N. Trentham (Great Britain) beat Mrs. F. M. Strawson (Great Britain) (6—4, 6—4).

SECOND ROUND

Mrs. Wills Moody (U.S.A.) beat Frl. H. Krahwinkel (Germany) (6—2, 6—1).

Miss E. Mudford (Great Britain) beat Miss C. F. C. Turner (Great Britain) (6—1, 6—1).

Miss E. Goldsworth (Great Britain) beat Miss E. R. Clarke (Great Britain) (6—4, 6—2).

Miss L. Johnstone (Great Britain) beat Mrs. Bruce May (Great Britain) (6—3, 5—7, 7—5).

Miss M. Casters (Holland) beat Miss M. G. Hargreaves (Great Britain) (6—2, 6—4).

Mrs. H. G. Broadbridge (Great Britain) beat Miss G. N. Thompson (Great Britain) (8—6, 4—6, 6—2).

Miss C. Vaughton (Great Britain) beat Mrs. Beamish (Great Britain) (2—6, 6—0, 6—4).

Mrs. H. S. Uber (Great Britain) beat Miss E. Stockel (Denmark) (6—2, 5—7, 7—5).

TO-DAY'S ORDER OF PLAY

CENTRE COURT.—G. S. Mangin (U.S.A.) v. R. Miki (Japan); Mme. Mathieu (France) v. Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall (Great Britain); W. T. Tilden (U.S.A.) v. J. Van Ryn (U.S.A.); C. Boussus (France) v. J. H. Doeg (U.S.A.).

COURT 1.—Dr. J. C. Gregory (Great Britain) v. T. Harada (Japan); Mrs. Wills Moody (U.S.A.) v. Miss E. Goldsworth (Great Britain); H. Cochet (France) v. B. Boll (U.S.A.); D. Prenn (Germany) v. G. F. Hughes (Great Britain).

COURT 2.—P. Landry v. H. W. Austin; Miss H. Jacobs v. Mrs. A. H. Mellows; B. de Kehrling v. J. Kozeluh; J. Borotra v. K. Gandar Dower.

COURT 3.—G. M. Lott v. H. O. Hopman; Miss B. Nuthall v. Miss N. M. Lyle; Baron H. L. de Morpurgo v. F. J. Perry; G. L. Rogers v. W. Allison.

COURT 4.—J. Crawford v. H. F. David; D. M. Greig v. E. D. Andrews; Frl. C. Aussem v. Miss W. M. C. Bower; C. G. Eames and G. R. O. Crole-Rees v. W. A. R. Collins and R. F. Scovell.

COURT 5.—T. Abé v. Dr. P. D. B. Spence; Miss Ryan v. Miss V. H. Montgomery; Miss M. Slaney v. Miss J. Sandison; L. J. Godfree and G. R. Sherwell v. W. A. H. Duff and D. H. Hazell.

COURT 6.—J. B. Gilbert v. H. K. Lester; Miss D. R. Round v. Mlle. J. Gallay; Mrs. E. Robertson v. Miss C. Hardin; Dr. H. Fyne and Dr. A. A. Fyne v. N. Sharpe and J. D. P. Wheatley.

COURT 8.—Miss M. Palfrey v. Miss M. E. Dix; N. Mishu and V. Landau v. F. R. L. Crawford and G. E. M. de Ste. Croix; Miss J. C. Ridley v. Miss S. Palfrey; J. Hepburn and M. D. Horn v. L. J. Hill and A. Lacroix.

COURT 9.—Mlle. Barbier v. Mrs. W. D. List; Mrs. J. B. Pittman v. Frl. A. Piets; M. Mohan and E. C. Dhanda v. C. A. Magrane and B. O. Porter; F. Higgs and Y. Chta v. L. M. Williams and G. R. Williams.

COURT 10.—Mrs. A. V. Bridge v. Mlle. V. Gallay; Miss J. Fry v. Miss E. M. Dearman; H. L. Soni and J. Chatanjiva v. E. B. Avory and C. S. Higgins; B. D. Helmore and N. H. Latchford v. L. R. C. Michell and A. Brown.

COURT 11.—Mrs. R. Lycett v. Miss F. James; Miss E. H. Harvey v. Miss N. Trentham; Mrs. Satterthwaite v. Miss M. Heeley; Miss M. Casters v. Miss L. Johnstone.

COURT 12.—Miss B. Feltham v. Miss G. R. Sterry; L. P. Antrobus and O. Wright v. C. H. Watson and G. A. Barber; Miss D. Gordon v. Mlle. J. Sigart; Miss P. E. Mudford v. Mrs. H. G. Broadbridge.

COURT 14.—Mrs. C. G. Mellquham v. Mrs. H. V. Edwards; Miss E. Hemmant v. Mrs. C. H. Jameson; Miss G. Vaughton v. Mrs. H. S. Uber.

COURT 15.—Mlle. S. Payot v. Miss M. Elton; Miss M. Greef v. Miss K. Le Messurier.

COURT 16.—Miss D. Anderson v. Miss S. K. Johnson.

There are no matches in Courts 7 and 13.

COUNTY INTER-CLUB COMPETITIONS

KENT

MEN. SENIOR. EASTERN SECTION

FIRST ROUND

Elms beat Aylesford Paper Mills, 6—2; Folkestone Outcasts beat St. John's, 5—4.

MIXED. SENIOR. EASTERN SECTION

FIRST ROUND

Elms beat Aylesford Paper Mills, 5—4; Folkestone Outcasts beat Margate, 5—0; Tunbridge Wells beat St. John's, 9—0.

SECOND ROUND

Northdowns beat Elms, 5—4.

WOMEN. SENIOR. EASTERN SECTION

FIRST ROUND

Margate beat Elms, 8—1; Tunbridge Wells beat St. John's, 6—3.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Folkestone Outcasts beat Margate, 8—1; Tunbridge Wells beat Hythe, 6—3.

WESTERN SECTION

MEN. FIRST ROUND

Beckenham beat Chatham, 6—2; Private Banks beat Kent, 5—3; Sundridge Park beat Sydenham, 7—1.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Sundridge Park beat Beckenham, 5—4; Private Banks beat Blackheath, 6—0.

WOMEN. INTERMEDIATE. WESTERN SECTION

FIRST ROUND

Beckenham II. beat Bromley, 6—4.

SECOND ROUND

Albemarle beat Bexley, 5—1; Orpington beat Beckenham II., nine sets to eight; Private Banks II. beat Sydenham II., 6—0; Sundridge Park II. beat Kent II., 6—0.

MEN. JUNIOR. SECTION I. SECOND ROUND

Bellingham beat Catford Wanderers, 5—1; Barnehurst beat Priory, 6—0; Blackheath II. beat Eltham, 6—2; Catford beat Rochester, 6—3; Forty beat Welling, 5—3; Gravesend beat Shooters Hill, 7—0; Old Colfeians beat Kent III., 8—0; Private Banks III. beat Dartford, 5—3.

MIDDLESEX

MEN. DIVISION II. THIRD ROUND

Marlborough (Ealing) beat Brownswood, 7—1.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Finchley Manor beat Marlborough (Ealing), 7—1; Temple Fortune beat Heathfield Park, 8—1.

DIVISION III. THIRD ROUND

Cambridge House beat Gunnersbury, 9—0.

FOURTH ROUND

University College beat Mill Hill Park, 5—2; Anglo-Russian beat Saville, 5—4; Tottenham beat Paddington, 6—3.

WOMEN. DIVISION II. THIRD ROUND

Bush Hill Park beat Marlborough (Ealing), 5—1.

DIVISION III. THIRD ROUND

Chiswick H.C. beat Park, 5—4; Paddington beat New Edgware, 5—1; Tottenham beat Twickenham, 5—3.

F. Eugene Dixon, captain of the American Davis Cup team, has been elected an honorary member of the International Lawn Tennis Club of Great Britain.

BOWLS

AUSTRALIANS' WELSH TOUR

With the match against Glamorganshire, the Welsh programme of the Australian bowlers was concluded. Glamorganshire were beaten by 119 to 90. Details:—

AUSTRALIA		GLAMORGANSHIRE	
P. R. Lee	19	I. Jenkins	13
R. Donald	26	H. Thomas	15
V. V. Aller	19	Earl of Plymouth	17
H. S. Chambers	16	W. R. Hughes	16
W. Marsh	25	W. R. Davies	13
G. S. Gay	14	E. Hill	16
Total	119	Total	90

In all, nine matches were played, including the Welsh Test Match. Of these six were won, two lost, and one abandoned owing to rain. The Australians scored in all matches, 1,017 shots, to 934 by the Welsh teams. In the first portion of their English programme they scored in all matches, 2,229 to 1,879, the grand total at the moment being: Australians, 3,246; England and Wales, 2,813.

Seven rinks of English Internationals, E.B.A. and County officials and players visited the Essex County, Westcliff, club, and in an enjoyable match, the club won by 152 to 134.

A five-rink match played on the Civil Service green at Chiswick, resulted in a win for the National Association of Local Government Officers B.A. over the Civil Service (H.Q.) Club, by 133 to 103.

SWIMMING

OTTER S.C. BEAT OXFORD

In a swimming contest which included a water-polo match at the St. George's Baths, Buckingham Palace-road, yesterday evening, Otter Swimming Club beat Oxford University by 20 points to 13 in the swimming events and by five goals to three in the polo match.

The results were:—

50 YARDS.—Howell (Oxford), 1; Wagstaffe (Otter), 2; Davidson (Otter), 3; Silcott (Oxford), 4. Time, 26 4-5sec.

100 YARDS.—Wylie (Otter), 1; Houlden (Otter), 2; Wheeler (Oxford), 3; Durkin (Oxford), 4. Time, 64sec.

440 YARDS.—Elcombe (Otter), 1; Jones (Oxford), 2; Kerr (Oxford), 3; Gilruth (Otter), 4. Time, 5min. 59 4-5sec.

TEAM RACE.—OTTER beat OXFORD in 1min, 32 4-5sec.

WATER-POLO.—OTTER beat OXFORD by 5 goals to 3.

MOTOR-BOAT RACING

The International Motor-Boat Race meeting will be held at the Welsh Harp to-morrow and on Friday and Saturday evenings owing to the ban of the Port of London Authority on outboard motor-boat racing on its section of the river.

The Duke of York's International Gold Challenge trophy will be competed for under revised rules which will permit the appearance of three-litre craft.

BERLIN, June 22.—Boetzelen, Germany's champion sculler, who is taking part in the race for the Diamond Sculls at Henley, won a sculling race at the Berlin-Gruenau regatta yesterday by half a length against Duesterloh and Madgeburg, the two other competitors.—*Reuter.*

YACHTING

THE RAMSGATE WEEK

The racing of the Ramsgate Week was continued yesterday under bad conditions, rain falling heavily and the breeze being of the lightest. The result was that all the races were finished on the first round. The Ramsgate Gold Cup was raced for by the big handicap class. Mr. P. de G. Benson's Clymene, the holder, failed to retain the trophy, which went to Neith.

The results were:—

MATCH FOR THE 12-METRE CLASS.—First prize, £20; second prize, £10; third prize, £5. Entries:—

YACHT	RIG	OWNER
Vanity	Bermuda	J. R. Payne
Iris	Bermuda	A. C. Wilson
Rhona	Bermuda	Earl of Essex
Iyruna	Bermuda	Sir William Burton
Mouette	Bermuda	T. O. M. Sopwith
Flica	Bermuda	C. R. Fairey
Lucilla	Bermuda	J. Lauriston Lewis

The course was about 27 sea miles, being round the Deal Bank and North Brake Buoys; thence out to the Deal Bank and back again. The start at 10 a.m. was a very straggling one, there being practically no wind at all. When the gun went Iyruna was first away, 1min. 10sec. late, followed by Mouette 2min. 43sec. late, Iris, which drifted back to the wrong side of the line, 3min. late, Lucilla 6min. 40sec. after the gun, Rhona 18min. 50sec. late, and Flica 19min. 45sec. after the gun. Vanity did not start and Rhona gave up. The second boat, Lucilla, won by 3min. 50sec. from Mouette, with Iyruna a good third. The official times were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Lucilla (winner)	2 50 41	Iyruna (3rd prize)	2 56 17
Mouette (2nd prize)	2 54 30	Flica	2 59 56
		Iris	3 2 30

HANDICAP FOR YACHTS EXCEEDING 20 TONS, BUT NOT EXCEEDING 60 TONS.—First prize, Cup, £20; second prize, £10. Entries:—

YACHT	RIG	TONS	OWNER
Atalanta	Bermuda	28	C. H. Chapman
Neith	Cutter	21	A. O'Connor and S. C. Loughton
Clymene	Yawl	36	P. de G. Benson

They were set to sail the same course as in the previous race, over which Clymene, which was the scratch boat, had to allow her opponent 15min. each. Neith crossed the line 11min. after the gun, followed a minute later by Clymene, with Atalanta three-quarters of an hour later. They made slow work of it round the course, and were stopped at the end of the first round, the allowances being reduced to 8min. 4sec. Clymene, the scratch boat, was beaten home by both her opponents. The official times were:—

YACHT	FINISH	CORRECTED
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Neith (winner)	3 23 59	3 15 55
Atalanta (2nd prize)	3 40 28	3 32 24
Clymene	3 46 47	3 46 47

HANDICAP FOR YACHTS NOT EXCEEDING 15 TONS. First prize, £10; second prize, £5; third prize, £2. Entries:—

YACHT	RIG	TONS	OWNER
Isis	Cutter	13	W. B. de Stecrois.
Eiver	Sloop	8	T. Griffith.
Olive May	Cutter	7	G. W. Murray.
Bonita	Yawl	9	C. C. McNiel.

They were set to sail a course of 16½ sea miles over which Isis, which was the scratch boat, had to allow Eiver 5min., Bonita 20min., and Olive May 30min. Bonita and Olive May were absent. The start was the best of the day, Eiver getting across the line 15 seconds after gun fire, with Isis away only 53 seconds after the gun. Eiver led the scratch boat home and won easily without calling on her time allowance. The official times were:—

YACHT	FINISH	CORRECTED
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Eiver (winner)	2 15 9	2 12 30
Isis	2 24 37	2 24 37

MATCH FOR THE ROYAL BURNHAM RESTRICTED CLASS.—First prize, £6; second prize, £3; third prize, £1. Entries:—

YACHT	OWNER
Linette	H. F. Stroker
Red Rover	Captain G. Lowry
Harlequin	A. N. Abrahams
Persephone	H. B. and F. J. Pitcher.
Poppet II.	T. Holloway
Hyacinth	E. A. Jessel and F. J. Pitcher
Black Adder	R. Garnham and R. Hawkes
Erin	Austin O'Connor

They sailed a course of 16½ sea miles. All went except Red Rover and Persephone; although she was recalled Linette was the first away. She was followed by Black Adder, Harlequin, Hyacinth, Erin, and Poppet II. Linette led the fleet home and won by about two minutes from Poppet II. The official finishing times were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Linette (winner)	2 10 20	Harlequin	2 15 44
Poppet II. (2nd prize)	2 12 19	Black Adder	2 14 5
Erin (3rd prize)	2 13 12	Hyacinth	2 18 49

The match for the Whitstable 18ft. Class was won by Lord Kingsborough's Eclipse, Major A. W. Nooth's Wendy being second and Mr. W. G. S. Wood's Zephyr third.

THE CASTLE YACHT CLUB

The Castle Yacht Club sailed off their second regatta of the season for the International and Solent Classes off Calshot yesterday. A fine sailing breeze was blowing from the westward and a number of the yachts had a reef in their mainsails.

The results were:—

RACE FOR 8-METRE INTERNATIONAL CLASS.—Starters:—

Finola (Mr. H. Johnson), Nona (Lord Forster), June (Sir Howard Frank), Sposa (Miss M. H. Roney and Sir Ernest Roney), Foiv (Messrs. C. E. and A. W. Nicholson), Emily II. (Messrs. E. J. and E. R. Roney), Severn (Mr. R. R. Worth), Suzette II. (Colonel E. T. Peel), Cutty (Captain W. H. Dowsman), Anthea (Mr. H. G. Sicklemore).

This class made a very fine start. A beat to windward took them to the first mark, where Nona was leading, and she kept in front for the rest of the race. The official finishing times were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Nona (winner)	2 51 2	Severn	2 54 38
June (2nd prize)	2 52 35	Finola	2 55 1
Suzette (3rd prize)	2 52 48	Anthea	2 55 7
Cutty	2 52 29	Sposa	2 50 21

Foiv and Emily gave up.

RACE FOR 6-METRE INTERNATIONAL CLASS. Starters:—

Felma (Mr. F. A. Richards), Sunshine (Colonel G. P. Pollitt), Zenith (Miss K. L. Lewis), Patience (Mr. N. W. Prangnell), Priscilla (Mr. S. Russell Cooke), Prudence (Mr. Kenneth Preston), Bathsheba (Mr. H. G. May).

They got away to a close start, both Bathsheba and Sunshine being over the line at the gun. At the end of the race Prudence and Priscilla flew protest flags, the result of which will decide the destination of the prizes. The finishing times were:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Priscilla	2 46 11	Prudence	2 46 45
Felma	2 46 32	Sunshine	2 48 38

Zenith and Bathsheba gave up.

Other winners were:—

WEST SOLENT RESTRICTED CLASS.—Sapphire, 1; Jade, 2.

SOLENT SUNBEAM CLASS.—Harmony, 1; Bryony, 2.

SOLENT HANDICAP CLASS.—Josephine, 1; Mignonette, 2.

X. CLASS.—Ann X., winner.

CROQUET

RANELAGH TOURNAMENT

The croquet tournament at Ranelagh was continued yesterday, when the results were:—

HANDICAP SINGLES. (Ranelagh Gold Cup).—FIRST ROUND (concluded).—Mrs. A. Snow (12) beat Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. K. Money (4) by 16; Mrs. G. C. Fenwick (7½) beat Mrs. A. E. Learoyd (1) by 21; E. Tyrwhitt Drake (3) beat Miss I. S. Hutchinson (7) by 5; Mrs. R. T. Stainforth (3½) beat Major R. G. O'Callaghan (1½) by 11; "Max" (−1) beat Mrs. O. Hicks (2½) by 17; M. B. Reckitt (−½) beat Mrs. R. G. O'Callaghan (4) by 11; R. L. Lawrie (2½) beat "Captain Careful" (3) by 3; Mrs. C. Waydelin (1½) beat Mrs. W. Murray-Menzies (8½) by 20; Mrs. V. C. Bailey (6½) beat W. Barton Jones (6) by 10; Miss M. Aaser (12) beat Mrs. J. Preston (½) by 17; Mrs. E. Glyn (14) beat Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Robinson (2½) by 14; J. C. Cross (6) beat Miss M. C. Jourdain (3½) by 8; Mrs. W. L. George (2½) beat Mrs. A. E. C. Nickinson (6) by 13; C. B. Last (5½) beat Mrs. W. F. Meyer (7) by 10; W. H. P. Craig (1½) beat A. W. Pickard (2½) by 22.

SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. Ernest E. Turner (2) beat Mrs. J. Cox (3) by 3; Colonel S. Jones (1½) beat Mrs. W. H. P. Craig (10) by 14; Mrs. C. E. L. Knox (5) beat H. Corbally (5½) by 2½; R. Leetham Jones (0) beat "Max" by 3; J. N. Nicholson (10) beat Miss M. Aaser by 3; H. O. Hicks (−1) beat H. T. P. Simpson (1) by 26; C. Hilton (2) beat C. D. Locock (2) by 8½; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Wells (1½) beat Mrs. H. S. Barlow (5) by 11; Brigadier-General S. F. Williams (4½) beat Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Franklin (3) by 8.

MIXED DOUBLES. HANDICAP.—THIRD ROUND.—C. Wentworth Reeve and Mrs. W. L. George (2) beat E. J. Glyn and Mrs. Glyn (26) by 15. FOURTH ROUND.—H. O. Hicks and Mrs. C. W. Bailey (5½) beat Colonel T. H. F. Clarkson and Mrs. Clarkson (2) by 4.

R.A.C. TOURIST TROPHY RACE

Intending entrants for the R.A.C. Tourist Trophy Race, which is to take place in Ulster, Ireland, on August 23, are reminded that entries close on June 30. The highly satisfactory total of 46 entries has already been received. Among the cars participating are representatives from practically every make of car which has distinguished itself on road or track.

By the regulations under which the race is run, only genuine standard productions are eligible to compete, racing models being rigorously excluded. Copies of the regulations and entry forms can be obtained on application to the secretary, Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

SPEEDWAY RACING

A match between England and Australia will take place on Monday at Wimbledon under Southern League rules.

The teams will be:—

ENGLAND.—J. Kempster (Wimbledon) (captain), F. Varey (Manchester), J. Parker (Coventry), R. Frayler (Crystal Palace), J. Ormston (Wembley), W. Phillips (Stamford Bridge).

AUSTRALIA.—V. Huxley (Queensland) (captain), F. Arthur (Queensland), M. Greenhalgh (Queensland), R. Johnson (West Australia), W. Lamont (New South Wales), R. Case (Queensland).

GOLF

THE FRENCH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DIEPPE, June 24.—The first two rounds of the French Open Championship were played here to-day, and at the end of the afternoon a record for the recently reconstructed Dieppe course had been made and broken. At the end of the day R. Golias led the field with 139, a lead of three strokes over A. Boyer, who in turn was a stroke better than E. R. Whitcombe.

After a stormy morning the afternoon round was played in perfect conditions. The course, which is situated high up on the cliffs overlooking the Channel, is one of the best and most picturesque courses in France, and it was in splendid order. The entry is not large, and among those who scratched were A. Boomer (St. Cloud), who won the title last year, and A. Compston (Coombe Hill), who tied with him and lost on the replay. No Americans are competing, and although the British challenge is a strong one, two Frenchmen are leading the field over E. R. Whitcombe. Forty-two players scored 162 or under, and thus qualify to play two more rounds to-morrow; nearly a score failed. C. A. Whitcombe, the Irish champion, is some way down the list owing chiefly to his inability to play the short holes. There are five such holes, and in his two rounds Whitcombe could manage only four 3's. After a first round of 76, he improved a little in the afternoon, but a 73 was not good enough to bring him up with the leaders. T. H. Cotton, who tied with

Parliament

LORDS AND COAL MINES BILL

AMENDMENTS INSISTED ON

LAND DRAINAGE

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Red Cross-street Burial Ground (Bristol) Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Air Transport (Subsidy Agreement) Bill and the Overseas Trade Bill were read a first time.

THE COAL BILL

COMMONS AND THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS

On the motion that the House do consider the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with certain of the Lords' amendments to the Coal Mines Bill,

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said it would be convenient and in accordance with ordinary practice if the noble marquess the Leader of the Opposition (Lord Salisbury) could give the House some indication of the action he proposed to take. A large number of their lordships' amendments had been accepted by the House of Commons. Subject to an amendment which stood in the name of Lord Thomson, it would be necessary for the Government to ask their lordships not to accept those amendments with which the Commons had disagreed. The Government were, and must remain, responsible for a Bill of this character, which was a measure of constructive legislation intended to organize and stabilize the coal industry, which suffered at present in an especial way from depression and unemployment, at a time when industrial depression and unemployment were exceptionally and unfortunately widespread. Having regard to the responsibility the Government could not assent to any amendments which would render less effective the proposals which they had made for this great purpose.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that Lord Parmoor had told them that the Government, because of their responsibility for the Bill, were not able to agree to any of the amendments made by their lordships. That was only representing, of course, the views expressed in the House of Commons, but it was difficult to see what function, in the judgment of Lord Parmoor and of his colleagues, the House of Lords was to perform at all. (Opposition cheers.) He could understand that if their lordships had sent a number of amendments, some of which were accepted and some rejected, that would be a matter for discussion, but there would be no cause for complaint.

LORD PARMOOR.—A large number were accepted.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY.—Oh, no; nothing of the least importance. The Government, Lord Salisbury continued, had been advised that the proper way to treat their lordships' House was to adopt the attitude that that House was not entitled, on a Bill of that kind, to insert amendments of any importance. He very much doubted whether any of the noble lords on the Government front bench really agreed with that doctrine. He suspected that that was a view imposed on them by their colleagues in the House of Commons.

LORD PARMOOR said that he did not wish there to be any misapprehension. He had never stated that doctrine.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that he had interpreted the noble lord aright, and that he did not agree with the doctrine which his friends in the House of Commons had pursued. (Opposition laughter.) There was, of course, a body of opinion in Parliament and in the country which thought that the House of Lords ought to be content gradually to become obsolete. That was to say, that as years passed by it should gradually become less and less important, its work should command less attention, and, finally, it should disappear, as it were by inanition. That was a view which it was quite impossible for them to accept. (Opposition cheers.) It was not that they were concerned at this moment to defend the particular constitution of their lordships' House; that was not the point. To concede that their lordships' powers ought to be treated as obsolete was not open to them, because that was as much as to say that a Second Chamber was not required in this country at all. By all means, if Parliament and the country decreed, let them reform their lordships' House—their lordships had asked for it over and over again (Opposition cheers)—but so long as it existed they must do their work. (Opposition cheers.) They must perform the functions of a Second Chamber, and part of the duties of a Second Chamber were to insert such amendments in legislation as they might consider absolutely required by the interests of the country. That was what their lordships had done, and there was nothing in the present experience of Parliament and of the condition of parties in the House of Commons which would lead him to think that a Second Chamber was less necessary than it used to be. On the contrary, everything he saw of what passed convinced him that, provided their lordships' work was done with a proper sense of their responsibility and with every desire to be as conciliatory as they could, they would be doing no more than their duty. After the experience of some months' discussion of the Bill in Parliament and the country they might say that it was a thoroughly unpopular Bill. He did not believe that it was approved by any party; that there was any enthusiasm for it on the Government bench; and that even in the House of Commons the Labour Party very much cared about it. It certainly was no child of the Liberal Party, and the Conservative Party thought it a thoroughly bad Bill. The Bill had been passed by very narrow majorities in the House of Commons, and at the instance of what must be called now a very weak Government. In those circumstances, surely he would command the assent of almost every member of their lordships' House when he said that their functions ought not to be treated as obsolete.

How were they to approach the amendments from that point of view? They had made a very great concession—not an improper concession—when they agreed to the second reading of the Bill. There was no doubt that, but for the political circumstances of the time, the decision of the electorate at the last election, and the strong opinion in the Labour Party of the necessity for legislation on these sort of lines, their lordships' House would certainly have rejected the Bill on the second reading. But they thought—and quite rightly—that it was not the occasion to throw the Bill out on the second reading, having regard to what had passed at the election, and they passed the second reading. All they had tried to do was to mitigate the mischief which would arise under the Bill and above all to protect the interests of individuals who might be damaged or of minorities who might be damaged by the operation of the Bill. He hoped that the House would consider the amendments from that point of view.

THE DISTRICT LEVY

He would indicate broadly the view which they took of the amendments. In their judgment the district levy, especially after the disappearance of the national levy, was quite indefensible. It was the grant of a bounty on the export of coal, the kind of policy which they denounced when pursued by any other country. It would definitely throw an extra burden on the wretched home consumer, not merely the private consumer, but the industrial consumer, who was suffering under the tremendous pressure of bad times. In the form of a district levy this was especially inequitable as between district and district. In those circumstances they must do what they could to protect those who were likely to be the victims of such an inequity, and he thought they should ask their lordships to insist on that amendment. He came to the amendments to Clause 5, which were designed to protect the individuals and other interests who might be unfairly treated but for the words which gave them a right of appeal to the Railway and Canal Commission. That, again, ought to remain in the Bill.

The amendment relating to amalgamation was the right amendment, and the Government would have done better to have accepted it. There was this difficulty about the amalgamation amendment, that in any criticism which they might make of it they ran the risk of seeming a little unenthusiastic towards the reorganization of industry and rationalization. That was very far from being the view of the Conservative Party or his noble friends around him. They were all in favour of a proper reorganization, and therefore they approached the amalgamation clause with very great care. The amendments which their lordships made in the clause ran on two different lines, or separate ideas, not inconsistent. There was the substitution of the Board of Trade for the Special Reorganization Commission, and, in the second place, there were certain directory words put into the Bill to guide the action of the Railway and Canal Commissioners who were supreme in the last resort. Personally, he thought those words protected the scheme from being put into force without reference to the advantage which it was likely to confer on the country or to the interests of individuals. Those words, which were going to safeguard the Bill from those dangers, were much the more important of the two sets of amendments which were put into the clause. He suggested that the House should not insist on the amendments which put the Board of Trade in the place of the Reorganization Commission, but should insist on the directory words which would guide the Railway and Canal Commission when they came to their decision.

The most important matter was the spreadover. He understood that the original resolution of the miners against the spreadover clause was carried by a very small majority. There was no question that a large section of miners urgently desired that the spreadover amendment should be inserted in the Bill. They rightly believed that in certain areas if the rigid 7½ hours per day system was enforced there must be a reduction of wages. In some instances mines very near the line of bankruptcy would be shut down altogether. They asked that the Bill should be made elastic, so that the expense of working the mine should not be increased and there should be no question of the reduction of wages. To the idea of the spreadover amendment it was essential that there should be a genuine option in its favour, not only by the employers, but also by the miners in any particular district. A representation had been made to him that as the amendment was drawn when sent to another place the miners were under a kind of apprehension that they would not in truth have a real free option whether they would accept the spreadover system or not, but would be under a sort of moral coercion which might render them not free agents in the matter.

Their lordships desired that the miners should be absolutely free agents, and he had placed on the table an amendment designed, after careful thought and consultation with others, to remove this suspicion. With that change he thought the House might safely insist on the policy contained in the spreadover amendment. They had no desire to be unfair to the men. It was impossible to conceive that people could be so unwise as to think there was any prejudice in their lordships' House against Labour. But they desired to make the legislation passed by Parliament fair and that the miners should have every opportunity that could be given them of elastic provisions and have an arrangement which they could in their hearts approve. For those reasons it was proposed to ask their lordships to insist not upon all, but upon some of their amendments. There were one or two of importance which they would not be asked to insist upon, but others, either fully or partially, they would be asked to re-enact in the Bill. (Cheers.)

The motion was agreed to.

The separate amendments were then taken.

On the motion of the MARQUESS of SALISBURY the House decided not to insist on their amendment to Clause 2 in regard to the district allocation or on the amendment to Clause 3 dealing with mixed undertakings.

DISTRICT LEVY DELETED

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY moved that the House should insist on its amendment to leave out from Clause 3 (provisions of district scheme) the paragraph enabling district levies to be made.

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, moved that the House should not insist on the amendment. He said that difficulties in the district scheme which had at first been very apparent to many members on the Government side of the House on closer examination disappeared. The district levy in no sense resembled the large national fund that could be raised under a national levy. It would be a comparatively small sum of money. But if the action of a particular district in raising this small fund for local purposes caused injustice it could be reviewed by the Central Council. It was almost certain that the scheme outlined in the Bill would break down altogether in Scotland unless the district levy was kept in the Bill. The safeguards he thought were abundant against the evils which had been apprehended.

LORD GAINFORD, speaking on behalf of Northumberland and Durham, which to a large extent were export counties, said he was against the district levy. For those counties which had not access to markets at home by which they could raise a subsidy, to try to raise a small amount to subsidize their large export trade would be impossible. He would not have objected so much to the district levy had the central levy been retained, but a district levy without a central levy would work inequitably between district and district.

LORD JOICEY declared that, for Northumberland and Durham, the district levy would be disastrous.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM objected to the district levy from the point of view of the consumer. The levy was going to be raised at the expense of the home consumer in order to subsidize export coal, and that meant that the consumer of coal in this country, in addition to bearing the burden which the Bill would impose, because of the increased cost of coal, would have to bear that portion of the increased cost which would otherwise have to fall on the export trade. Home consumers who required coal for the great basic industries were going to be further handicapped as compared with their competitors abroad.

LORD PARMOOR said that the purpose of the levy was to facilitate the sale of any class of coal used in any district. It was not merely for export; it was for the very purposes of the basic manufacturers at home who were intended to get benefit of its provisions. He protested against the view that the levy was against the consumer; it was in favour of the great basic consumers.

LIBERAL PEERS' ATTITUDE

EARL BEAUCHAMP suggested that it might be possible to arrive at an accommodation and to insert some amendment by which, in those parts of the country where it was necessary to have a district levy, the levy should be part of the Bill, but that the levy should not be insisted on for those places, like Northumberland and Durham, where, for the export trade, it might have a very bad effect indeed. Unless they heard from the Government something very much more definite in regard to the future of the Bill if the amendment were passed, they, as Liberals, could accept no responsibility in the matter.

THE VOTE ON THE DISTRICT LEVY

The motion to insist on the Lords' amendment to delete the district levy was carried by 208 votes to 13—majority against the Government, 195.

On Clause 5 (which provides for the setting up of committees of investigation), VISCOUNT HAILSHAM moved that their lordships insist on their amendment to subsection (6), by which they sought to ensure that the committee should report the matter to the Board of Trade if of opinion that any provision of the scheme was "unfair or inequitable in its operation." He said that this was the clause which purported to give protection to the consumer by setting up committees to investigate consumers' complaints. Unless this amendment were insisted on, there would be no power to report that a complaint was well founded unless the complaint were one that the provisions of the scheme were contrary to the public interest.

LORD THOMSON said the point would be met by an amendment which he was going to propose to the Lords' amendment on subsection (8) by which, when schemes became operative and prices were fixed, any injustice inflicted on an individual could be redressed.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said he could not accept that proposal, and the motion to insist on the amendment to subsection (6) was agreed to.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM then moved to insist on the amendment to subsection (8). This subsection provides for the rectification of complaints that "any act or omission of any persons in respect of their functions under the scheme is having or is likely to have an effect contrary to the public interests," and their lordships had inserted an amendment, with which the Commons disagreed, to add the words "or is unfair or inequitable."

LORD THOMSON moved instead to add the words "or that any such act or omission as aforesaid is unfair or inequitable to the complainant and that the matter can be rectified without detriment to the public interest or to the proper and efficient operation of the scheme."

This amendment was rejected, and Viscount Hailsham's motion to insist on their lordships' amendment was agreed to.

APPEAL TO THE RAILWAY COMMISSION

Their lordships insisted, against the Government, on an amendment providing for an appeal to the Railway and Canal Commission.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY moved that their lordships do not insist on amendments to leave out Clauses 11 and 12, and on consequential amendments, the results of which would be to substitute the Board of Trade for the proposed Coal Mines Reorganization Commission.

EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary to the India Office, said he was not sure whether their lordships were taking a wise course in insisting on the amendments which had been insisted on. It was possible that there would be very considerable difficulties arising in the matter. Under the leadership of the noble marquess amendments, which considerably altered the framework of the Bill, had been somewhat lightheartedly insisted on. But it must be satisfactory to the noble marquess to know that he had such substantial support, and not from one quarter of the House only.

The motion not to insist on the amendments was agreed to, as was a further motion, moved by the MARQUESS of SALISBURY, not to insist on an amendment providing that no scheme prepared by the Coal Mines Reorganization Commission shall be referred to the Railway and Canal Commission unless the owner of at least one undertaking proposed to be amalgamated or absorbed by the scheme assents to the scheme being so referred.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY moved that their lordships insist on an amendment providing that the Railway and Canal Commission shall not confirm a scheme unless satisfied (1) that it would be in the national interest to do so; (2) in the case of an amalgamation scheme that the scheme (*a*) will result in lowering the cost of production or disposal of coal, and (*b*) will not be financially injurious to any of the undertakings proposed to be amalgamated, unless the scheme contains provisions for the purchase, at a price to be fixed in default of agreement by arbitration, of any such undertaking; and (3) that the terms of the scheme are fair and equitable to all persons affected thereby.

LORD JOICEY said he had no belief whatever in these amalgamation schemes.

LORD THOMSON moved that the House should not insist on their amendment. It limited the discretion of a very responsible body, the Railway and Canal Commission, and by specifying certain points for their consideration it by implication belittled other important points.

The motion to insist on the Lords' amendment was carried by 188 votes to 26—majority, 162.

THE SPREADOVER

LORD SALISBURY'S ALTERNATIVE

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY moved that the House do not insist on their amendment to Clause 14, providing for a permissive spreadover of hours of work, but should insert in its place the following amendment:—

"Provided that if an application, by agreement between representative organizations of the owners of and the workers employed in or about the coalmines in any district, is made to the Board of Trade by the Board of Trade shall make an order, which shall become effective forthwith, that the substitution of the words "half an hour" for the words "one hour" in section 3 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, shall not apply as respects any mine in such district at which the daily hours below ground on an average taken over the 12 weekdays in any fortnight do not exceed the daily hours permissible under section 1 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, as amended by the Coal Mines Act, 1919, by more than the extension of half an hour made under section 3 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, as amended by the Coal Mines Act, 1926, and this section.

At any time to which an order made under this section applies, the order shall, if the application aforesaid so requests, provide that where an extension of time is in any week made under the said section, 3, the workmen may notwithstanding anything in the Coal Mines Act, 1908, as amended by any subsequent enactment, begin their period of work on the Saturday of that week before 24 hours have elapsed since the beginning of their last period of work, so long as at least eight hours have elapsed since the termination thereof.

He said that the form of this spreadover was that the parties, instead of coming to an agreement among themselves and the spreadover operating thereupon, would have to operate through the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade would be under an obligation, under the amendment which he was now moving, to put a spreadover system in force where an application had been made to them by the employers and the miners. It was a purely optional arrangement. The Opposition would be quite content with the old drafting, but it had been represented to them that it would give much greater confidence to the workers if they were allowed to proceed through a central authority. As the Bill was drawn when it left that House they would have been under the impression that they were not free agents in the matter and that there would have been a sort of moral coercion which would have forced them to agree.

LORD GAINFORD said that as he was responsible for the original amendment which their lordships had passed and which was rejected by the House of Commons, he had no objection to the altered form now suggested by Lord Salisbury. The owners had not the slightest desire to try to put undue pressure on the men in any district to secure a spreadover if the men did not want it. All the owners wanted was a free opportunity to be able to place their case before the men so as to show the men that it was to their interest as well as to that of the industry that there should be a spreadover. If there was to be a reduction of hours, that obviously meant a reduction of work. If there was a reduction of work there would be a reduction of pay. The last thing the miners wanted was a reduction of pay. There was no indisposition on the part of the men to work the full length at present; they were anxious to make their earnings as big as they could; and they were working well and not complaining of their hours. Without the spreadover the cost of production would rise and that would mean the closing of a great number of pits. Pits were already being closed, and it was quite possible that two of his own firm's collieries would close down within a few days and notice be given to 2,000 men because they could not find markets. He suggested that they ought to enable all the men to get to work earlier on Saturdays instead of only those who were affected by the spreadover, and for this purpose he proposed that Lord Salisbury's amendment should be altered so that the last paragraph should read:—

At any mine where an extension of time is in any week made under the said section 3, the workmen, by agreement between representatives of employers and workmen, may, notwithstanding anything in the Coal Mines Act, 1908, as amended by any subsequent enactment, begin their period of work on the Saturday of the week before 24 hours have elapsed since the beginning of their last period of work, so long as at least eight hours have elapsed since the termination thereof.

The motion to insist on the Lords' amendment was carried by 188 votes to 26—majority, 162.

THE SPREADOVER

LORD SALISBURY'S ALTERNATIVE

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY moved that the House do not insist on their amendment to Clause 14, providing for a permissive spreadover of hours of work, but should insert in its place the following amendment:—

"Provided that if an application, by agreement between representative organizations of the owners of and the workers employed in or about the coalmines in any district, is made to the Board of Trade by the Board of Trade shall make an order, which shall become effective forthwith, that the substitution of the words "half an hour" for the words "one hour" in section 3 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, shall not apply as respects any mine in such district at which the daily hours below ground on an average taken over the 12 weekdays in any fortnight do not exceed the daily hours permissible under section 1 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, as amended by the Coal Mines Act, 1919, by more than the extension of half an hour made under section 3 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, as amended by the Coal Mines Act, 1926, and this section.

At any time to which an order made under this section applies, the order shall, if the application aforesaid so requests, provide that where an extension of time is in any week made under the said section, 3, the workmen may notwithstanding anything in the Coal Mines Act, 1908, as amended by any subsequent enactment, begin their period of work on the Saturday of that week before 24 hours have elapsed since the beginning of their last period of work, so long as at least eight hours have elapsed since the termination thereof.

He said that the form of this spreadover was that the parties, instead of coming to an agreement among themselves and the spreadover operating thereupon, would have to operate through the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade would be under an obligation, under the amendment which he was now moving, to put a spreadover system in force where an application had been made to them by the employers and the miners. It was a purely optional arrangement. The Opposition would be quite content with the old drafting, but it had been represented to them that it would give much greater confidence to the workers if they were allowed to proceed through a central authority. As the Bill was drawn when it left that House they would have been under the impression that they were not free agents in the matter and that there would have been a sort of moral coercion which would have forced them to agree.

LORD GAINFORD said that as he was responsible for the original amendment which their lordships had passed and which was rejected by the House of Commons, he had no objection to the altered form now suggested by Lord Salisbury. The owners had not the slightest desire to try to put undue pressure on the men in any district to secure a spreadover if the men did not want it. All the owners wanted was a free opportunity to be able to place their case before the men so as to show the men that it was to their interest as well as to that of the industry that there should be a spreadover. If there was to be a reduction of hours, that obviously meant a reduction of work. If there was a reduction of work there would be a reduction of pay. The last thing the miners wanted was a reduction of pay. There was no indisposition on the part of the men to work the full length at present; they were anxious to make their earnings as big as they could; and they were working well and not complaining of their hours. Without the spreadover the cost of production would rise and that would mean the closing of a great number of pits. Pits were already being closed, and it was quite possible that two of his own firm's collieries would close down within a few days and notice be given to 2,000 men because they could not find markets. He suggested that they ought to enable all the men to get to work earlier on Saturdays instead of only those who were affected by the spreadover, and for this purpose he proposed that Lord Salisbury's amendment should be altered so that the last paragraph should read:—

At any mine where an extension of time is in any week made under the said section 3, the workmen, by agreement between representatives of employers and workmen, may, notwithstanding anything in the Coal Mines Act, 1908, as amended by any subsequent enactment, begin their period of work on the Saturday of the week before 24 hours have elapsed since the beginning of their last period of work, so long as at least eight hours have elapsed since the termination thereof.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S OPPOSITION

The LORD CHANCELLOR said the Government were unable to accept the amendment. He had indicated on second reading the reasons why their lordships should accept the clause as originally drafted in the Bill. First, the proposals did not reduce the general level of English working hours below the general level of the Continent. Secondly, the system of 7½ hours plus one winding time was responsible for the production of 100,000,000 out of the 250,000,000 tons of coal annually raised in this country. Thirdly, the proposals made for peace and the acquisition of the good will of the miners. He could not add further arguments to those three, but he would remind their lordships that the House of Commons did not agree to this amendment and that the Bill in its present form was really a compromise to which they were committed, and they could not alter it without the consent of both parties.

Those who rejected a reasonable compromise might have to pay the uttermost farthing for something less than they might originally have obtained. Miners thought that the proposed spreadover would render illusory the concession which they had obtained. Under the spreadover there would be no change of hours in most of Scotland or in Northumberland and Durham. (LORD GAINFORD.—"I would affect 30 per cent. of the men, who would work less hours under the spreadover.") It would make no change of hours in the afternoon and night shift in South Wales, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, North Derby, and Kent were not affected in any case. As regarded the rest, some reduction was effected, but it would be insignificant. If they wanted peace in the coalfields, would it not be advisable to uphold the compromise? Though the House had many expert coalowners to advise it, it had not a single miners' leader to put the miners' case. They did not want the spreadover and would not have it. After reading extracts from a statement of Mr. Hartshorn on the subject, he said that if their lordships insisted upon the amendment they would certainly cause disappointment to thousands of miners and cause difficulties in the coalfields, and they might even cause serious trouble—Heaven knew we had enough trouble in England at present with unemployment, bad trade, and India. Let not their lordships add to those troubles by insisting on the spreadover. Was it worth while? If the 7½ hours, plus one winding time, were to be, like the laws of the Medes and the Persians, unalterable, it might be another question. But this was only to remain in force till July 31 next year, and it was not to come into force for four months. Was it worth while for nine months to cause all this disappointment, all these difficulties, and all the trouble that was possible? He begged their lordships to pause before insisting on the amendment. (Ministerialist cheers.)

LORD MELCHETT said Mr. Hartshorn did not represent the views of the miners. It was necessary to defend the livelihood of tens of thousands of men who would be thrown out of work if the spreadover was not allowed to become part of the Bill. The miners' leaders and the Miners' Executive Association in South Wales were in favour of a spreadover. What was being fought for was the liberty of British working men to earn their living. He had never thought it conceivable that in this country the Labour Party, at the dictation of some of the miners' members, would deny to working men the liberty to make up their minds whether they would adopt a certain scheme. It was not correct to speak as if they were compelling this scheme to be adopted. There was no compulsion. The miners were entitled to refuse to accept it, and the miners were the most independent people in the country. The only thing that would bring peace and prosperity back to some of the coalfields was the acceptance by the Government of this provision. He hoped the House would reintroduce the clause and leave it to the Labour Government to throw a few more tens of thousands of people on the dole.

The MARQUESS of LONDONDERRY said he agreed with Lord Melchett. The real kernel of the Bill was the question of hours, and he thought the Government felt that they would be going back on their pledges if they gave way on the question of hours. Whatever decision might be taken by their lordships on this amendment would be free from any bias, and would be given in what their lordships believed to be the best interests of the country. Information received from a great many quarters showed that the idea of the spreadover appealed to the miners, and was one that they were convinced would be an improvement in the Bill. He knew nothing about what went on behind the scenes, but he felt that, before this question was decided in the unanimous manner in which they had been told it was decided by the Federation, there had been great differences of opinion. (Hear, hear.) He thought that Mr. Hartshorn had made a very exaggerated statement, and that there was a feeling in all parts of the coalfields where this clause would operate that this permissive provision would improve the Bill and be in the interests of the mining community.

He was prepared to be sympathetic to the apprehensions which existed in the minds of the miners. If the amendment, in its original form, had been enacted in the Bill, the miners would have felt—wrongly, as he thought—that, by legislation, one of their bargaining counters had been taken out of their hands. But, in the amendment now before the House, the arrangement was entirely of a permissive character, and there was no *force majeure* in the hands of the owners for compelling the miners to accept this provision, whether they liked it or not. There was no one of their lordships who did not realize the very difficult and dangerous position in which industry stood, but they had arrived at a stage, almost for the first time in the coal industry, when both sides fully realized the great difficulties in which they now stood. The men knew perfectly well that the employers during the last few years had been spending their capital, and working their mines at a loss, certainly in the hope that the trade would improve for their benefit, but also in the interests of the country and of the industry. There was a far greater understanding at this moment and a far greater chance of the owners and men coming together and working out in the four months at their disposal a scheme by which the industry would emerge into smoother and calmer waters. Here was the opportunity and here was the elasticity.

Lord Gainford's amendment to Lord Salisbury's amendment was agreed to.

The motion not to insist on the original amendment but to substitute Lord Salisbury's amendment, as amended, was carried by 162 votes to 16—majority 146.

Their lordships rose at 28 minutes past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

U.S. TARIFF RATES

Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), informed Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) that the final text of the United States Tariff Act was not yet available here, but according to information received from the Embassy at Washington the list of tariff reductions applied to very few commodities of kinds produced in this country. They included, however, lower rates on various kinds of machinery other than agricultural or textile, on rapeseed oil, and on aluminium metal, scrap, and alloy.

BRITISH GOODS IN THE DOMINIONS

SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle, N., U.) asked the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether any organizations existed in the Dominions to encourage the purchase of British goods in the way that the Empire Marketing Board directed attention in this country to Empire produce; and, if not, whether, in conjunction with the Dominion Governments, he would consider the establishment of organizations for such purpose.

Mr. THOMAS, Secretary of State for the Dominions (Derby), said:—I am not aware of any organization comparable with that of the Empire Marketing Board existing in any of the Dominions to encourage the purchase of United Kingdom goods. The initiative towards the establishment of a similar organization in any of the Dominions would have to come from his Majesty's Government in that Dominion. If, however, any suggestion on the lines indicated in the hon. member's question were put forward, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would certainly welcome it.

Replying to a further question by Sir N. GRATTAN-DOYLE Mr. THOMAS said that he would ask the House to appreciate that the total cost of the Empire Marketing Board propaganda was borne by this country. He had made representations that the Dominions should reciprocate in their own way.

COTTON INDUSTRY INQUIRY

Mr. HACKING asked the Prime Minister whether he had yet reached a decision regarding the publication of the Report in connexion with the Government inquiry into the cotton industry.

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—Yes, Sir; one more consultation will take place, but in fact it will be published.

STATUS OF HIGH COMMISSIONERS

Mr. MACPHERSON (Ross and Cromarty, L.) asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the autonomous position, national and international, of the self-governing Dominions, he would now consider the desirability of according ambassadorial status to the High Commissioners of those Dominions.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Any question arising as regards a change in the status of High Commissioners would, I think, most conveniently be discussed at the Imperial Conference. Mr. MACPHERSON asked if it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to raise this important point at the conference. Mr. MACDONALD.—The question will be raised.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION WITH NEW ZEALAND

Replying to Mr. HARRIS (Bethnal Green, S.W., L.), Mr. LEES-SMITH, Postmaster-General (Keighley), said:—I understand that experiments are at present being conducted with a view to the establishment of a wireless telephone service between Australia and New Zealand; and it is hoped that this service will be linked up with the Anglo-Australian service, in order to provide telephonic communication between this country and New Zealand. The question of establishing a direct service with New Zealand will be considered later if the amount of traffic justifies it. With regard to Canada arrangements are being made to provide a direct service in addition to the existing service *via* New York. With regard to the Union of South Africa the authorities there have declared their policy to be to establish a Government-owned wireless station in the neighbourhood of Johannesburg instead of utilizing the existing station of the South African Marconi Company, but they do not feel able to commit themselves at the moment to the capital expenditure involved.

POSITION IN MALTA

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham), replying to Mr. MACPHERSON (Ross and Cromarty, L.) and to Mr. FOOT (Bodmin, L.), said:—Owing to the urgency of the local situation, his Majesty's Government have already been compelled to come to a decision with regard to the Maltese problem. In the recent Command Paper the House has been given full information regarding the intervention of the Vatican in the temporal affairs of the island. The position which has been created by this intervention has, in the opinion of the Governor, made it undesirable, for the time being, to hold the General Election which is now due. In these circumstances his Majesty's Government, with considerable reluctance, have decided that they have no alternative but to sanction a temporary suspension of the Constitution. The necessary legislation to give effect to this decision will be submitted to his Majesty in Council at an early date. The effect will be to place as an emergency measure the full legislative and executive authority in the hands of the Governor. The existing Ministry will, however, be retained in office and will be available in a consultative capacity in so far as the Governor chooses to make use of their services. It is not proposed to publish a further Command Paper relating to Malta at present, but the text of the Order in Council providing for the interregnum will be made public in the usual manner as soon as possible.

Mr. FOOT asked whether the measure referred to by the Prime Minister would come before the House for discussion.

Mr. MAC DONALD asked for notice of the question, as he did not wish to commit himself in so delicate a matter in an answer to a supplementary question.

LOCH LOMOND

DUKE OF MONTROSE'S OFFER

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), replying to Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.), said the offer of land which had been received from the Duke of Montrose was receiving full consideration. He was not yet in a position to announce the result.

Mr. MANDER asked whether this was not a unique opportunity to acquire for the nation the "bonnie banks of Loch Lomond."

Mr. SNOWDEN said the matter was not for him as Chancellor of the Exchequer, because a Committee which was appointed—he thought in 1911—recommended that the right which was given under a former Finance Act to accept land should be restricted to land which was likely to be useful or necessary for some public purpose. He had referred the Duke of Montrose's offer to the Departments which were likely to be interested; but so far none of them appeared to agree with Mr. Mander that it would be desirable in the national interest to acquire the "bonnie banks of Loch Lomond."

Mr. MANDER.—Is it not possible under the law, if the Government desired to do so, to accept this offer? Mr. SNOWDEN.—Yes.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

Mr. MANDER asked for leave to bring in a Bill to encourage the formation of industrial councils and to legalize voluntary agreements when so desired. He said the joint industrial councils in existence were in danger of collapsing, as agreements unanimously arrived at frequently came to nothing because certain employers stood outside. The Bill would empower the Minister of Labour to make an Order giving the force of law to agreements on matters upon which an industrial council was agreed, subject to an appeal by any parties affected and to the power of either House of Parliament to abrogate the Order by resolution. He was in hope that a measure on similar lines would be brought in next Session by the Minister of Labour and be agreed to by both sides of the House.

Leave was given, and the Bill was brought in by Mr. Mander.

LAND DRAINAGE BILL

COMMONS DEBATE ON SECOND READING

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), moved the second reading of the Land Drainage Bill to amend and consolidate the enactments relating to the drainage of land, which has passed through the House of Lords. He said the Bill might become an instrument of great national importance and afford much employment. It was a non-party contribution to the subject, being founded mainly on the recommendations of a Royal Commission representative of all parties. The Royal Commission recommended, and the Bill provided, that the whole catchment area of a river should be the drainage area, and that, founded on that, there should be an authority capable of dealing with the whole of that area. The Bill provided that in each area there should be a Catchment Area Board composed, as to two-thirds, of representatives of county councils and county borough councils in the area, and the remaining third of representatives of the drainage authorities in the district. As the result of negotiations with and the friendly cooperation of the local authorities they had got a clause (54) in the Bill which would enable them to set up an authority competent to deal with pollution throughout the whole length of a stream.

The revenues of the Catchment Area Board would be derivable from two sources—rates and national contributions. As to rates, it was proposed that the board should precept on the county councils and county borough councils within its area. A new clause would be proposed for the basis of the Government assistance. The fact that it was not incorporated in the Bill in the House of Lords had probably given rise to some of the difficulties there. The Government realized that it was hopeless to expect these works to be carried out without some Government assistance. The Treasury would be authorized to make grants to enable the schemes that were approved to be carried out, but the clause did not lay down a standard. He thought that on Friday, when they would discuss this matter in detail, he should be able to justify the reasons for not laying down a standard. It would be very hard on some of the poorer areas if a standard were laid down, and so they were adopting the principle of elasticity.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.).—Does that mean that the grant will bear some relation to the poverty of the district?

DR. ADDISON.—Yes. That is why we cannot give a standard figure. Proceeding, he said that he would use his influence to see that land which was acquired was not spoiled by bungalow growths and chicken-runs on its banks.

There would be special cases, such as the Thames area, where they would have to make considerable adjustments. Not only was the Bill exceedingly urgent owing to the dangers to which he had referred, but it was extraordinarily appropriate, because it would provide a considerable amount of employment. For that reason he should ask the House to disagree with two amendments made in the Lords, one transferring the incidence of the Bill to 1933 and the other limiting the charge to a halfpenny rate. Some of the schemes were of a very vast character. That which it was said would be required in the Ouse district would provide 10 years' work for 1,500 men at an estimated cost of £4,000,000. There was also the Thames watershed of even a larger character, and a vast number of other schemes providing in the aggregate an enormous amount of employment. They must therefore make the Bill operate at the earliest possible moment, but at the same time he would not like to suggest that enterprises of this kind could be got going quickly. It was in its wide purpose as an instrument of restoration that he commended this Bill to the House. (Cheers.)

SIR G. COURTHOPE (Rye, U.) said he welcomed the Bill. The present state of chaos so far as drainage administration was concerned was beyond all belief, and it was imperative that there should be a proper coordinating authority. He regretted that the Ministry of Agriculture had adopted acreage as the basis in the Bill. He hoped that in Committee an amendment would be agreed to adopting annual value instead. The fears aroused by this Bill were largely due to the very great powers which it conferred on the Minister, and he hoped that amendments would be inserted in Committee modifying those powers.

Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES (Flint, L.) said administrators and those who were required to give legal advice on land drainage would welcome the Bill because it would relieve them of the difficulties that arose from the great complexity of the various enactments dealing with the subject. He hoped a provision would be inserted to enable the occupier to deduct any payment which he had made in respect of the owner's drainage rate from his next payment of rent, and that the Bill, instead of being postponed in its operation till January, 1933, would come into force immediately after it had received the Royal Assent.

Mr. T. WILLIAMS (Don Valley, Lab.) supported the Bill, but said that he hoped that a provision would be put into it giving a financial return to the State from private land improved in value by drainage.

EX-MINISTER'S SUPPORT

LIEUT.-COL. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.), having offered his congratulations to Dr. Addison on his promotion, said that he regarded the Bill as a very fair and efficient attempt to apply the recommendations of the Royal Commission under rather changed conditions. The Bill had been carefully considered by the agricultural members sitting on that side of the House, and, for the most part, they had decided to support the second reading, subject to amendments in Committee. He supported the Bill because it offered to agriculture assistance, through the rates and taxes, from the rest of the community. For the first time the crushing burden which it had hitherto borne alone was taken from agriculture and placed to an extent on broader shoulders. That was an absolutely vital financial reform. The financial arrangements of the Bill seemed wise. It would be inexpedient to have a cast-iron limit of contribution and it was most necessary that grants should be given according to the needs of the area on as elastic a basis as possible. In the debates in the House of Lords the importance had been emphasized of not increasing the burdens on agriculture at the present time, and he imagined that the postponement of the date was inserted on that account. He hoped that, in view of the changed situation regarding Government assistance, the Lords might be prepared to make some change in the date they had inserted. As the State was going to play a considerable financial part, the Bill offered to agriculture a very great relief from its present burdens.

There was one very important detail in which the recommendations of the Royal Commission were ignored—the recommendation that all the drainage rates should be based on annual value and not on acreage. He believed that the system of basing rates on acreage was unjust and unscientific. There was intense feeling on the part of many ratepayers at the injustice of that system. The other reforms in the Bill were urgently needed in the interests of agriculture.

REJECTION MOVED

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) moved:—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient to proceed with this Bill at this juncture in view of the present financial stringency in industry and agriculture." He said that in many parts of England there was no need for land drainage at all; and it would be better to spend money upon the improvement of agriculture where it was already being carried on than to bring into cultivation land that was not likely to give a return.

Mr. WELLS (Bedford, U.) seconded the amendment.

COLONEL LANE-FOX (Barkston Ash, U.)

UNIONIST PARTY MEETING

MR. BALDWIN'S POLICY UNCHANGED

REPLY TO PRESS ATTACKS

A specially convened meeting of Conservative members of Parliament and candidates was held yesterday morning at Caxton Hall, Westminster. There was a large attendance. Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, Chief Conservative Whip, presided. The following is the official report of the proceedings:—

Mr. BALDWIN said:—

Before I make the observations which I purpose doing, I want to explain the proceedings. I am going to address you, and a resolution will be put to the meeting. I have put that resolution as a topic for discussion. I want to make it clear at the beginning that there is no desire to burke or shorten discussion of any kind; I hope that everyone will speak freely; and in the event of our proceedings not being concluded by luncheon time I have reserved a hall where we can continue this afternoon.

Now we are met here to-day because we are told there is a crisis in the party. I do not agree with that, but I do agree with this: that there will be a crisis if you cannot make up your minds what you are going to do. I have made up my mind, but you have got to make up yours. You have been told in the papers that many of you seem to read to the exclusion of all others that we have no policy, and that we are vacillating. We have a policy, which I have been explaining up and down the country. The only vacillation that has taken place has been in quarters where are those whom some of you would consider to be our allies.

Now what is our policy? I am not going to speak long this morning; I want discussion. Our policy, if and when we are returned, is one of rigid economy, because we believe that the extravagance of the present Government is one of the causes that is leading to that want of confidence which is increasing unemployment. With regard to the industrial situation, believing as we do that the problem of unemployment cannot be attacked without safeguarding, we are asking the country for a free hand in safeguarding, a free hand which we intend to use, if and when we are returned.

With regard to agriculture, I gave our policy, so far as it has been settled at present, in Suffolk—the guaranteed price of wheat, the duty on malting barley, British meat, British corn for the Forces during certain periods of the year—and that policy has been received very favourably throughout the agricultural districts of England and Scotland.

I come now to our Empire policy. "Constant, as we always have done, for a close economic unity of the Empire. I use that phrase because it includes everything that I desire and it is an honest phrase—close economic unity of the Empire, with reciprocal preferences. Now you all know—and I may remind you that I have fought for this cause ever since the year 1903, when Mr. Joseph Chamberlain first introduced it—that that policy may and probably will involve before it is completed what are generally known as food taxes, and there has been a division of opinion in the party on that subject; not on the object to be attained, for one moment, but whether it is politic to ask the electorate to give their vote on this question until they know what advantages they are going to receive for any concessions that they may make.

There was, as you know, some difference in the party after the first meeting, when I declared the policy to you, and the policy said: "No food taxes at the next election," but that if at an Imperial Conference such taxes might be found necessary, they would wait until a second election.

THE REFERENDUM

Now you all remember what happened. Who was it that first proposed the referendum? It was not I. It was Lord Beaverbrook himself, and he has never denied the authorship of the proposal. Well, then, why did I accept it? Was it because I felt that intrinsically it was so essential and integral a part of the policy I advocated that it could not be omitted if that policy was to achieve success? Not at all. The referendum was not, and is not, a principle. It is a piece of machinery adopted to secure the unity of the party. It certainly had other advantages that it enabled, as I said, the country to give by that means a national and not a party verdict. It also seemed to me and to many of my colleagues, and to many in the party, that although it might in the view of some delay the attainment of what we all desire, yet it seemed to us that in this case the longer way round was in fact the shortest way home.

And I would ask you just to throw your minds back to last March and remember the cheer that greeted my announcement of the referendum at the Hotel Cecil; and who more glad to welcome it than many of those who now would throw it over? It received the enthusiastic assent of Lord Beaverbrook. The *Daily Mail* wrote:—"Mr. Baldwin has agreed to a referendum on the question of food taxes. This sensible arrangement will enable the electors to decide at first hand one of the most momentous issues which could possibly be placed before a people."

Now that was the position in March. Since March Lord Beaverbrook has changed his mind, and he and his papers, and his ally and his papers, are denouncing me because I have not changed my mind. But great parties cannot swing to and fro from week to week without losing all credit and all confidence in the country unless there are palpable and overwhelming reasons for the change, and there is only one reason that could justify the change.

The referendum was designed primarily—and I have given you the other reasons—to achieve unity. If it can be proved to me that it is a bar to unity, and that unity can be achieved in any other way, I am open to consider the question. But have you thought out the consequences of giving up the referendum? I leave on one side entirely at the moment what would be said of you if you changed your view at the bidding of two groups of newspapers. (Cheers.) If the referendum be given up, one of two things happens. You either go back to the position which existed before I adopted the referendum—that would not mean unity in the party—or you have the free hand, which means in practical politics food taxes on the platform and at the election, in which case again you would not achieve unity in the party. I have no fresh evidence yet to make me alter the decision to which I came some months ago, and that is that such a policy at the present day would lead to our defeat at the polls.

ATTEMPTS TO DICTATE

Therefore, in the light of present circumstances, I stand where I did. I have been very busy working for the party, making speeches all over the country. While I have been away a good many have been at work "queering the pitch." I can use that expression to you as I can use the expression "playing the game." I cannot use it to that section of the Press because those words would convey no meaning to them. It is apropos of the present situation that I must say a few words to you on the gravity of the national situation. The British Press, take it as a whole, is the best, the fairest, and the cleanest Press in the world. But there are exceptions. Now Lord Beaverbrook has appealed to-day in the papers to avoid personalities. If calling names be personalities, I am not going to indulge in them, and I shall say no more than is necessary for my purpose; but to anyone with the slightest sense of humour could there be anything more comical than his lordship? When you think of his papers during the last seven years and up to a week ago, when you think that even members of the Carlton Club have written for payment and worked and done all they can to destroy my position, and, with me, the party, to talk about avoiding personalities will not deceive a soul.

Now this is what I want to say. This is no personal question; it is no party question; it is a national question. It is true that I have been singled out and our party has been singled out for the attentions of a certain portion of the Press; but it might just as well have been the Labour Party or the Liberal Party; and in this struggle there is not a decent man or woman in the country, to whatever party they belong, who is not with us in spirit to-day in what I am going to say. There is nothing more curious in modern evolution than the effect of an enormous fortune rapidly made and the control of newspapers of your own. The three most striking cases are Mr. Hearst in America, Lord Rothermere in England and Lord Beaverbrook. It seems to destroy the balance: the power of being able to suppress everything that a man says that you do not like, the power of attacking all the time without there being any possibility of being hit back; it goes to the head like wine, and you find in all these cases attempts have been made outside the province of journalism to dictate, to domineer, to blackmail. (Cheers.) Now let me remind you. I will give you only one or two instances because time is short. Mr. Hearst has tried for years to dominate American politics. He has failed every time. He asked me to write for his Press last summer, and I declined. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) In October he wrote a vicious article about me which was published widely, and at the same time a fulsome account of Mr. MacDonald, whom within the last two months he has abused like a pickpocket. They cannot stay "put." (Cheers.)

Lord Beaverbrook at the last election thought nothing but large railway trucks would save the country. Where are those trucks now?

The Rothermere Press in October, 1928, before the General Election, was supporting Labour. "In certain respects distinct benefit," it said, "might accrue to the country from the arrival in power of a Labour Government, particularly if it secured the adhesion of Mr. Lloyd George and other eminent statesmen." He has got that Government, but he is not satisfied. In May, on the eve of the election, he had changed again. Lord Rothermere said, "I am not a Conservative. Keep the Socialists out." On January 4 this year he said, "I am against food taxes." On February 19 he was for them In May, as I shall show you, he does not like them. To-day, I am told, he is supporting them. You cannot take your politics from men like that. (Cheers.)

CHOICE OF MINISTERS

The desire to dictate the policy to a big party, the desire to choose the leader, the desire to impose Ministers on the Crown; the only parallel to that was the action of the T.U.C. in 1926, when they tried extra-constitutional means to impose their will on the democracy of the country. (Cheers.) That is what you are up against. If you do not realize it, the sooner you do the better. We are told that, unless we can make peace with these noblemen, candidates are to be run all over the country. The Lloyd George candidates at the last election smelt; these will stink. The challenge has been issued to us. We are told that the gloves are off. If they are we shall see who has got the dirty hands. (Laughter.) I accept the challenge, as I accepted the challenge of the T.U.C., and I call the bluff. (Cheers.) If you take these attacks lying down as a party you will be the laughing-stock of the country. I am all for peace, and always have been for peace. I always like the other man to begin the fight, and then I am ready. But when I fight I go on to the end, as I did in 1926. (Cheers.)

Now, before I saw Lord Beaverbrook in March for the first time, an emissary of his came to me and told me that his Lordship would desire, in the event of our becoming allies, to be consulted as to certain offices in the Government which I might recommend to his Majesty if I came back into power. I only mention this in passing, because there is nothing in writing, and that conversation will probably be denied. But fortunately I have something here in writing from another source which will not be without interest to you, and will not be without interest to the country. I know that there are many simple-minded followers of mine, or, shall I say, members of the party, who say: "Oh, if only our Leader had more tact he could obtain the support of these noblemen." It can be obtained, and if you like to have it to-day you can—but you will have it without me.

Here is a letter from Lord Rothermere which I have permission to read from the gentleman to whom it was written. It has a viscount's coronet at the top and it is written from La Dragonnière, Cap Martin, Alpes Maritimes.

"My dear Mr. Hannon,—I have received a report of your speech here. I cannot make it too abundantly clear that under no circumstances whatsoever will I support Mr. Baldwin [and let me beg of you for "Mr. Baldwin" to read the name of any other person who may be leading this party] unless I know exactly what his policy is going to be, unless I have complete guarantees that such policy will be carried out if his party achieves office, and unless I am acquainted with the names of at least eight, or ten, of his most prominent colleagues in the next Ministry.

"Unless I am completely satisfied on these points, no appeals will be listened to from any quarter.

"I much prefer a Labour-Liberal Government to a Ministry of the indolence and ignorance of the semi-Socialist Government we had from 1924 to 1929.

"I do not like food taxes.'

"There is nothing private about this letter, and I have no objection to its publication in any form.

"Yours faithfully,

"ROTHERMERE."

Now those are the terms that your leader, if returned to power, would have to accept, and when sent for by the King he would have to say, "Sire, these names are not necessarily my choice, but they have the support of Lord Rothermere." A more preposterous and insolent demand was never made on the leader of any political party. I repudiate it with contempt and I will fight that attempt at domination to the end. (Loud cheers.)

SUREST AND SHORTEST METHOD

Sir GERVAIS RENTOUL said that after the magnificent fighting speech to which they had listened he moved the following resolution, in the hope that it might form a basis for discussion:—

That this meeting of Unionist members and candidates supports Mr. Baldwin in his determination to make the defence of our home industries and the development of inter-Imperial trade the first object of Unionist effort; that as a best means to this end it reaffirms its support of the policy of a wide extension of safeguarding of industry, special measures of assistance to agriculture, and the development of freer trade within the Empire; that it welcomes Mr. Baldwin's statement on the referendum, and approves the declaration that in present circumstances it should be retained in the party programme as the surest and shortest method of achieving success.

No matter what Lord Rothermere might say, Sir Gervais Rentoul continued, that was in fact a great and democratic assembly of the Conservative Party. Might they not claim to represent the wishes and desires of the Conservative Party throughout the country infinitely better than either Lord Rothermere or Lord Beaverbrook?

"Those organs of the Press," he went on, "which for so long have sacrificed that independence of judgment and honesty of purpose which ought to be the pride of any self-respecting newspaper, taking their orders politically from their owner and master, have been suggesting to the country that this gathering to-day is of very little importance indeed, that it resembles a packed jury, that it is willing to violate its oath and to find a verdict that it does not believe is in accordance with the facts of its own conscience. Such a suggestion, I submit, is an insult to every one of us gathered here. It is an insult to the constituencies which we represent. Lord Beaverbrook believes, apparently, that if a meeting of representatives of local associations was called together, that meeting would repudiate both us and our leader. I should not fear such a test as that. I am satisfied that Lord Beaverbrook grossly deceives himself; that he underestimates the intelligence, the judgment, and the loyalty of the Conservative Party. After all, every one of us here is answerable directly to his own local association. We represent them; we were chosen by them. They can repudiate us at any moment they desire, but they have not done so.

POLITICAL BLACKMAIL

"We are told if we do not toe the line, if we do not surrender our own independence, we shall have candidates run against us at the next election. Well, so far as I personally am concerned, and I imagine so far as most of you are concerned, I would reply in the words of the old ballad: 'Let 'em all come.' We do not intend to submit to what Mr. Baldwin has so rightly described as political blackmail. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe that anyone in our party is really so deficient in moral courage as to allow his honour to be tarnished or his judgment to be deflected by such a threat. We are told by some of these same newspapers that suggest this meeting is of little importance that it is, on the other hand, the commencement of a struggle for the soul of the Conservative Party, and that only by rejecting our leader and by accepting Lord Beaverbrook in his place can we hope to achieve salvation. If we accepted such advice as that, under such circumstances, surely the Conservative Party would indeed be damned (hear, hear), and I doubt whether any one of us would consider it was worth while raising a finger to try and save it. I do not apologise for straying just for a moment or two from the actual terms of the resolution, because I do so sincerely believe that a greater issue faces the country at this moment even than Empire trade or economic unity, an issue that has been deliberately raised by Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere—namely, whether this is to remain politically a free country, or whether we are to be subjected to a tyranny as dangerous as any that has ever confronted us in the whole of our history. Are we to be permitted to exercise our own judgment as a party, or are our opinions to be dictated to us by newspaper proprietors, responsible only to themselves, who refuse to allow fair play to any public man whom they dislike or with whom they happen to disagree?"

A NEW EXPERIMENT

Sir Gervais said the resolution, like old Gaul, was divided into three parts. They were all in entire agreement, he believed, as to the vital importance of inter-Imperial trade, as to the absolute necessity for the prosperity and well-being of this country, of the widest extension of that policy of safeguarding that up to now had proved so successful. They were all agreed that it was essential that the most drastic steps should be taken to give assistance to agriculture, and they all desired to see a much freer measure of trade within the Empire itself. It was only the third proposition, dealing with the referendum, which might raise controversy and some difference of opinion. They all recognized, he thought, that the referendum in itself was not popular. It was a constitutional experiment of quite a fresh kind, and all of them were instinctively inclined to distrust experiments. But he submitted that there were very powerful reasons in favour of adopting this policy to-day which outweighed the disadvantages. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to be a method of testing public opinion on taxes on foreign food, and on taking that question out of the arena of party politics. That was an appeal which Lord Beaverbrook himself had been making for many months past. Therefore, they welcomed the proposal, because they believed it might help them to achieve the object they all had at heart a little more easily. The referendum, like food taxes themselves, was merely a means to an end. Some suggested that a second General Election would be preferable, but they all recognized the disadvantages of a General Election. They all realized how impassible it was to confine a General Election to a single issue, no matter how much they might desire to do so, and yet, surely it must be admitted that the people of this country ought to have the right to decide, yes or no, on such a vital question as the taxation of their food supply. Time had to be granted for an Imperial Conference to meet and discuss first of all whether it was really possible for the Empire to feed us at the moment, or within what space of time such a result might be obtained and, therefore, it was suggested that at the next election there should be no food taxes as a concrete issue, because it would be unfair to ask the people of this country to vote on such an issue in the dark. Many of them believed very strongly that the Empire could supply all our needs—(hear, hear)—and could do so either at this moment or within a very short space of time; and, quite frankly, they thought that Lord Beaverbrook was in the first instance performing a service to the country by using his vast newspaper propaganda for the purpose of persuading many people to think about the British Empire who had never seriously thought about the British Empire before. But to-day, could they doubt that he was doing infinite harm to the very cause he had at heart in pursuing a policy which must weaken, even if it did not destroy, the one party in the country that would be prepared to fight on such a policy? They welcomed the referendum as a means to an end, and certainly many of them yielded to no one, even Lord Beaverbrook, in the importance that they attached to the development of the Empire. If at some future stage some better method could be suggested—and certainly such a suggestion had not yet been made—then it would be open for the matter to be reconsidered, and if Lord Beaverbrook was sincere, then surely he was pursuing a course which must delay the very policy which he professed to have at heart.

As his last word, above all that, surely they would refuse to surrender their own independence of judgment, without which any democratic party must fail.

He trusted that the answer that that meeting gave that day would be a clear proof to the country that the Conservative Party, both now and in the future, intended to be the keeper of its own soul. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

WOMEN AND FOOD TAXES

Lady IVEAGH, seconding, said that they were there individually, in some degree in response to a challenge, which had been issued in such terms that it was indeed difficult for them to consider the propositions which had been put before them on their merits at all. She had been adding for some time to her daily labours by reading the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express*, because apparently it was necessary to read the *Daily Express* in order to obtain the opinions of Lord Rothermere, and to read the *Daily Mail* in order to obtain the opinions of Lord Beaverbrook. That morning she read, above the signature of Lord Rothermere, the following, which affected her, in common with a certain number of others there that day, more particularly than others:—"Any Conservative candidate in London or the Home Counties who has not by the end of next month"—they were privileged to have time to make up their minds—"given a public and explicit pledge that he will vote regardless of pressure on the part of the Party Whips against the refereudum, will be liable to find himself opposed at the next election." That made her feel as she did when she went to the House of Commons a week ago with no intention of denying herself a night's sleep, when she heard the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, having heard him, all thought of sleep went from her mind, and she was determined that she would do her small part to see that he should not get his way.

It was difficult for them in the mood in which they must all be, as a result of that challenge, to consider the merits of the case at all; nevertheless, it was their duty to do so. She could to some extent, perhaps, speak of the opinion of the women throughout the country, who now composed the larger part of the electorate. It comforted her in a way to read again—this time in the *Daily Express*—that the question of food taxes need no longer cause any difficulty. Why? Because Lord Rothermere had come to the conclusion that the country would now willingly accept them. She was convinced that, taking the country as a whole, if they went to the electorate with the present nebulous proposals, for they must of necessity be nebulous, as regarded Empire free trade, if they were unable to reduce those proposals to something which the ordinary working woman could easily understand—and it was going in any case to be very difficult to do that—they were not likely to get the support of the working women of the country.

They had to remember that, unless things altered very materially before the election, they would be appealing to an electorate of which perhaps 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 would form part of families where the breadwinner was out of work and where the margin which protected them from starvation was of the very narrowest. They would have the full force of two opposing parties, and the ordinary working woman would be in this position. Mrs. So-and-so, representing the Labour Party, a canvasser, would tell her that the Unionist proposals would cause a rise in the price of food. She would be told the same thing by the Liberal canvasser. She would be told the position by the Conservative candidate. She would only consider doing the right thing for her family; that was the only thing she would consider; she was not a politician. If the Unionist Party were going to win the next election they must do so largely by means of the votes of the women who had voted for the Labour Party at the last election and been bitterly disappointed. She must be convinced that one at least of those two parties was right while the other two were wrong, and unless they were in a position to put forward proposals in a concrete and definite form she would say she dared not take the risk.

"I think," Lady Iveagh continued, "that if we follow such a policy we shall be throwing away a tremendous asset, because, with such knowledge as I have at my command, I assert equally strongly that we have got a change of opinion as regards safeguarding and protection of manufactured goods. There the working women of the country have made up their minds to a great extent; they have seen demonstrated the results of a tax on imported articles, and there is a remarkable turnover and change of opinion in the country on that point. Having advocated that for 25 years, are we now to throw it over, when there is the certainty that we can at least get the country to see its merits? I venture to think, therefore, we shall be throwing away a certainty of making real progress along the line which, after all, all of us, Lord Beaverbrook as well, wish to tread, if we do not follow the advice of our leader and go step by step towards our goal."

COLONEL GRETTON'S AMENDMENT

Colonel GRETTON proposed a resolution which, he said, was in fact an amendment to the last paragraph of the general resolution. It was to the effect: "That this meeting considers that the reasons for a Referendum no longer obtain and is of opinion that the British Government should enter upon the forthcoming or any future Empire Conference with a free hand to discuss and agree upon the measures necessary to develop Empire economic unity." (Cheers.)

He was, he said, encouraged to think, from what their leader had said, that on the subject of the referendum he was open to conviction, or, at any rate, to reconsideration. They would all agree in repudiating, as they were asked to do, the domination of the Press or any section of it. It was somewhat unfortunate perhaps from his point of view that the syndicated Press had advocated dropping the referendum; but they ought not to be deterred by that fact from considering the question on its merits.

They first had the referendum proposed in this country as an amendment to the Home Rule Bill. It was defeated, and there was the end of that matter. The referendum on that occasion dealt with a constitutional question and not with a social, economic, or financial question. The referendum now suggested was one which dealt, or would deal, with an economic, social, and financial question, and so it probed into the whole life of the country. There was nothing to prevent any other party proposing a referendum, and a more dangerous instrument in the hands of a Socialist Government could hardly be imagined.

Another reason against the referendum was the invidious position in which it would place the Government and the delegates and statesmen from the Dominions and the Colonies in an Imperial conference. The conference could decide nothing and would be subject to a referendum in this country. He suggested for all these reasons and many others that a referendum would be disastrous as a constitutional change and as a menace looming over an Imperial conference.

Perhaps for one moment one might turn to the practical effects of the General Election. Would they escape the odium of food taxes? Of course they would not; it would be represented with great force that they as a party were afraid to state their real intentions, but hid themselves behind a referendum as a device to put the electors off to another day.

The question of Imperial economic unity, with all its implications, had not hitherto been pressed and fought wholeheartedly by the party. The influence of those who were faint-hearted had had too great an effect on the literature of the party and, to some extent, with the policy which had been pursued. If they were convinced in that room and outside that it was necessary for the salvation of the country that they should have Empire economic unity, and in order to attain it there would undoubtedly have to be some taxes on foreign foods in order to encourage and preserve the Empire supply of those foods when it was available, then they should face that issue and tell the electors so boldly, with courage and conviction. If there were those who were not prepared to take that course, he suggested that if that course was adopted as the policy of the party it would be right for them to stand down and make way for those who had a stronger faith. He believed that the electorate now was in that frame of mind that it would listen to their argument and would support their proposals.

SIR HENRY PAGE CROFT

Sir HENRY PAGE CROFT, seconding, said it was idle to deny that there was deep concern throughout the ranks of the Conservative Party, and that this concern had not really arisen in the last week or fortnight, but that ever since the election (and probably some would agree before) there had been a stirring upon the waters. He was sure that it was always the opinion of Conservatives that the cause was greater than any man, and that they were not really (except for the moment in their anger and distaste about what had happened to their leader) concerned with personalities, but the state of England and the unity of the Empire. Grave blunders had been committed, and all those who had been for some years associated with him in the House of Commons, he knew, agreed with him in deploring Lord Beaverbrook's action of last week. (Applause.) They intended to be masters in their own house. They sought and welcomed cooperation, and would not tolerate dictation. No fair student, however, would deny that circumstances had been such as to drive someone like Lord Beaverbrook almost to exasperation. (Cries of "Why?")

When the concordat was arrived at, some 200 members of Parliament, who were associated with the movement with which he had been associated for some time, gladly welcomed the proposal, because they believed that the head-quarters of the Conservative Party were going out full steam ahead to educate the country in favour of the freest possible trade within the Empire, and that safeguarding of the Empire was to be the natural corollary to safeguarding of the home market. Nothing of the kind. Halting and apologetic literature had been issued time and time again, making the Referendum an excuse and cloaking the policy instead of proclaiming it. (Cheers.) Their literature even laid the action upon the Dominions, that they should ask us to put into force the policy which some of us believed was vital to the whole future of our race. (Cheers.) They were told that food duties necessarily must raise prices, even if they could get the whole of the supplies from the Empire and were only putting duties on foreign countries after they were assured of that fact; but that was a direct violation of their creed. It was contrary to the true results of safeguarding. It was the faith of Mr. Snowden, and the mere reiteration of those arguments now was going to make it fail to carry this policy either at a referendum or at a general election in the future. (Cheers.) The whole object of the referendum having disappeared, and Lord Beaverbrook, who first suggested it himself, having now apparently realized that the country was not very keen on that policy, he suggested that they should politely inform him that the expedient would no longer be resorted to.

The negative pledge with regard to duties on foreign foodstuffs at the Coliseum, owing to the march of events since, had placed the party in an extremely difficult, if not impossible, position. The economic and financial condition of the country was most grave. We could not sell our goods, and the Dominions could not sell their primary products. This appeared to be a vital consideration to the party. In 12 short weeks the Imperial Conference would assemble, at which this crisis would have to be faced, and he was informed on high authority that it would be practically the sole issue. He knew that the Socialist Government was being appealed to by strong forces behind them to go into that conference with free hands. The Unionist Party, if the negative pledge stood, was bound hand and foot; they were in fact, muzzled.

They begged the leader of the party to free their hands, and let them go back to their constituencies and be able to say to them: "We believe that this policy is right, and if the Dominions are going to come forward with an agreed plan at the coming conference or in the near future we will accept it, and we will immediately implement that treaty, and we will get ahead with the business." The country was looking for a lead—(cheers)—and unless the lead came from the Conservative Party the country would turn in another direction.

In the general discussion the following took part:—Mr. OLIVER STANLEY, M.P., Mr. F. A. MACQUISTEN, M.P., Mr. H. G. WILLIAMS, Sir THOMAS INSKIP, Sir BASIL PETO, M.P., Mr. E. RAMSDEN, Mr. W. CRAVEN ELLIS, Sir FREDERICK HALL, M.P., Mr. R. A. BUTLER, M.P., CAPTAIN H. DIXON, M.P., Mr. LUKE THOMPSON, Sir NEWTON MOORE, M.P., and Colonel Sir LAMBERT WARD, M.P.

SIR R. HORNE AND UNITY

Sir ROBERT HORNE, in winding up the discussion, said:—

My views upon the question of Empire Economic Unity or Empire Free Trade are well known, but I cannot even begin a speech to this meeting to-day without expressing to you the appalling sense of gravity which affects my spirit. Food taxes may be right or wrong, a referendum may be right or wrong, safeguarding may be right or wrong, and if we go to the country upon one or the other or upon all we may be defeated. These are matters of speculation, but one thing is quite certain: if we go to the country with the variety of voices which have been expressed to-day we are absolutely doomed to hopeless disaster.

After all, we are a great party with traditions reaching back in the centuries. It is incumbent upon us, if we are to do our duty by our country (the sweetest country in the world, but the most depressed of any to-day) that we should come together and act together in unison. Remember the occasion on which we have assembled. We are met by a challenge, not merely to our leader, but to our party. I am glad that he had the opportunity of saying what he has done to-day, because no man has been so persistently and so unfairly abused. But the party, too, is in a position of jeopardy. Remember what brought about this meeting. It is not Lord Rothermere's attacks, because he is not of our party and we could have afforded to disregard them. There has been a definite challenge in the last few days by a man for whom I have the greatest possible regard and affection—and I should have liked to say something in his praise if time had been available—but Lord Beaverbrook deliberately put in the *Daily Mail* last week a challenge to the party, which he renewed early this week. He said that no man who believed in Empire free trade could logically give a subscription to the Conservative organization. If that were acted upon, the Conservative Party would be dead.

I am a believer in Empire free trade, and I hope I am logical, but I propose to continue giving my subscriptions to the Conservative Party, and I intend to stand again as a Unionist candidate for the suffrages of my constituents. More than that, I am quite convinced that if Lord Beaverbrook destroys the Conservative Party he destroys the only means by which Empire free trade can ever be realized.

"IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES"

What are we to do in the circumstances in which we find ourselves? A resolution has been proposed which embraces the referendum, and it suggests that the referendum should remain part of the party programme "in present circumstances." Now, what are the present circumstances? The present circumstances are that the referendum was proposed to our leader by a person who repudiates it and now asks us to give it up; and that we are not merely asked, but we are urged, we are instructed, we are ordered, we are threatened by his newspaper coadjutor to do away with the referendum. Those are the present circumstances in which we are asked to abandon it. For my part in such circumstances I am not inclined to be precipitate. (Cheers.)

I beg you to recall my position. I did not suggest a Referendum, I never agreed with it, I do not agree with it now; I do not believe it will ever operate. But I am going to vote for the resolution to-day. (Hear, hear.) I am going to vote for it for the purpose of preserving the unity of this party to-day. "Present circumstances." Those are the words of the resolution. Present circumstances are going to change by to-morrow; they are going to change still more by next week and still more again in the weeks to come; and, believe me, the flow of events will before long swamp the Referendum, and in a short time you will not hear anything more of it as a practical expedient for dealing with the situation.

In a few weeks we are to have an Imperial Conference in this country. The question of the referendum will not come before that Imperial Conference at all. What will the situation be? I take it that if a Conservative Government were in power to-day it would go to that Imperial Conference regarding itself not only as absolutely free to discuss a proposition put up by the Dominions for the purpose of imposing food taxes, but would itself take the initiative in saying: "Well, what can you do for us if we impose taxes on foreign foodstuffs so as to favour you?"

I do not think anybody in this meeting disagrees with that. It was suggested this morning that if the Labour Party made such a proposition, we should not be in a position to support them. Many strange things may happen, and I should not be at all surprised if you find the Labour Party trying to go ahead of us on this policy. Mr. Thomas is as astute as anybody I know, and the movement on the Socialist back benches has left the front bench completely adrift. If the Labour Party tries to enter into some such arrangements, shall we not feel free to back them up with all our heart and soul?

Our hands are not tied by any speech made in which we refused to consider food taxes. I did not read Mr. Baldwin's speech the other day in the sense in which it has been interpreted. I thought it was intended to defend Empire free trade and to preserve it rather than impede it, because he was maintaining that he could not impose protection on behalf of our farmers now unless he also interfered with the free inroad of the products of our Dominions. It was not an attack on Empire free trade at all. Perhaps I am defending him unnecessarily.

CLEARING THE AIR

To go back to the main line of my argument, let me say that the result of the Imperial Conference must be such as to clear the air. It is idle to speculate what the result may be, but one thing is certain, that the situation cannot be left so ill-defined that we shall want first an election, then an Imperial Conference, and thereafter a referendum. I think the prospect of such a concatenation entirely disappears. My impression is that you will get a situation in which either, at the best, matters will be so well defined that we shall be able to go forward with perfectly definite plans to a General Election without a referendum at all; or else, at the worst, that we shall be in a position to ask of the country a free hand without further reference to the electors to negotiate the very best arrangement we can make either with foreigners or with our own people overseas. That is what I believe to be the likely course of events.

Why should we, therefore, worry to-day, and why should we give triumph to the enemies who have been attacking us? Whatever you may decide upon the first part of this resolution in response to their challenge they will undoubtedly take every advantage of any diversive vote on the second part. Why should we give the enemy the opportunity to blaspheme against us and to weaken our position in the country at a time when, of all others, we have the ball at our feet and could really do something for the best interests of the country?

I make an appeal to you to-day as members of a great party, which has served the State well in the past and whose activities to-day and in the future are essential to the stability and progress of the country. My blood and my bones are in the Conservative Party. I have been working for it ever since I was a child. I cannot bear to think that anything will happen to smash it up or to defeat us at a moment when we ought to be strong and when we ought to be doing our utmost in unison to save the country from the disasters which will undoubtedly overwhelm it if the Socialist Party remains in power. (Loud cheers.)

Colonel GRETTON'S amendment, on being put to the meeting, was lost by an overwhelming majority. The main resolution was then submitted and carried with one dissentient.

LORD ROTHERMERE'S REPLY

The following reply to Mr. Baldwin was issued by Lord Rothermere yesterday through the Press Association:—

With reference to the criticisms passed by Mr. Baldwin upon a letter from me to Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., I maintain most firmly that a political leader to-day, and certainly a Conservative leader, should publicly state in the course of an election which of his colleagues are going to occupy the key positions in his Ministry.

It is a ridiculous suggestion to imply, as Mr. Baldwin did, that this was an attempt by me to dominate the choice of the Conservative Cabinet. The electorate have the right to know when they go to the polls not only who will be the Prime Minister, but what Ministers are going to occupy certain key positions if the party for which they are voting is returned to power. This safeguard is particularly necessary in the case of Mr. Baldwin, who has made more blunders with regard to all important appointments than any British Prime Minister in history.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

MR. AMERY ON TIMIDITY OF NEGATIVE PLEDGES

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Primrose League (Imperial Chapter and Ladies' Grand Council), held at the Connaught Rooms last night, when the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND (Prior of the Chapter) was in the chair.

Proposing the toast of Mr. AMERY, the CHAIRMAN spoke with appreciation of his many public services administratively and politically.

Mr. AMERY, in reply, said the Conservative Party embodied unique historical traditions and a wonderful record of public service. It would be an ill day for England if the Conservative Party were displaced by some jerry-built improvisation, and if their proud and ancient independence became a mere appenage of any outside interest, financial, industrial, or journalistic. The Conservative Party should never again put themselves in the position in which they were when returned to office in 1924 with a majority capable of achieving anything if they had not been rendered impotent by the timidity of negative pledges. The present situation was one of urgency, and in the next few months the whole history of England and of the Empire might be decided. It was now that they should convert the nation by the strength of their arguments and their fearless readiness to advocate them. The whole problem was dominated by the economic question, and if they solved that they would solve all others. We were the highest taxed nation in the world. Taxation like ours meant dear production, dear houses, dear clothes, dear food, which reduced the values of the earnings of the humblest working man and woman. Their first task must be to put an end to the orgy of extravagance, to substitute a policy of unflinching economy, and to put a substantial duty of 33 per cent. or more on foreign manufactures which entered this country, and then investigate as to whether they could be reduced or raised in the case of any particular article. They had also to make agriculture pay by a bold comprehensive policy which would bring the people back upon the land.

LORD EBBISHAM, submitting the toast of Lady Jersey (president of the Ladies' Grand Council), paid a tribute to the work she had done for the Primrose League, and said she was one of the original members of the Ladies' Grand Council, whose first meeting took place in 1885.

LADY JERSEY replied.

THE ADVERTISING CONVENTION

"IMPORTANCE OF MARKET STUDY"

A CALL FOR BETTER SALESMEN

Sir Francis Goodenough addressed two sessions of the Advertising Convention at Hastings yesterday. Speaking to the Advertising Agents' session he said that the importance to British industry of market study could hardly be exaggerated in these days of intense competition for the markets of the world, days when we had to go to the world to sell, instead of the world coming to us to buy.

Attention was drawn to this in the first interim report of the Committee on Education for Salesmanship, in which it was pointed out that the replies received from British chambers of commerce abroad laid stress on the necessity for preliminary survey and scientific study of markets by export firms desirous of opening up new trade connexions.

Germany and America, to some extent before the War, but to a vastly greater and most menacing extent in the past 10 years, had shown the way in the matter of market investigation; and we had to follow suit quickly or suffer serious consequences. We need not reproach ourselves unduly because we had to follow a lead from Germany and America. The sequence was natural. We were first in the field in selling manufactured goods to the world, and long remained in virtual possession of it. Our merchant adventurers of old were engaged mainly in geographical study in their search for new markets, and their investigation and development of them was for long decidedly primitive but, until quite recent times, sufficiently effective. But a great and fierce struggle was upon us. We should win through, if, but only if, we realized the facts, faced them calmly and courageously, and set about dealing with them. We could recover and maintain our trade if, but only if, we would investigate thoroughly, think deeply, clearly, and fearlessly, plan scientifically and wisely, and work energetically and unremittingly, employers and employed alike, with the leaders vigorously showing the way. Every branch of industry and commerce must cooperate fully together—the manufacturers and merchants, the sales managers and salesmen, the advertising specialists, and the newspapers, and the Board of Trade with them all. Market research was one very important instrument that must be employed with energy and enthusiasm.

Addressing the Sales Managers' Session, Sir FRANCIS GOODENOUGH said that industry must realize that the employment of efficient sales managers to organize and superintend plans for the marketing of goods at home and abroad was a vital essential to the maintenance of British trade. Efficient sales managers in sufficient number could be secured only if employers were prepared to cooperate with educationists in ensuring, first, that our systems and methods of pre-employment education provided the best preparation for a commercial career, and, secondly, that those entering upon such a career could obtain post-school or post-college education and training, both within and without the business itself, that would enable them most easily and expeditiously to become expert salesmen and sales managers. Efficient salesmen and sales managers would only be forthcoming, through such education and training, if a sufficient number of the best of our sons and daughters could be persuaded to enter on a commercial career by employers offering commencing rates of pay, and, much more important, prospects of pay and status for the future sufficiently attractive.

Quite a number of the best British salesmen were in the employ of American firms, because the American employer was not only not afraid of paying high salaries, but was, indeed, always looking out for the chance of paying a high price for a first-class article and of giving commercial ability a high place in the ranks of his *personnel*.

VALUE OF TRADE JOURNALS

Mr. C. PINKHAM, addressing the Industrial Press Section, said the question of special issues of trade journals concerned very closely both the editorial and advertisement sides of the business. In every industry there were important annual events that had a large national interest. He had in mind such events as the Motor Show, the Wireless Show, the Dairy Show, the Royal Show for farming and stock breeding, the Furnishing Trades Exhibition, the Fashions Show, &c. Such events as these justified special issues, and generally speaking the numbers published specially for those occasions reached a high standard. But there were a number of events (sometimes invented and fostered by the journals) which did not assume national importance. Advertising managers, especially, knew of them. There were the forecast and retrospect issues, the Jubilee number, the Centenary number, the Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter numbers, and many more. He thought the best service many trade journals could render advertisers with regard to special issues was to scrap 75 per cent. of them.

A paper by Sir HAROLD BOWDEN, in his absence through indisposition, was read in the National Advertising section on "The problem of inherent saleability." He asked whether the science of advertising, which was still in its infancy, was evolving on the right lines. Was it not possible that advertising experts as a body devoted too much thought to the mere mechanics of advertising, to questions of type and copy and lay-out, for instance, when they might be considering the problems involved in breaking new ground in all sorts of directions? There were some advertising practitioners who made a study of certain markets overseas. But they were the exceptions. It was not yet recognized that the function of the advertising profession should be to suggest new markets in new countries to the potential advertiser, and give him expert advice on the subject of what goods were

BARTS GREAT CALL TO THE ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLE

1,150 SURGICAL CASES ALONE, ON THE WAITING LIST

THE British way has ever been to prefer deeds to intentions. When there is something to be done, however difficult and arduous, it is our instinct quietly to set about doing it, in confidence that, if the end is good the means will be forthcoming.

Such was the spirit imparted to our founder Rahere when the holy apostle Saint Bartholomew appeared to him in a vision: bidding him "Make a hospital for the restoration of poor men. Let thy hands be strengthened, and, *having faith, act manfully. . . Nor doubt at all* with anxious mind *concerning the expenses of this building;* merely apply diligence, mine it shall be to provide the cost necessary for directing and completing the fabric of this work."

EXAMPLES OF BEDS NAMED BY INDIVIDUALS.

A like advancing in faith has animated the spirit of Barts for nearly a thousand years. Her successive Governors, accepting their moral obligation to the community—which only support from the community has enabled them to fulfil—have always gone forward in faith to meet each new demand for service that the years have made upon them; in confidence that, as it has been throughout the centuries, the "spirit would move" an understanding and generous nation to "provide the cost."

Building on Faith.

And so to-day, believing without fear that benevolent financial support would be forthcoming, they have built the long-delayed and urgently needed great new operation block of six theatre suites and the great new surgical block containing 250 beds, both of which, though simple in construction, are unique in design and embody numerous safeguards, appliances and apparatus never before assembled in any hospital.

These blocks, perhaps the most complete up-to-date provision for surgical work in the world, and constituting a large hospital in themselves, mark a new epoch in the history of Britain's famous and national Monument of Mercy, the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew. Only a part of the costs of these buildings and their equipment has as yet been promised or received.

Indeed, out of 740 beds in this cradle of medical teaching and science, the renowned and venerated Mother Hospital of the English-speaking nations, no more than 75 have as yet been named after their benefactors. *Seventy-five* out of *Seven Hundred and Forty!*

The reason, no doubt, for such small numbers of *named* beds has been in part that the public have not fully appreciated the situation.

Barts' Governors have been reluctant to proclaim either her work or her needs; believing that, as formerly, benefactors would prefer proffering a gift to being asked for it.

Unknown Opportunities.

Yet, doubtless, there have been many charitably-minded and public-spirited men and women who would gladly have come forward with the required benefactions, had they been made aware of the facilities offered for naming beds, the deep significance and untold value of the world-wide work of St. Bartholomew's, and her ever-increasing financial difficulties due to the growing demands on, and the steadily rising costs of, her vital service to humanity.

A donation of £1,000 will ensure that a bed shall bear for ever the name-plate of the benefactor or of one whose memory he thus desires to perpetuate. A donation of £600 will name a cot.

Donations to Barts may be given as expressions of love, of gratitude, of friendship, or of mercy; of pride of family or of citizenship or pride of race; of righteous thanksgiving for health or prosperity; but in one spirit or the other, surely they must come.

To-day St. Bartholomew's is asking for such an expression of care and loving kindness to the sick and suffering—our brethren and fellow-citizens. And she is asking those of still wider vision for an acknowledgment of all that Barts has done, both in the Hospital itself and in her Medical College, through the doctors she has been, and is, constantly sending out to every quarter of the globe.

At the present moment there are some 4,000 Barts men rendering direct and vital service to humanity throughout the world as doctors or surgeons, and as professors or lecturers at the universities and other medical schools, while an army of Barts trained nurses, here, there and in many places are serving as hospital matrons, army nursing sisters, and as private or district nurses.

To Each and All.

Surely in our ancient capital, the centre of financial and commercial genius and of the Empire's wealth, and among the whole of the English-speaking peoples, there will be found public-spirited men and women gladly to proffer their aid for the naming of Barts beds. The call is made to each and all of English origin, wherever they may be, throughout the world.

We would, moreover, remind those responsible for the direction of our great national financial, insurance, banking and other leading institutions that, through the service and protection which Barts doctors and nurses and the Hospital itself are rendering daily to their staffs and to the whole community, Barts not only saves them considerable expense and loss, but actually contributes to their profits and dividends, whatever the nature of the enterprise.

Barts, in fact, is constantly advancing the success of their activities, and the present appeal is made to every national firm, company or corporate body to name a bed.

Donations may also be collected from the proprietors, managers and staffs of any company or corporate body, as they may be from any institution, society or club, profession or any group of persons associated for whatever object. Among the *seventy-five* beds already named in Barts are two given by "Fleet Street," another by the "Stock Exchange," and two others by the "Baltic and Lloyds" (combined), which obviously represent but few of the classes of groups to whom such an opportunity for benefaction would appeal.

For all those concerned it should be finally noted that the naming of a bed may be provided by Will—though we would point out the greater pleasure of gifts made while the benefactor can personally witness the fruits of his or her generosity; and that the amount may be paid, at the convenience of the benefactor, in instalments over any period.

The Call of the Old Country.

Our appeal, therefore, for beds to be named in this cradle of medical science and teaching—the Mother Hospital—of the English-speaking nations, is an appeal to every manufacturer and merchant; to every great banking, insurance and commercial company, to all institutions and societies, as well as to those individuals of British descent no longer living under the English constitution, who yet retain their pride in the Old Country, the origin of their Anglo-Saxon instincts and inherited characteristics.

Nor should our appeal fail to reach those able and anxious to take a greater share in assisting the noblest of all benevolence by larger benefactions; and Barts is only anxious, ready and waiting to give the fullest particulars to those who will come forward for information.

Barts call to London, to Great Britain, and to the English-speaking people, is for:—

Benefactors to name 665 beds, of which 250 are in the new surgical blocks, and in these new blocks for:—

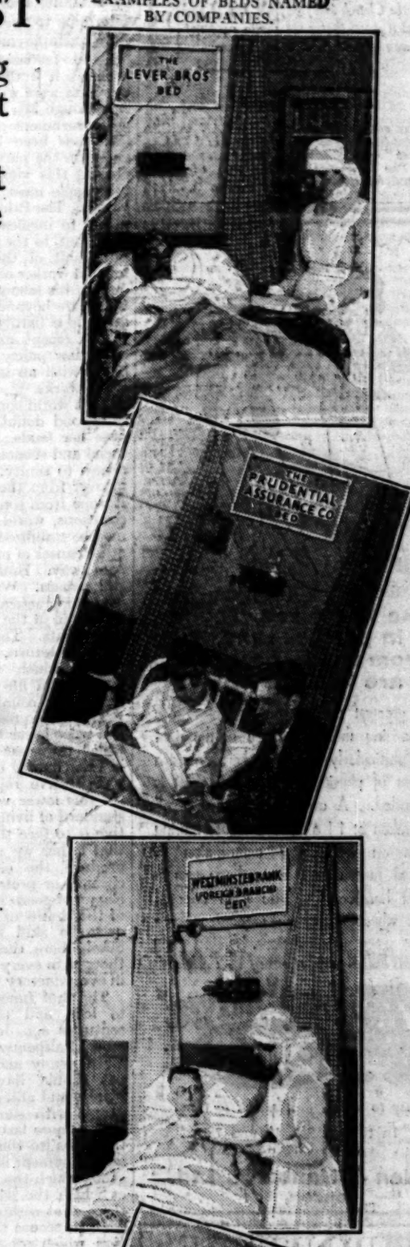
10	**Benefactors**	**to name**	**10 one-bed wards.**
10	**„**	**„**	**„ 10 two-bed wards.**
10	**„**	**„**	**„ 10 wards.**
5	**„**	**„**	**„ 5 floors.**
6	**„**	**„**	**„ 6 operation theatres.**

Choose Your Gift.

A great *national* Hospital like the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew has many such "units"—the beds, the wards, operation tables, scientific apparatus, and other items of activity and service. There will be many more units in the reconstructions now on foot and in others imperatively needed. Make your gift equal to the cost of one unit. Realise what that unit means both to the endless succession of patients treated and to the great national organisation itself in the coming years. Identify yourself and your thoughts with the special service you have thus rendered to mankind. Choose the most practical manner in which you can contribute to the sum-total of human happiness.

While this particular announcement, of our series, is an appeal specifically for the naming of beds in perpetuity, Barts pleads with every reader to remember that to raise the very considerable sum of £1,000,000, she also needs the pounds and shillings of less affluent benefactors. Every little helps and every donation, however small, will be very gratefully received and appreciated.

EXAMPLES OF BEDS NAMED BY COMPANIES.


THE LEVER BROS BED
THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO BED
THE CENTRAL TELEGRAPH CO BED
THE EASTERN ASSOC.TED TELEGRAPH CO BED
THE TIMES COOK & SON COT
THE STOCK EXCHANGE BED

BED NAMED BY AN INSTITUTION.

Given by a king, built by a monk, trusted by citizens, sustained by public charity, and dear to the people as a holy refuge: for eight hundred years, aided by all the monarchs of the realm, the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew has held and nourished the heart and spirit of the nation.

BED NAMED BY AN INSTITUTION.

FORM OF CONTRIBUTION OR PROMISE.

To the Honorary Treasurer,
THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, K.C.V.O.,
or to A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq., *Appeal Director,*
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, London, E.C.1.

(1) I will name a bed (or cot) in perpetuity, for ever. I enclose *£ : :

(2) I ENCLOSE.....for £ : :
towards Barts Great Reconstruction Fund.

(3) I will contribute a further sum of £ : : spread over.....equal annual payments.
(*Please strike out words not required.*)

Please send booklet "Naming a Bed for Ever," containing examples of appropriate name-plate inscriptions.

*To name a bed requires £1,000; a cot £600.

Signature .....

Address .....

Times 9. *A printed official receipt will be sent to all contributors.*

The bed is the concrete symbol of all that a hospital stands for—the curing skill of surgeons and doctors, expert treatment by sisters and nurses, good food and comfort and cleanliness and care.

A bed at Barts gives life, hope and new vitality, every year for fourteen patients. A thousand good deeds stand to its account in a century. And for ever the beneficent work goes on.

The ROYAL HOSPITAL *of* ST. BARTHOLOMEW

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Hon. Treasurer: THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, K.C.V.O.

IMPORTANT.—Every reader is earnestly invited to apply for booklet "NAMING A BED FOR EVER," containing examples of appropriate name-plate inscriptions, and explaining certain income-tax and super-tax allowances, obtainable by those spreading their donations over a term of seven years. Also please apply for a set of FIVE FOLDERS, which briefly traverse, in an interesting manner, the history, the records, the aims and the needs of this ancient and world-famed institution.

Please also apply for "101 Ways of Aiding Barts," and booklet entitled "Barts Great Reconstruction"; address all communications and proposals regarding the Appeal to A. F. Shepherd, Esq., Appeal Director, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.1. Appeal Office Tel.: Nat. 2860.

Copyright A.F.S. 29.

UNIQUE EXHIBITION. Closing June 29th. All are invited to view the unique Historical Medical Exhibition;* and Barts new Blocks of six major operation theatres and 250 surgical beds, believed to be the most advanced provision for surgical work in the world.

**Kindly arranged by The Wellcome Historical Museum.*

For Several Generations

The Guardian

has been recognised as the representative organ of the Church of England.

In a recent letter
THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
wrote:

The Guardian expresses, and often guides, the views of that great majority of the clergy and people of the Church of England, who are both loyal to the principles of the Church and free from bias of party, and it shows that a via media need not be a way of dullness or indecisiveness.

Every Friday

A free copy of THE GUARDIAN will be sent to any reader of this issue of "The Times" on receipt of a postcard addressed to: The Publisher, 14, Burleigh Street, Strand, W.C.2.

The whole year round in perfect tune, From all discords they are immune!

Our greatest doctors and scientists are emphasizing the importance of the right food, particularly in cases where an extra amount of physical and mental effort is demanded. A cup of the "Allenburys" Diet taken at 11 a.m. and before retiring makes an astonishing contribution to physical fitness and keeps the system in perfect harmony. Made from selected whole wheat and fresh creamy milk—it is delicious.

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FURNITURE

SECOND-HAND HIGH-CLASS MODERN ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL—FINE REPRODUCTIONS, GENUINE ANTIQUES AND WORKS OF ART. Removed for convenience of sale from numerous West End Mansions and various sources, including many items from the following important Collections:—The LANSDOWNE HOUSE, The PRINCESS FALEY (Paley), Palace, LADY PINK (decd.), Mary Anna, DUCHESS of ABERCORN (decd.), third EARL of DURHAM, K.G. (decd.).

GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDS, Tallboy and Shaped-front Chests, Corner Washstands, Wig Stands, Toilet Mirrors, Sofa Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, 5,000 CARPETS and RUGS, including Wiltons, Axminsters, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Aubusson, &c. A quantity of pile carpets offered at 2s. 9d. per yard, a large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.

750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain-art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at £2 5s. each. Small-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, figure. Large-size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 15gns.; well-made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 5gns. Large-size CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.

THE DINING, RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGES, and LIBRARIES comprise a magnificent collection of Walnut, Mahogany, and Old Oak Furniture in styles of Cromwellian, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Adam; the small complete suites including sets of Chairs, Sideboard, Table, &c., offered for 10 guineas, the more elaborate sets ranging up to 300 guineas, many of these exquisite sets having cost over double the figure now asked to clear. Quantity of Cottage Wheelback Chairs at 5s.

500 COMPLETE BED ROOMS, including 26 SOLID OAK CLUB BED-ROOM SUITES, with full panel Bedsteads and Mattresses, offered at £5 10s. 6ft. Suites in Walnut, Mahogany, Lacquer, Satinwood, Enamel, in English and Continental styles, from £9 15s. up to 250gns., many originally costing over double. All Wardrobes at £4 4s.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PIANOFORTES by eminent makers, ranging from 10gns. to 150gns.

Old English Chiming Grandfather and Bracket Clocks, important Collection of Statuary, Pictures, Silver and Sheffield Plate, quantity of fine old Cut Glass, Bed and Table Linen, a large quantity of Office Furniture, including Iron Safes, Roll-top Desks, Pedestal Desks, Bookcases, &c., &c.

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Hyperthermal Waters (64°c.)
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A Thermal establishment for each hotel:

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An Exceptional Climate all the year round.

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MAILE & SON, LTD.
London's Premier Craftsmen.
367, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1

Letters to the Editor

UNEMPLOYMENT

THE WAY OF SELF-HELP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter which you were recently kind enough to publish I suggested collaboration with the whole body of workers as a means to dealing with the unemployment problem. A correspondent writes to me that he cannot conceive what 30,000,000 workers can do by thinking the matter over except to determine to use their political power to cure unemployment. In view of past political teaching and recent electoral promises it would hardly be surprising if this view were widely held.

Although Mr. Thomas has told us that no Government can cure unemployment, there has been little evidence of enthusiasm on the part of his colleagues in endorsing this view and its corollary that the people must work out their own salvation. The Prime Minister has appeared rather to inculcate the view that unemployment, to the extent to which it is not the result of the withholding from the manual worker of his fair share of the product of his labour, is due to world causes which are beyond control. This defeatist attitude is hardly calculated to add force to his recent mild commendation of a long view policy of rationalization combined with an immediate programme of relief works.

That world conditions are unfavourable is beyond doubt. But China may compose her feuds, India may declare for social and economic advance, Russia may return to sanity, the United States may recover from their speculative fever, and Europe from some of the reactions of reparations, world prices of raw materials may be stabilized or may rise. These and other causes of present depression may all pass away. But one outstanding fact will still remain. We have lost and lost for ever our practical monopoly of the supply of certain of the world's more obvious requirements. The old times have gone, never to return, and with them the conditions which made possible a higher standard of life than that prevailing in most other countries.

There is no reasonable doubt that there is a wage lower than that now current at which the great majority of unemployed in this country could be reabsorbed with comparative rapidity. None wishes to see this lower wage and with it a lower standard of living. But the only alternative is to face the position and to realize that either we must find new means to produce the old obvious goods more cheaply or preferably we must find new classes of goods in which we can make use of the brains of the British *entrepreneur* and the skill of the British artificer. Surely here there is infinite scope for thought in every shop, in every office, and in every factory throughout the country.

The first function of statesmanship is to lead and to stimulate. Some five centuries ago Jack Cade promised that seven halfpenny loaves should be sold for a penny and that the three-hooped pot should have 10 hoops. Will Mr. MacDonald still endeavour to delude the people with similar promises or will he earn a more lasting gratitude by making them realize that the only way to cure unemployment is to learn how to produce goods which the world requires at a price at which the world is prepared to buy them, that without confidence it is impossible to secure the capital and organization which are necessary to cheap and efficient production, and that the closer the cooperation between manual workers, brain workers, and capital providers the speedier a return to prosperity is likely to be?

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
LENNOX RUSSELL.
Crooksbury Hurst, near Farnham, Surrey, June 23.

THE THEORY OF FREE TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The case of protection as against free trade is ever prejudiced by the pretension of free trade to a scientific standpoint, and the representation of protection as a short-sighted appeal to immediate results. In economics the immediate result is generally the opposite of the lasting result. The stimulation of trade by extravagance, by currency inflation, or by sabotage, is obvious and alluring, but we know that the remoter effect must be stagnation. Hence it arises that the clamour of those who point to the immediate benefits of a particular tariff falls dead on the ears of a theorist who cherishes a reasoned conviction that the ultimate effect of a tariff is to prejudice the trade of the whole country more than the particular trade is benefited.

I venture to suggest that the scientific argument for free trade is out of date, and that the whole theory needs examining afresh. For instance, an element of the free trade theory is that if the nation buys a pound's worth of goods abroad which would cost 21s. at home it has saved 1s. This was true once. But now it has to be off-set by the amount of the public contribution to the dole paid to the displaced labour. This alters the whole matter.

Again, according to the theory, if the balance of trade is against a country, its currency shrinks, prices and wages fall, low prices stimulate exports, and eventually a new parity of import and export is reached. I am not sure, even on the basis of the old unfettered competition, that the new parity would turn out very happily for the weaker party; but my point is that the premises of the theory no longer exist. When the balance of trade goes against us prices may fall, but wages do not; on the contrary, they are nailed down, and so their real value, if anything, advances. In this topsy-turvy state of things it seems well worth inquiring into the scientific arguments for free trade *de novo*.

I am, &c.,
WESTLEY BOTHAMLEY.
Watford.

FOR POOR CHILDREN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We write to beg for the support of your readers for the Children's Fresh Air Mission, a society which year by year, for nearly 50 years past, has sent large numbers of needy and ailing children from Central London to the country or seaside for a much-needed fortnight's holiday. Our children are carefully selected by experienced voluntary workers in the area known as Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's, and overlapping with other societies is avoided.

Last year 2,479 children were sent away, but expenditure seriously exceeded income, and we ended the year with an overdraft of £637. We sorely need additional help to pay off our bank overdraft, and a permanent increase in our regular income of £500 per annum is required to enable us to maintain our work at its present level. Each additional £1 received makes it possible to give one child a fortnight's holiday. Most people feel that holidays are essential for themselves; they are doubly so for children who live in these dreary districts of Central London, and we appeal most urgently for increased support.

Arrangements have to be made several months in advance, and unless substantial help reaches us at once we shall be forced to disappoint a great many children whose only chance of a real country holiday comes to them through our society.

Yours faithfully,
NORTHAMPTON, President.
RALPH C. HAZELL, Hon. Treasurer.
Children's Fresh Air Mission, 75, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.1.

THE HEALTH OF THE NATION

A QUESTION OF EVIDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—From time to time attention is drawn in your columns to an alleged very grave proportion of physically unfit men and women among the population. Such an allegation, coming as it does from authoritative quarters, demands a careful study of the grounds on which it is based.

That on which most stress is laid is the assessment of fitness made on 2,500,000 men by the Examining Boards of the Ministry of National Service in 1917-18, from which it was found that roughly one-third of the males were fit and healthy, while the remaining two-thirds were unfit or even totally incapacitated. These results were accepted as a satisfactory proof of the label a "C3 Nation," and have been constantly quoted in that sense since, on the assumption that these men constituted a fair sample of the male population.

Now the Ministry of National Service only started work in November, 1917, after 3½ years of war. By that time the male population available for examination had been depleted by some six or seven millions who had already been accepted as fit for one or other of the Services or exempted for the necessary industries at home. These were mostly between the ages of 19 and 40. The material out of which the "fair sample" was made was composed of three groups: first, under half a million lads reaching the age of 18; second, about 2½ million midde-aged men between 40 and 50; third, an unknown but not very large number between these ages, composed of men rejected by the Army Recruiting Boards, discharged from the Services as unfit for further service, and the least efficient of the exempted obtained by the "combing-out" process. From a sample of such composition no valid conclusion can be drawn.

Confirmation of this theory of national unfitness is next sought in the returns of the Health Insurance, which show 26,000,000 weeks of sickness among the 15,000,000 insured. It is not, apparently, realized that half these weeks are contributed by a quarter of a million permanently disabled persons, mostly over 60 years of age; that half of the insured in any 12 months have no need even to see a doctor; that sick benefit is not a measure of disease or injury, but of incapacity to perform a particular job. Much of this incapacity is due to trifling accidents and temporary ailments, some of it to none at all; but, taking it all, it only amounts to five days in the year apiece on the average. Seeing that the Health Insurance includes workers up to the age of 70, there does not seem here to be any ground for the pessimistic view so often repeated. In the first case the unfit are given as 63 per cent.; in the second they work out at a little over 3 per cent.

What we need are facts. For example, it is frequently asserted that the falling birth-rate indicates racial degeneration, on the ground that the rate is lowest in what may be termed "good stock." But the fact is overlooked that the numbers of the "good stock"—*i.e.*, those who are in a position to provide the minimum environment requisite to rear fit and healthy children—are growing more rapidly than their birth-rate is falling. It follows that as the total births are diminishing, the proportion of "good stock" births must be increasing; the race therefore is improving, not degenerating. We have a census of population, a census of production, a census of unemployment; why not a census of health and fitness?

Yours, &c.,
D. F. SHEARER, F.R.C.S.
Fradgan, Newlyn, Penzance, June 20.

LONDON TRAFFIC

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Probably with a good many of your readers, I have been waiting for some reply to—or at any rate some comments on—the shot and shell which Mr. Bossom fired into your columns a few days ago. He at any rate has the courage of his opinions; to him, physicking London is of little use; he would use the knife—and unsparingly. And much that he says is so true. We have been wasteful because we have been parochial, thoughtless because we have so seldom looked ahead, more especially as to traffic. And traffic governs the future of great packed cities. All but a few architects now realize this.

But are Mr. Bossom's proposals quite as simple as he thinks? He would box in the railway-tracks, indeed the whole railway system and acres of stations, perhaps even the two or three square miles of sidings. Look at the map! Over the tracks he would put a single storey to carry road traffic, which—remember this—would compete with their rail traffic; over the rest perhaps a dozen storeys of buildings, or even more. This is "Big Business," indeed!

Well, what say the railway magnates? It is their property with which he would deal. If in his proposals there are the vast profits which he imagines, our business men are not as a rule devoid of enterprise. One wonders. The Southern Railway Company had at any rate before them one proposal for double-decking, insignificant in comparison with what Mr. Bossom suggests. We have never been told why it was dropped.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE S. C. SWINTON.
Carlton Club.

IMPERIAL ADVERTISING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Riddell, with his many other Press activities, could hardly have the opportunity to become familiar with the organization of the overseas Press of the Empire to bring their advertising advantages to the notice of British manufactures. His censure of it at the Imperial Press Conference on June 10 was, I am confident, made unwittingly and with no desire to be unjust.

As representative in London of the most important group of New Zealand papers, I can assure him that the task of educating the British trader to advertise Imperially is carried on assiduously. Within the past 18 months the records of our office show that, apart from London work, 47,000 miles were covered in visiting the great industrial establishments of England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, to impress upon their principals that, best of all commercial travellers, the advertisement, coming to a New Zealand home, finds there a friendly door and a family wishing to buy British goods. Nor is this work in vain. The records show that within the last few years the number of British advertisers with our group has increased from under 50 to over 200. In my experience the leaders of the British commercial community show an appreciation of the fact that New Zealand gives every possible pound's worth of custom to the Home Country (as, for example, the recent decision of that Dominion's newspaper proprietors to place a great newsprint order in Great Britain, though the price was somewhat higher than the other prices).

Naturally we should welcome an increase of British advertisers and shall work to that end. But it is a misapprehension on Lord Riddell's part to think that the British advertiser is neglected, at any rate by the New Zealand Press; I leave my Indian, Australian, Canadian, and South African colleagues to speak for themselves.

Your obedient servant,
J. S. HYSLOP.
New Zealand Associated Press, 85, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With regard to the inspection of the Corps of Commissionaires a few days ago by the Duke of Gloucester, the following extract from a Canadian paper of March 25, 1928, may be of interest:—

"It was in 1859 that there arose in England a man whose name will live for ever in the circles where old Army men foregather—Captain, afterwards Sir Edward, Walter. . . . He determined to organize a body of veterans of the Navy and Army as a society that would be self-supporting and entirely dependent on the exertions and earnings of its members. Self-help and thrift were to be the fundamental principles, and it was to be amenable to rules made by himself and worked on the old regimental system. For years he carried on the work singlehanded. He never lost patience."

The Canadian Corps of Commissionaires (established in Vancouver in 1928) is following on the same lines. A few weeks ago, in front of the Courthouse, Vancouver, Lord Willingdon inspected the Corps (now over 100 strong), and complimented all concerned on its work and record.

Yours faithfully,
IDA M. DOUGHTY.
23, Hugh-street, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

ST. ANDREW'S, WELLS-STREET

THE SENTENCE OF REMOVAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An appeal is being launched for the provision of 45 new churches in the outlying districts of the London Diocese, a purpose with which every London Churchman must sympathize and should do what he can to help.

Yet at this very moment a famous church in Central London is threatened with imminent destruction. To many Churchmen both in and out of London it will come as a shock to learn that St. Andrew's, Wells-street, so widely known for the standard it set of dignified worship, in which it was a pioneer, for its maintenance of a lofty ideal of Churchmanship, and for its zeal in good works, has been sentenced by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Bishop of London, to "removal." The word is a euphemism for destruction. For it means that if the sentence is carried out St. Andrew's parish will be merged in that of the neighbouring All Souls', and the church itself, so far as possible, with its beautiful fittings and ornaments, the gifts of generous donors in the past, "removed" to one of the new districts as yet unspecified. The site is then to be sold to help in providing funds for this scheme, a scheme utterly distasteful to all true lovers of St. Andrew's.

You, Sir, in commending the 45 Churches scheme to public support, said (April 28) that Churchpeople

will rejoice that, large as is the sum required, the effort to raise it is now being made by a straightforward appeal, and not by any revival of the discredited project for destroying City churches as a way of raising funds for the building of churches elsewhere.

Yet it is just that discredited method which is now being applied in the case of a Central London church, the site value of which can bear no comparison with that of any single City church.

The Commissioners give no reasons; but it is well understood that the scheme is advocated on the grounds that St. Andrew's Church is no longer required, that the population of the parish has greatly diminished and now consists largely of foreigners, and that the actual congregation has become very scanty. But the population argument is unsound; for in London, as in other large cities such as Brighton, the parochial system has largely broken down and been replaced by the congregational. How far congregations have become eclectic and not parochial may be seen from the example of All Saints', Margaret-street, which has an insignificant parish, but an overflowing congregation. How many, too, one may ask, among the crowded congregations of St. Martin-in-the-Fields are actual parishioners? And it is certainly difficult to understand why, if St. Andrew's does not require a vicar of its own because of its scanty population, the Commissioners should propose to increase permanently the endowment of All Souls' by an amount almost exactly equal to the stipend of St. Andrew's to enable its rector to look after the few additional souls entrusted to him.

That the congregation of St. Andrew's is now a much attenuated one is a lamentable fact. But it is the firm belief of those who have known this church in its better days and who still cling to it in its day of trouble that, once given the chance of recovery St. Andrew's could regain not a little of its former dignity and usefulness, to stand out as before as a centre of ordered worship and of spiritual benefit for Central London. On a recent solemn occasion the Bishop of London declared that there was need for each school of thought—High, Middle, and Low—in the English Church. Why, then, is he desirous of obliterating a church which used to be conspicuous in his diocese as representing the ideals of that middle section of Anglican Churchmen which, though it be less vocal than the others, probably comprises the largest number of loyal members of the Church of England?

We are, Sir, yours faithfully.

E. H. HOLTHOUSE, R. MEYRICK ROBERTS } Churchwardens, St. Andrew's, Wells-street.
ALDENHAM, late Churchwarden.
ETHELDREDA M. WEBB, late Churchwarden.
ETHEL M. SALKILLD, late Churchwarden.
R. W. PEAKE, Hon. Treasurer.

P.S.—It would be of service if any former worshipper at St. Andrew's who disapproves of the proposed scheme would write to Mr. Holthouse, at 1, Park-crescent, W.1, stating his objections.

VIRGIL ON THE MOTOR AGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May the owner of a manuscript containing the last paragraph of Virgil's first Georgic, which preserves some hitherto quite unknown readings, bring it to your notice in view of the Virgilian Year? It appears to be no less than an alternative version of that famous passage. In it Virgil bids the rural deities leave a motor-ridden world, and describes the dangers and noises of modern traffic, the spread of bungalows, and other features of the time. If doubt is cast on the authenticity of these lines it should be sufficient to point to the similarity of many of them to the corresponding lines in the established text, and also to the use of the rare but Virgilian word *calybita*—a contemptuous name for some humble occupant of the roadside (cf. Copa 25).

Yours faithfully,
THE OWNER OF THE MS.

Di patrii agrestes et numina sancta quietis
Praeteritae, Sylvane et Pan Dryadesque puellae,
Hoc saltem eversum rapidis motoribus aevum
Evitate! satis iam pridem sanguine nostro
Undique vectati luimus ludibria vulgi.
Iam pridem nobis caeli vos aula, pedestres,
Invidet, atque hominum queritur tolerare tumultus:
Quippe ubi vas plenum omne olei: tot rauca per aures
Cornua, tot strepitus causae: non ulla latendi
Certa domus: squalent magalibus arva malignis,
Curvarumque olim, fit linea recta viarum.
Hinc movet heu! levitas, illinc insania, currum:
Vicini radiis utrinque ruentibus, orbes
Damna ferunt: saevit tota mors omnibus urbe;
Sumque quater bini sese effudere cylindri,
Addunt in spolia; et frustra vagus agmina vitans
Fertur humi calybita, neque audit plura peremptus.

CHILDREN AT OBERAMMERGAU

In the row in front of the seat I occupied at the Passion Play a few days ago were two small boys, whose ages might have been seven and 10. To their credit and that of those in charge of them, they behaved well in the circumstances. But for two reasons I suggest that, if possible, visitors to Oberammergau should make arrangements not to bring children to the Passion Play—first, the tedium of those hours (8-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.) to an active-minded child would probably outweigh any other impression made on its mind by the Passion Play, and secondly, and more especially, for the sake of those spectators whose lot it is to sit near them. It is somewhat of a strain to concentrate one's mind on the action and meaning of the Passion Play, and anything like the sight of a fidgety and obviously bored child adds considerably to one's difficulties.—Miss DOROTHY LAMBTON.

Points from Letters

A HINT FROM JOSEPH

I fear that Mr. F. S. Alexander has blundered. Mr. Snowden has a long way to go before he gives lessons to Joseph. Joseph taxed on output. Mr. Snowden taxes on profits. I hope Mr. Snowden will not confuse modern England with ancient Egypt.—Mr. JOHN P. FITZGERALD, 34, Richmond-road, Thornton Heath.

A good illustration of Mr. F. S. Alexander's point is the commission on underwriting new issues which, it was held a year or two ago in the Courts, is taxable. Underwriters have necessarily to be fairly wealthy men, and under Mr. Snowden's revised scale would seemingly have to pay tax and surtax on any addition to their profits such as this, at rates ranging up to 10s. to 12s. in the pound. A very common rate for underwriting is 1 per cent., but it will be seen that all they will really get net is 8s. to 10s. per £100 stock underwritten! One wonders what will be the effect upon forthcoming issues when this fact is generally known, and how many business men will shoulder the risk involved on such terms.—Mr. C. H. TOLLEY.

WOODEN WATER CONDUITS

During a recent visit to London, I noticed in John-street, Mayfair, where some cables were being laid underground, several old tree trunks, bored and used as water conduits. The timber was perfectly sound and bark remained in some cases. It looked like elm, but of this I am by no means certain. The works foreman said that he understood the pipes had been laid about the time of Charles II. to convey fresh water. It would be interesting to learn more of these timber conduits, their date, for which water supply, and also how the trees were so accurately bored, each section being from some six to 10 feet in length, and what the timber really is.—BRIG.-GEN. EDMUND HERBERT, Chepstow.

NOISE FROM AIRCRAFT

I have just been forced to sell, at a heavy loss, my residence in the Mill Hill and Hendon district after a vain endeavour to adapt myself to the conditions imposed upon the neighbourhood. One member of my family has developed serious ear trouble as a consequence of the incessant din, the noise being of a peculiarly nerve-destroying character. In addition to the heavy military aircraft the district suffers from aeroplanes from Stag-lane and the London Flying Club which are quite near to the R.A.F. aerodrome. Complaints have been made to the authorities by the churches with little result. If "public interest" is to be the plea, one is forced to ask what is meant by the public. It is high time that the real public awoke to the menace of aircraft noise which promises to make the whole country unbearable in order to please a very small section of the community.—Mr. RICHARD WILSON, Aldine Cottage, Upton, Bude.

BUILDERS OF THE CATHEDRALS

The oft-repeated statement that "the medieval cathedrals . . . were the work of monks whose real names were sunk together with their individuality in the order to which they belonged" has been disproved by modern research, and especially by Dr. Coulton in his "Art and the Reformation." It still does not seem to be generally realized that the cathedrals, with very few exceptions, such as the well-known example of the stone-vaulting of Gloucester nave, were built by "free" masons, generally unattached to any particular monastery, who journeyed about the country from job to job as they heard of work "going"—much as journeymen workers to-day. Masons' banker marks on medieval walls prove this. Furthermore, the funds for building were supplied by a Bishop or Abbot (mostly from revenue derived from pilgrims' offerings at shrines containing often doubtful relics) who, far from remaining in "anonymous company," has received the credit for the "faire worke" and the praise of subsequent generations, and his anonymity has been too often ensured to posterity by a sumptuous tomb!—Mr. E. BRASLEY, 26, Croft-gardens, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham Spa.

A TREE-CLIMBING TIGER

Over 50 years ago I recollect the late Mr. Macewan, one of the judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, telling me that he saw, when on a shooting expedition, a tiger climb a tree. It was such an unusual sight that it was not possible for it to fade from his memory, any more than it is for me to forget his narrative, though after such a lapse of time I cannot venture to give details. I, however, remember, when in the jungle, my shikaree drawing my attention to a collection of branches in the fork of a tree, about 20ft. to 25ft. above the ground, where, he told me, a bear had had a litter. It was in the nature of a nest.—Mr. OSMOND BEERY, Carminowe, Ryde.

THE CARYATID BACK IN ATHENS?

A visit to Athens has set fire in my mind to the suggestion renewed by Sir Alfred Hopkinson in his recently published "Penultima" that the Caryatid brought from the Erectheum to the British Museum should be returned to Greece. The replacing cast of the lost figure shows sadly on the Acropolis, and must persistently remind both Greek and visitor of the gap in the group of original figures. Our guide referred to it with grief. A cast in the British Museum would to all intents and purposes answer as well as the original, whereas the net gain by the act of generosity in returning what can now be safely cared for in its original position would surely far outweigh our little loss. It is by such acts of spontaneous generosity that a people becomes loved, and they are all too rare among the family of nations. Can we not make a move in this instance?—Mr. A. RUTH FRY, 38, Aubrey-walk, W.8.

DOMESDAY TREES

The late Dr. Round has stated somewhere that there is not in the whole of Domesday a single instance of any particular tree being mentioned, and instanced, as an example of the amazing things expected to be found in the Survey, Samuel Pepys's request to Mr. Falconberge to look in it for information "concerning the sea and the dominion thereof."—Mr. R. STEWART-BROWN, Bryn-y-Grog, Marchwiel.

THE FIRST POSTCARDS

Although postcards could not be purchased in this country before October 1, 1870, the British Post Office delivered to addresses in this country cards from the Continent of earlier date. I have a somewhat unique collection of postcards written on the battlefields of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871 describing many of the battles and giving other interesting details. They were written by a Prussian officer to his wife (my aunt—an English lady by birth) and are in an excellent state of preservation. They all bear the stamp of the Prussian Field-Post of date of dispatch and also the British Post Office stamp recording the date of receipt in England, and the delivery surcharge is also marked on them. The first two on the list are dated September 4 and 21, respectively, 1870.—Mr. EDWARD B. LEADER, The Hurst, 4, Sydenham-hill, S.E.26.

"TOO LITTLE SPENDING"

You have published several letters on "Too Little Spending." If all purchases were of goods made in this country there would no doubt be some force in that contention, but until we get more safeguarding of our industries it would only mean that the money would go out of the country, in large proportion in support of labour abroad under conditions of work that would not be tolerated here.—Mr. F. L. NICHOLLS, Fulbourn, near Cambridge.

DUTIES ON FOOD

The interest in the point of difference on fiscal policy between Mr. Baldwin and Lord Beaverbrook indicated by you in your leading article of June 20 is not confined to the Conference of Conservative Associations. Perhaps, therefore, you will kindly permit me to ask a question which I will put in the form so often expressed by Lord Melchett in other days. "If the cost of living is not increased by protective duties, why does not the Conservative Party put a duty on foodstuffs? What is the sacrosanct difference which they always make?"—Mr. RICHARD MORRIS, Chester Lodge, Sudbury Hill, Wembley.

THE SCHOOL AGE

In the reign of King James the First a far-seeing ancestor of ours left a sum of money to be invested for the paying of two apprenticeships for boys or girls from the little village of Llanegryn, Merioneth, to any useful trade. At the moment two boys are learning engineering in Birmingham, and a very large percentage of these young people have done well in after life. The sum, £15 a year, is a considerable help to the parents, and enables the apprentices to get a job as soon as their time is up. As it is these days, no employer feels inclined to pay high wages and at the same time teach a youngster who, as often as not, does not want to learn. The taxpayers' money would surely be better expended in this way, instead of being thrown away in raising the school age and in paying maintenance grants.—Mrs. CORBETT, Longnor Hall, Shrewsbury.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY

Anent Mr. Justice McCardie's remarks recorded in *The Times* on Friday, I remember, when reading in Dublin for the Irish Bar (half a century ago) a delightful Hibernianism going the rounds that "if the law were only known, more women would marry and fewer men."—Mr. AVARY H. FORBES, Cheam.

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Exclusive Paris Novelty Designs
Best Qualities in new colourings. Beautiful patterns woven in Gold or Silver on Ninon, Georgette, Satin, Lame and Velvet grounds. Also a number of pieces in gorgeous multi-colour effects. 32 to 44 ins. wide. Original Prices 23/9 to 59/6.
Sale Prices 9/11 and 18/9 per yard.

FANCY VELVETS
Exceptional Offer of About 65 Pieces
Printed and Woven Velvets
The remaining shades of a number of exclusive ranges of rich quality Paris Velvets in self and mixed colour effects. This lot includes Woven and Printed Ring Velvets, Embossed Ninon Velvets, Fancy Chiffon Velvets, etc., etc. 36 ins. wide. Original Prices 15/9 to 29/6.
Sale Price 9/11 per yard.

WASHING SATIN.
Special offer of a nice quality French Washing Satin in a good range of Pastel shades. Also Ivory or Black. Thoroughly reliable quality for dainty Lingerie and Nightgowns. 38 ins. wide. Original Price 12/9.
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The last colours of several good quality Satins of various makes, including Satin Beaute, Crêpe Satin, Charmont, Satin Riche, etc. 38 ins. wide. Original Prices 12/9 to 18/9.
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HEAVY CREPE-DE-CHINE.
Exceptional value in extra heavy quality Crêpe-de-Chine. A few pieces only in good dress and lingerie shades. 38 ins. wide. Original Price 18/9.
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A fine hopsac weave with crêpe finish for frocks, etc. Good range of season's shades. 54 ins. wide. Usual Price 9/11.
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A variety of small designs in self coloured Georgette weaves. For smart frocks, etc. 40 to 54 ins. wide. Usual Price 12/9.
Sale Price per yard **7/11**

"CREPE CHEIKA"
A new material in crêpe finish with double twisted yarn. In very attractive colourings. 54 ins. wide. Usual Price 9/11.
Sale Price per yard **8/11**

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PRINTED CHIFFON VOILES
for dainty Wash Frocks, etc., in a wonderful variety of all-over printed effects. Fast washing colours. 38/40 ins. wide. Original Prices, 2/6, 2/11
Sale Prices per yard **1/6½, 1/11½**

GLEN WOOL DRESS FABRICS
All wool and shrunk, in a splendid range of fancy designs. 36/37 ins. wide. Original Prices 5/11 and 6/11
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PRINCE OF WALES AND PILOTS

QUAINT RECORDS OF ELIZABETHAN AGE

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY EXAMINATION

The Prince of Wales yesterday opened the forty-sixth annual conference of the United Kingdom Pilots' Association at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, with a speech in which he made a number of quotations from Hakluyt comparing the present position of pilots with that of the Elizabethan Age.

LORD APSLEY, president of the association, welcomed the Prince as "a seaman among seamen, a man among men, and as a pilot in every great movement in all the elements, land, sea, and air."

The PRINCE OF WALES said:—

I can assure you that it is a very great pleasure to me to have been able to come this morning to your opening meeting of this conference. It is said that in his heart every seaman hankers after a shore job. I am perhaps counted lucky as a certificated master mariner in having a shore job which occasionally takes me to sea. (Laughter.) The present-day pilot is fortunate in being able to combine a certain amount of home life, interrupted and broken though it be, with service afloat, but it was not always so. Hakluyt in his "Voyages," which I can recommend for inclusion in every seafarer's library, preserved an interesting account dated 1585 of the "Examination of the Masters and Pilots which Saile in the voyages from Spaine to the West Indies." In those days the pilot was something more than a pilot, for while he relied on his knowledge of special waters he seems to have been the navigating officer of the ship throughout her voyage. The pilotage service of which this sixteenth-century pilot tells us had its headquarters at Seville, where the pilot boarded his vessel and took her right out to the West Indies and back. He was paid on a tonnage basis and nothing is said about ballast voyages. (Laughter.)

VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS

How long was the average voyage out and home I do not know, but the voyage on which Columbus discovered America took two months and nine days and the return another two months, making over four months, disregarding the time spent in the West Indies. It appears that the average net earnings of the Spanish pilot of those days were £400 to £500 a year. The voyage was hazardous—enemies, pirates, and sickness were probably dangers as great as storm or tempest, so that the chance of the pilot's not returning was perhaps about as good as a favourite's chance to win the Derby (twice in the last 15 years), and I find no mention of a pilots' benefit fund. As regards the pilot's admission to the service, we are told of a rather terrifying view before a board of examination consisting of "the pilot major and diverse other pilots to the number of 25 at least." The "examinate" declares "of what part of the Indies he desireth to be examined," and the would-be pilot is confronted with a chart on which he must lay a course. He is asked the "rules of the sunne and of the north starre, and how he ought to use the declination of the sunne at all times of the yeere." He is examined as to landmarks, and "what he would do if his mast should be broken by tempest or his ships spring a leake to the hazarding of the lives of himselfe and his company, or if his rudder should chance to fail." Others aske him if a pirate should take him and leave him destitute of his chart and his instruments what course he would take in that extremity."

In due course the candidate retires, and his examiners are "sworne upon a book that they will speake the truth," after which a voting by ballot takes place. There is no reference to compulsory pilotage, but we read: "Then he may take upon him to be pilot in any ship whatsoever unto that place for which he was examined; and if he finde in the Indies any ship under charge of a pilot not before examined he may put him out of his office and take charge of that ship for the same wages that the other pilot agreed before." The present-day right to supersede an unlicensed pilot is of longer standing than probably any of you imagined.

There seems to be no special reference to load line, which is at this very time the subject of a conference of Government representatives in London. But we may assume that the vessel was not allowed to sail overladen, for we read that "men of great understanding return after the ships be laden to see whether they have all things necessary" and "if they want anything they charge them upon grievous penalties to provide them before they set out of the haven." Then Mr. Clemenson may be interested to know that there were heavy Customs fines in Spain in those days. We are told of a table (which seems to have been a Customs table and list of freight rates combined) wherein is set in writing that masters "may not carry away any merchandise not comprised in the aforesaid orders under paine of death and that all goods they carry with them they ought to carry the same registered under paine of death." I do not doubt that masters took great care to make their manifests accurate and that pilots were glad to know that the "pilot need undertake no further travel nor care but in directing the course or navigation."

COOPERATION

Picturesque as those days were, I think we are all better off to-day, for we have learnt the value of organization and cooperation as well as science. This conference of yours is a demonstration of cooperation, and the pilotage service can present a fine record of betterorganization. Before the Pilotage Act pilots were often compelled to waste a great deal of their time and money in "seeking." It is not so long since groups so small as two or three each owned its own small cutter, with its own crew, involving expense which might absorb half the pilot's fees. Now there are fine steam cutters which can serve a wide area and are more comfortable and safer if not so attractive as the old sailing craft. Your success as an association will, I feel sure, correspond to the breadth of your policy, your cooperative vision, and I might almost say your capacity for taking the unselfish view. The association exists principally to protect the interests of pilots. Pilots exist to protect the safety of the ships and the cargoes and lives of all on board. The more effectively you can cooperate with all concerned to promote the welfare of the shipping industry to which we owe so much, the more you will increase your own prosperity and that of your fellow countrymen. We are proud of our pilotage service, and I wish you all success in your deliberations at this conference.

Later the conference discussed the decision of the Board of Trade to reduce pilotage rates. There was considerable criticism of this decision.

CONFERENCE DINNER

The conference dinner of the United Kingdom Pilots' Association was held last night at Anderton's Hotel under the chairmanship of LORD APSLEY, the president.

The toast of "The Houses of Parliament" was proposed by SIR WILLIAM C. THORNE, and COMMANDER J. M. KENWORTHY, M.P., responded.

Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, in submitting the toast of the "United Kingdom Pilots' Association," said the Admiralty had the interests of pilots at heart. At the Admiralty he never heard anything but the highest tributes to the great body of men that association represented, who kept up year by year the onerous duty of piloting British commerce safely into port.

The toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. J. S. LEARMONT (Cinque Ports) and responded to by Mr. LEWIS NOAD. The PRESIDENT replied to a toast proposed in his honour by Mr. R. A. LEWIS (Liverpool).

Among those present were:—

Sir Thomas Inskip, Vice-Admiral Mansell, Mr. Michael Joyce, Mr. Joseph Browne, Mr. John Lewis (Swansea), the Bishop of Barking (Dr. Inskip), Mr. J. H. Inskip (General Secretary and Solicitor), Mr. David Jones, Mr. L. A. Darby, Mr. W. J. Wonnacott, M.P., Mr. E. J. Foley, Mr. J. Albery, M.P., Mr. Garsham Roper, Mr. D. Baloch, Mr. C. T. Culverwell, M.P., Mr. J. Arnott, M.P.

ATTACK ON ESSEX SCHOOLGIRL

Mary Celia O'Connor, the 15-years-old schoolgirl, is making slow progress towards recovery from the injuries she received when attacked in a spinney near Raphael Park, Romford, Essex, last week. The view that the man who assaulted her escaped in a car is strengthened by the finding of one of the girl's books on the main road near Chelmsford. A man was questioned at Kennington-road police station yesterday morning.

A Highgate tramcar was derailed last evening at the bottom of Swinton-street, King's Cross-road. The service to and from Farringdon-street Station was disorganized for some time.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

BISHOP ON CLOSING HOURS IN LONDON

The Bishop of Kingston (the Right Rev. F. O. T. Hawkes) gave evidence yesterday before the Licensing Commission at Broadway-buildings, Westminster.

The Bishop said that he had become familiar with the question of London closing hours during eight years' residence in London and three years as Bishop of Kingston, with work lying in the poor districts of South London. In those districts there was a strong body of opinion in favour of early hours. "Earlier hours led to less drinking, and, therefore, to less drunkenness. During the last 25 years the position among the poorer classes had decidedly improved, due to an accumulation of things—the restricted hours, the increased cost, the cinema, and education."

Explaining first that he was not a prohibitionist, the witness, said, "It is in the interests of the country that there should be a large diminution in the amount of liquor drunk and the amount of money spent. On the other hand you have to face the fact that it is in the interests of the liquor trade to sell as much of their liquor as possible in order to increase their profits. Thus you have a clash between two interests. It seems to me that there should be some kind of new system by which the trade would be in the hands of people whose interests are not to push the sale of liquor and whose existence does not depend on financial results."

In reply to the REV. HENRY CARTER, a member of the Commission, the witness said, "I would tremendously welcome a referendum on the question of later or earlier hours."

Replying to further questions, the Bishop declared himself in favour of an extension of the Trust House system and the Carlisle experiment. He said that the public outlook had changed.

Mr. HICHENS (a member of the Commission) said that in the so-called upper classes it used to be considered the thing to do a fall under the table before retiring to bed in someone else's arms. He asked, "Do you think there is less of that feeling than there was?" and received the reply, "I think there is."

Questioned about the State control of the licensed trade, the Bishop of Kingston said, "I do not want the barmaid to be as chilly as the young lady behind the Post Office bar sometimes is."

DRINK ON SUNDAY

Canon C. F. Tonks, vicar of Walmer and joint secretary of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches, claimed that Sunday closing should be enforced in England. He said: "This question is approached with the conviction that the cessation of the trade in intoxicating liquors on Sunday would conduce to the better observance of this day of rest and renewal. Drunkenness—with all its bad domestic, social, and economic results—would be greatly reduced by Sunday closing. Economically it is unsound that on the day when the worker has his weekly wage and a day of leisure in which to spend it uneconomically, all the channels of business for the beneficial outlay of the money for the good of the home are closed. In view of its success in other parts of Great Britain and in the Dominions, Sunday closing in England is overdue."

Replying to Mr. GERALD FRANCE, a member of the Commission, Canon Tonks said: "I think our country loses prestige in the eyes of visitors from other countries when they see the conditions of our social life due to the opening of publichouses on Sunday." Later he said: "I look upon it as a very serious disaster to our national life that something like two million people should be deprived of their day of rest to be employed almost forced to work on Sunday."

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

CONSECRATION OF TWO BISHOPS

SERVICE IN LAMBETH PALACE

Many oversea Bishops were present in Lambeth Palace Chapel yesterday morning, when the Bishop of London, under commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, consecrated the VEN. G. W. DOUGLAS, Archdeacon of Korogwe, as Bishop of Nyasaland, and the VEN. W. F. SUBTEES, Archdeacon of Exeter, as Bishop Suffragan of Crediton.

The Bishop of London, preceded by the Apparitor-General, the Assistant Bishops, the Bishops-designate, Bishop Hine (formerly Bishop successively of Likoma, Zanzibar, and Northern Rhodesia, who preached the sermon), and the Archbishop's chaplain, entered the chapel in procession at the west door, and during the singing of a hymn walked to the Holy table, accompanied by the Assistant Bishops, as follows:—The Bishops of Exeter, Bradford, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Mombasa, Bermuda, Zanzibar, Masasi, Central Tanganyika, and Woolwich, Bishop Gore, and Bishop Hine.

The Bishop of London began the service of Holy Communion, and the Epistle was read by the Bishop of Bradford and the Gospel by the Bishop of Exeter. After the sermon the Bishops-designate, having put on their rochets in the vestry, returned to the sanctuary, where the Bishop of Zanzibar and Bishop Gore presented the Bishop-designate of Nyasaland, and the Bishop of Exeter and the Bishop of Bradford presented the Bishop-designate of Crediton. The King's mandates having been read, the oath of canonical obedience was administered, and the service proceeded in accordance with the prescribed form. The anthem "The Lord is my shepherd" was sung while the Bishops-designate retired and put on the rest of the episcopal habit, and on their return "Veni, Creator" was sung over them as they knelt in front of the Bishop of London's chair. After the Bishops had laid their hands on the heads of the Bishops-designate and the consecration had been completed, the service of Holy Communion proceeded.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL

PRINCE ARTHUR'S REVIEW OF PROGRESS

PRINCE ARTHUR of CONNAUGHT presided yesterday at the Court of Governors, the last to be held in the old building, of the Middlesex Hospital. In a review of the progress and the present position of the reconstruction scheme, Prince Arthur pointed out that the developments of the past 30 years had added greatly to the cost of hospital maintenance. In 1912 their expenditure on the main hospital only was £34,000; last year it stood at £84,000. In 1912, there were 143,000 attendances in the out-patients' departments; last year there were 227,000. The result of all this increased activity was a very marked increase in the expectation of life of all in every class. Middle age and old age were free of a hundred pains and humiliations that once seemed natural and inevitable. It was the conviction that they would be false to their great traditions if they did not take the opportunity forced on them by the collapsing of the old fabric to remodel, extend, and improve the hospital, that led them to exceed the original estimate for merely replacing the buildings. How abundantly they had been justified in their faith in the wisdom and generosity of the public they all knew. Of the final colossal cost of £1,100,000, less than £300,000 remained to be found. From the little child who collected for the old Middlesex the silver paper in the gutter, to that anonymous donor whose magnificent gift had built the finest nurses' home in the world, over £800,000 in money and gifts had already been received.

Replying to a vote of thanks, Prince Arthur announced the receipt of the following gifts:—Mr. Arthur Sanderson, £500; the Dressmakers' Appeal and ball, nearly £4,000 (including £1,000 from Messrs. Debenham); Sir Robert MacAlpine and Sons, £2,800, on account of the cost of the neurological ward they are giving; Smith (Kensington) Charities, a special gift of £1,500; Messrs. Bovis, £400; and Captain Barton Hudson, £100.

Among those present were:—

Lord Mildmay of Flete, Sybil Countess Brassey, Sir Benjamin Cherry, Sir Edward Penton, Sir Herbert Morgan, Sir Louis Barco, Sir Frederick Richmond, Mr. Samuel Courtauld, Mr. S. G. Asher, Mr. J. B. Joel, and Alderman Ernest Sanger.

GRACE DARLING'S COBLE

The coble in which Grace Darling, with her father, saved nine lives from the wreck of the Forfarshire in the great gale of September 5, 1838, is being moved to Bamburgh, where it will have a permanent home. The coble is an open boat, 21 feet long. It was the boat of the Longstone Lighthouse, of which William Darling was the keeper, and in 1912 it was presented to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution by Lady John Joicey-Cecil, on the understanding that it should remain in Northumberland. Since then, it has been at the Dove Marine Laboratory, Cullercoats. Grace Darling is buried in Bamburgh Church. The Longstone Lighthouse, on the Farne Islands, is four miles off the coast and Lord Armstrong, the owner of Bamburgh Castle, has presented the Institution with a piece of land overlooking the sea and facing the lighthouse.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

JUMPING TROPHY WON BY FRENCH OFFICER

Remarkably good jumping was witnessed at the International Horse Show at Olympia yesterday in the competition for the Holland Challenge Cup for jumping by military officers of any nationality. The trophy was won by Lieutenant X. Bizard (France), who rode Arcachon, an eight-year-old bay gelding. The show was again visited by many thousands of people, and the various events, including the popular displays by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, were greatly appreciated.

The contest for the Holland Challenge Cup was the chief feature of the afternoon programme, and those who witnessed it were provided with a fine exhibition of horsemanship. In a number of cases the course was ridden without fault. Perfect rounds were achieved by Lieutenant X. Bizard (France), on Arcachon; Captain A. de Laissardière (France), on both Tosca and Wednesday; Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Dorman, 4th/7th Dragoon Guards, on Second String; Major J. H. Dudgeon, Royal Scots Greys, on Diplomat; and Captain T. P. Finlay (Irish Free State), on Turoe. In the final jump-off, when several of the jumps were heightened, none of the contestants cleared the course. The best performance was made by Lieutenant X. Bizard, on Arcachon, who was awarded the cup. Another French officer, Captain A. de Laissardière, on Tosca was the runner-up.

RIDING BY CHILDREN

In the earlier part of the afternoon two classes of children's ponies occupied the arena for a considerable time, and the skilful handling of their mounts by the youthful riders was greatly admired by the spectators. The first class was for ponies over 12 and not exceeding 13 hands, ridden by children not exceeding 12 years of age. Seventeen had been selected from an entry of 22 to appear in the ring for final judging, and these formed a group of ponies strong in quality and shown with fine sportsmanship. The majority of the riders were girls. Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald T. Bullard's nine-year-old dun gelding, Archie, was placed first. This pony, which was a championship winner at Olympia two years ago, and which has been successfully shown recently, having gained leading awards at the Norfolk and Suffolk County shows, was ridden by Miss Gene Bullard, who is 10 years of age. The little horsewoman gave an admirable display and her victory was very popular. The second prize went to Mr. H. J. Bonner's Sweet William, a beautiful six-year-old brown gelding, and Miss Ann Bailey's seven-year-old roan mare, Betty, was placed third. The other children's riding class was for ponies over 13.2 and not exceeding 14 hands, ridden by girls not exceeding 14 years of age. Again there was a fine display of skilful riding. The ponies numbered 10, and had been selected from an entry of 41. Mr. Victor Parry's prize-winning pony, Brown Mouse, was placed first, and was followed in the second and third places by Miss Jill Hermon-Erriman's grey gelding, Starlights, and Miss Millicent Baron's bay mare, Primrose, respectively.

COACHING CLUB

The visit of the Coaching Club, which preceded the musical ride of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was one of the spectacular events of the afternoon. Seven teams, the property of, and driven by, members of the Coaching Club, were entered in the competition for two cups, one offered as the first prize by Mr. J. V. Rank, and the other as the second prize by the International Horse Show. All the seven teams competed, and made a fine display, each coach carrying a number of passengers. Mr. Sidney Allen drove his beautiful team of bays, which, on Monday evening, won the first prize in the four-in-hand class for private road teams or military coaches, driven by amateurs, and was again successful in securing the first award. Mr. C. J. Phillips, with four nicely matched bay browns, was second, and Sir Edward Stern's team of roans was placed reserve.

Ladies' hacks, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, ridden side-saddle, formed a strong class, in which the leading award was given to Mr. J. V. Rank's well-known gelding Lord Slane. A worthy second-prize winner was Mignonette, exhibited by Mr. J. Kenneth Stevenson, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Weigall's Radiant was third.

AWARDS

POSTIES OVER 12 AND NOT EXCEEDING 13 HANDS, ridden by children not over 12 years of age (22 entries).—1 (£10), Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald T. Bullard (Archie); 2 (£5), H. J. Bonner (Sweet William); 3 (£3), Miss Ann Bailey (Betty); 4 (£5), Miss Peggy Pacey (Rhew); 5 (£3), William Benson (Quicksilver); r., Mrs. B. Carleton-Smith (Liberty).

LADIES' HACKS OVER 15 AND NOT EXCEEDING 15.2 HANDS, ridden side-saddle (25 entries).—1 (£15), J. V. Rank (Lord Slane); 2 (£10), J. Kenneth Stevenson (Mignonette); 3 (£5), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Weigall (Radiant); 4 (£5), Lady Philipson-Stow (Beau Brocade); r., William Young and Sons (Kelso).

POSTIES OVER 13.2 AND NOT EXCEEDING 14 HANDS, ridden by girls not over 14 years of age (16 entries).—1 (£10), Victor Parry (Brown Mouse); 2 (£5), Miss Jill Hermon-Erriman (Starlights); 3 (£5), Miss Millicent Baron (Primrose); 4 (£5), Miss Peggy Pacey (Flame); 5 (£3), Miss Olive Ricks (Cherry); r., the Misses Tilley (Secret).

COACHING CLUB TEAMS the property of and driven by members of the Coaching Club (7 entries).—1 (Cup, value £10 10s.), Sidney Allen (Team of Bays); 2 (Cup, value £5), C. J. Phillips (Team of Bay-Browns); r., Sir Edward Stern (Team of Roans).

TRADE TURN-OUTS.—Heavy single-van horses (14 entries).—Four equal first prizes, value £5 each, Mann, Crossman and Paulin, Limited (Bristol) and (Active); Watney, Combe, Reid and Co., Limited (Eli); and C. A. Wells (Bill). Three equal second prizes, value £4 each, Royal Borough of Kensington (Bobby) and (Tommy), and Schweppes, Limited (Lambeth de).

GENTLEMEN'S HACKS, over 14 hands, ridden by amateurs (19 entries).—1 (£15), Mrs. Basil Young (Hillmorton); 2 (£10), Captain W. S. McCreery (Rising Star); 3 (£5), Newton Turvey (Argelphontes); 4 (£5), Captain A. de Laissardière (Biscuit IV.); r., Lieutenant Colonel G. Rees-Mogg (Cinderella).

CHAMPION CUP for first or second prize-winning horses and ponies in the novice single harness classes.—1 (cup), Enoch Glen (Glenavon Comrade); 2 (£5), J. and W. Geller (Mascot Fusee); r., Mrs. Edgar Henriques (Fleetwood Dandy).

THE LACLOCHE CUP: Officers' chargers, any weights, and undocked and broken, and having passed school (24 entries).—1 (cup), Major-General A. E. W. Harman, Equitation School, Weedon (Jock); 2 (£10), Equitation School, Weedon (Kestrel), ridden by Captain J. C. Campbell; 3 (£5), Major G. F. A. Pigot Moodie, Royal Scots Greys (Piarmigan); 4 (£5), Colonel Geoffrey Brooke, Market Harborough (Pousette); r., Captain A. L. Cameron, Equitation School, Weedon (Sunny Maid).

LADIES' HACKS, exceeding 15.2 hands, ridden side saddle (31 entries).—1 (£15), J. V. Rank (Royal Irish); 2 (£10), Major R. M. Stewart Richardson (Battle Royal II.); 3 (£5), Sir A. Cory-Wright (Fascination); (£5), Miss G. M. Yule (Sirocco); r., Sir Howard Frank (King Charles).

THE HOLLAND CHALLENGE CUP, for jumping over the course, by officers of any nationality (120 entries).—1 (cup), Lieutenant X. Bizard, France (Arcachon); 2, Captain A. de Laissardiere, France (Tosca); 3, Captain T. P. Finlay, Irish Free State (Turoe); 4, Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Dorman, 4th/7th Dragoon Guards (Second String).

LIBEL IN A CARTOON

DAMAGES FOR PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYER

Lincoln Newspapers, Limited, publishers of the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, were the defendants in a civil action, before Mr. Justice Acton, at the Lincoln Assizes yesterday, when Andrew Yorke, a professional football player, of Newark-road, Bracebridge, Lincoln, sued them for libel. Mr. A. M. Lyons appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. H. Joy, K.C., and Mr. G. P. Glanfield represented the defendants.

The action arose in consequence of a cartoon published in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* on March 1, following the match between Lincoln City F.C. and York on the previous Saturday. The drawing, entitled "Wheeling him off," depicted a football player being assisted off the field by two other players.

Mr. LYONS said that the cartoon showed that someone, meant to be the plaintiff, Yorke, was unfit to play in the match at York, and that he was unable to leave the field at the end of the game without assistance. Following the publication of the cartoon Yorke was "barracked" by the crowd.

Yorke, in evidence, said he had been with Lincoln City for three seasons, and was appointed captain in 1928-1929. Following the match at York the crowd shouted at him, "Wheel him off," and "The *Chronicle* man is after you."

For the defence, Alfred William Swan said when he drew the cartoon he had no particular player in his mind. It was merely meant to represent a defeated side, and not the plaintiff.

In summing up, MR. JUSTICE ACTON said that sometimes juries out of a wild desire for justice gave damages out of all proportion to the case. In the present action, if they discussed the matter at all, he asked them to approach it in a calm, reasonable spirit.

The jury found for the plaintiff with £200 damages, and judgment was entered for that amount with costs.

LONDON TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

The Postmaster-General announces that a new issue of the London Telephone Directory is in course of preparation. Any member of the public who is contemplating the installation of a telephone service and desires that his name shall appear in the forthcoming Directory should give his order before July 9. Communications should be addressed to the Controller, London Telephone Service, Cornwall House, Waterloo-road, S.E.1.

LORANG IN THE DOCK

CHARGES AGAINST BLUE BIRD DIRECTOR

At the Guildhall Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, Francis Lorang, 49, who was described as a company director, of no fixed abode, was brought up on warrants before Mr. Alderman Maurice Jenks, on charges of fraudulent conversion, &c., in connexion with the Blue Bird group of companies, involving in all a sum of £317,000.

Mr. E. Clayton appeared on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. Harry Myers, solicitor, was for the accused; and Mr. C. J. T. Pensott watched the case on behalf of an interested party.

Mr. Clayton said he did not propose to go into the case at any length that day. The accused was before the Court as the result of extradition proceedings between this country and France, a warrant having been granted at that Court for the arrest of Lorang in September of last year. The various charges arose out of what he might call the Blue Bird group of companies. In relation to Blue Bird Petrol, Limited, the prisoner was charged with circulating a statutory report which he, as a director, knew to be false in material particulars, and with the fraudulent conversion of a total of £165,000. Then, with regard to Blue Bird Holdings, Limited, there were charges of fraudulent conversion amounting to £80,000, and similar charges totalling £93,421 in reference to Blue Bird Oil Importers, Limited, and £51,000 in regard to Blue Bird Petrol (Foreign), Limited.

Another company was the Blue Bird Motor Company (1924), Limited. No charge, Mr. Clayton continued, was made in respect of that company, but it had to be mentioned because one of the alleged false statements made by the accused was that a sum of £86,000 was paid to it by one of the other companies. Lorang was the managing director of all these four companies, and, according to the evidence that would be called, he had sole control, at any rate, of the financial side, and signed all cheques. Moneys that went into the accounts of the different companies were shortly afterwards transferred to the prisoner's own account. All these four companies were in liquidation, and the liquidator would tell the Court that the total indebtedness by Lorang to them was something like £500,000. He was a bankrupt, having been adjudicated in June of last year. He left the country about May 19, about a month before his adjudication, and, of course, had never attended his public examination.

STATEMENT ON ARREST

Detective-Inspector Frank Giles, of the City Police, was then called. He said that on Monday morning, accompanied by Detective Truelove, he attended the prison at Boulogne, where the accused was handed over to him by the French authorities.

"I told him," continued the witness, "that we were police officers from the City of London, and that he would be taken to London on warrants issued from the Guildhall Justice Room. He said, 'Very well.' Later on, after being cautioned, he replied, 'Whatever has happened was done with the consent of the board, especially Mr. Piejus and Mr. Trye. Far from misappropriating any of the money, I maintain that the companies owe me money.' He was brought to London, and subsequently formally charged at Moor-lane police station. When the list of charges was read over to him by Inspector Nicholls, he again said, 'Far from having misappropriated anything, the companies owe me money. The money that has been spent was spent with the directors' consent.'

Mr. Clayton.—That is as far as I propose to carry the case this morning.

Mr. Myers said that Lorang was anxious that his case should go before a jury at the earliest possible moment. So far as the defence was concerned, there would be no delay. It was, in fact, already before the Court—namely, the defendant's statement that he considered this a matter of account. Mr. Myers asked that the accused might be brought up to the Court formally from time to time, as was done in a recent case, in order that, with the assistance of his advisers, he could examine the voluminous books and documents that would be produced during the investigation.

MR. ALDERMAN JENKS.—That is a perfectly reasonable request. I think he ought to have every facility for access to the books. Anything else?

Mr. Myers.—I am not applying for bail, because it is unusual in extradition cases, but I do ask that my client may be sent to Brixton in a taxicab at his own expense. He has had a very harassing time abroad.

The MAGISTRATE.—Yes, I will allow that.

The prisoner was then remanded in custody, the next hearing being fixed for July 3.

Occupying cells in close proximity to that in which Lorang was confined at Guildhall yesterday were Clarence Charles Hatry and his associates, Daniels, Dixon, and Tabor, who had been unexpectedly called upon to attend the inquiry into the charges against Gialdini.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS

THE LATE MR. H. D. ROOME

The June session of the Central Criminal Court was opened by the Lord Mayor (Sir William Waterlow) at the Sessions House, Old Bailey, yesterday. The Lord Mayor was attended by the Sword Bearer, Mace Bearer, and City Marshal. On the Bench at the opening of the session were Alderman Sir Kynaston Studd, the Recorder of London (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), Mr. Alderman and Sheriff W. Phené Neal, Major and Sheriff F. H. Bowater, Mr. Under-Sheriff W. H. Champness, and Mr. Acting Under-Sheriff Sparks.

Mr. Justice Macnaghten will attend the Court to-morrow to begin the trial of cases in the Judge's list.

The RECORDER, in the course of his charge to the Grand Jury, said the calendar contained the names of 109 persons. He regretted to say that although the interval between the beginning of the last session and the present had been five weeks, this was an exceptionally heavy calendar. There were six charges of murder, four of manslaughter, one of infanticide, two of attempted murder, and nine of bigamy. Unfortunately there was the usual number of Post Office cases.

The RECORDER, addressing Mr. Eustace Fulton, one of the Senior Counsel to the Treasury, as representing the Bar, said that since the Court last met there was a vacant place caused by one of those tragedies which appeared to human understanding so unnecessary. Snatching a well-earned few days' vacation, there died, in most distressing circumstances, their dear friend Henry Roome. He was a distinguished Oxford scholar. He was almost at the zenith of his forensic career. He had been a Treasury counsel since 1920. He was a painstaking editor of *Archbold*. As they all knew, he was an indefatigable worker. He was a model to all prosecuting counsel, and they had lost a dear friend and the profit of a fine example.

Mr. EUSTACE FULTON, on behalf of the Attorney-General and the Director of Public Prosecutions, associated himself in the Recorder's expressions of regret at the death of Mr. Roome.

200 AEROPLANES AT HENDON TO-DAY

From about 10 o'clock this morning until 6 o'clock this evening aircraft from all parts of the country will be arriving at Hendon in readiness for the R.A.F. display on Saturday. Nearly 200 machines of all sorts and sizes will arrive, and will remain, mostly in the open, until they have finished their work at the display.

INDIA COMMITTEE OF ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

The full *personnel* of the Committee appointed by the Council of the Royal Empire Society to examine the findings of the Simon Commission in relation to their probable effects in actual operation is as follows:—Sir John Kerr (Chairman) (formerly Governor of Assam), General Sir George Barrow, Sir William P. Barton (formerly Resident at Hyderabad), Sir John Cumming (Bengal), Sir Henry S. Lawrence (Bombay), Sir Arthur Knapp (Madras), Sir Patrick Fagan (Punjab), Sir Benjamin Robertson (Central Provinces), Sir Selwyn H. Fremantle (United Provinces), Sir James Mackenna (Burma and Agriculture), Mr. J. A. Richey (Education), Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Hamilton (Medical Service and Gaols), Mr. O. C. G. Hayter (Police), Professor J. Coatman (formerly Director of Public Information, Government of India), Sir Charles C. McLeod, Bt. (Commerce, Calcutta), Sir Hubert W. Carr (Commerce, Calcutta), Sir Thomas Smith (Commerce, Cawnpore), Mr. C. H. Goodall (Commerce, Bombay), and Mr. A. H. E. Molson (honorary secretary).

RATIONALIZATION IN COTTON TRADE

SCHEME FOR EGYPTIAN SECTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JUNE 24

The movement for rationalization in the fine spinning section of the cotton trade received a powerful impetus to-day when spinners of Egyptian, both in the Bolton district and in townships outside that area (and not, therefore, members of the Bolton Master Cotton Spinners' Association), met under the chairmanship of Mr. William Howarth, chairman of the Bolton association, to consider a provisional scheme drafted by a committee of fine spinners, which was appointed some time ago and empowered to explore the possibility of rationalizing this section of the industry.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL, who has acted as chairman of the Drafting Committee, explained the provisions of the scheme as developed up to to-day. Questions were put and answered, and the conference then empowered the Drafting Committee to go forward with the preparation of a complete scheme to be submitted at a later date to the whole of this section of the industry.

Mr. WILLIAM HOWARTH, after the conference, said the scheme was based on marginal cost and on full-time running of the mills. To ensure that no losses should be made if a mill is fully employed, the scheme also provides for a payment into a pool by those members who run their mills for more than the average time recognized for the section, and for a payment out of the pool to other members who run less than the proper proportion of time. Further, there is to be established a limited liability company whose functions shall be to give full effect to the proposed scheme.

At the moment these proposals are purely tentative and of a preliminary character, but it is intended to ascertain at an early date the exact amount of support obtainable for the scheme in the Egyptian sections of the cotton trade. The promoters have set before themselves the assent of 90 per cent. of the 20,000,000 spindles in the Egyptian section as a condition precedent to putting the scheme into operation.

Mr. CATTERALL insisted, in his explanation of the scheme, that it must not be described as a minimum price-fixing agreement. It is an effort at rationalization based on the ascertainment of marginal cost of production. In its general lines it follows somewhat the methods of the Cotton Control Board, which proved so effective during the War, but in that case, of course, not only orders were rationed, but also the supplies of raw cotton. Now the supplies of raw cotton are plentiful.

It appears that the promoters of the scheme are of the opinion that a return to remunerative working in the Egyptian section can only be brought about by the introduction of organized curtailment of output. It is to achieve this that a pool is to be formed and is to be regulated by the proposed company. Whether or not the scheme will eventually lead to an amalgamation of all spinners of Egyptian cotton remains to be seen, but there is no questioning the fact that the scheme represents a big step in the direction of rationalization for this section of the cotton industry.

NOMINATION OF CITY SHERIFFS

A POLL DEMANDED

Yesterday, in accordance with custom on Midsummer Day, the Liverymen of the various guilds of the City of London assembled at Guildhall for the election of the two Sheriffs for the ensuing civic year. The Lord Mayor went in state to preside. There was an unusually large attendance of the electors.

There were four candidates—namely, Mr. Alderman Maurice Jenks, chartered accountant, Old Jewry; Sir Henry Dixon Kimber, solicitor, Lombard-street; Mr. D. George Collins, gold and silver smith, Newgate-street; and Mr. W. Lacon Threlford, chartered accountant, Basinghall-street. On a show of hands being taken Mr. Alderman Jenks and Mr. D. George Collins were successful, but the other candidates demanded a poll, and it will be taken on Friday between the hours of 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. at Guildhall.

THE BURDENS ON LANDOWNERS

COMPLAINT OF UNFAIR TREATMENT

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Central Landowners' Association was held at the Surveyors' Institution, Great George-street, S.W., yesterday. Sir George Courthope, M.P., the president, was in the chair.

The annual report pointed out that the General Election of last year was followed by the advent to office of a political party which did not look upon the private ownership of land with any too friendly an eye. The result had been a feeling of insecurity which was so fatal a bar to progress and the recovery of trade and industry generally. The competition of other wheat-producing countries brought about a fall in corn prices, which was further aggravated by the dumping of bounty-fed cereals from the Continent. Financial disasters had added their quota to conditions which made unemployment and the remedies for it one of the most pressing problems of the times: a problem which affected agriculture vitally by decreasing the purchasing power of consumers. One of the greatest measures of agricultural relief—the derating of land and buildings—in which all farmers shared alike, had unfortunately been outbalanced by factors affecting costs and prices. It was a great disappointment that the Budget made no provision for agricultural relief; and the raising of additional taxation mainly to meet expenditure on social services at a time when the restoration of agriculture and trade and industry generally to a profitable level should have taken the foremost place, was deplorable.

The PRESIDENT, moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the membership of the association was now 9,927, and a very satisfactory number of new members had joined. They had, however, lost by death some of their oldest and most valued members—the late Earl of Harewood, Mr. C. B. Fisher, Colonel F. L. Livingstone-Learmonth, Sir Charles Longmore, Mr. Edward Strutt, and Major-General Sir Harold Tagart. The association continued to take a hand in the work of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England: work which had their greatest sympathy, but which also frequently required very close watching because, however desirable might be its aims and ideals, it lent itself to the support of the faddist. Town and regional planning, another subject in which the association were closely interested, promised to be very important to both town and country in the future.

DAMAGE OF ESTATE DUTIES

GENERAL CLIFTON BROWN, seconding the resolution, said that every year some £3,000,000 was paid in estate duties and £250,000 in other duties on agricultural land, and there was cause for thankfulness that this very heavy burden had at any rate not been increased in the present Finance Bill. He commended the excellent letter from Lord Selborne which appeared in *The Times* last week, drawing attention to the terrible damage that not only the landowner but the land of England was suffering through these estate duties. The Duke of Montrose had suggested that landowners should be allowed to pay part of the duty in actual land, and the executive committee of the association had considered that suggestion, but some difference of opinion had been revealed. Another recent suggestion came from Colonel Sir Hereward Wake, who pointed out the extreme unfairness of the present incidence of death duties, and proposed as a remedy that they should fall due not necessarily at death but at stated periods—every 25 or 30 years. That was another idea worth consideration. The clauses in the Budget affecting estates that had been turned into companies were most unfair as they stood at present; they treated such companies quite differently from other companies, and there was no justification whatever for doing so. He was glad to say that after this and other organizations had put down 15 or 16 amendments on the subject, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had met some of their points in amendments of his own.

The report and accounts were adopted.

On the motion of LORD HASTINGS, the meeting added to the rules a provision under which there may be elected to the council one member representing the landowning colleges of the University of Oxford and one representing those of the University of Cambridge, provided that three-quarters of the landowning colleges of either University are members of the association.

The CHAIRMAN said that the majority of the colleges already subscribed to the association.

News in Brief

The Ludgate Circus obelisk to John Wilkes, the famous reformer who was Lord Mayor of London in 1774-5, is being renovated for the first time for many years.

Mrs. Margaret Johnston, of Kirkintilloch, wife of Mr. Tom Johnston, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland, was sworn in yesterday as a justice

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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CHIVALRY IN COMMERCE

By CALLISTHENES

Some weeks ago we stated in this column our belief that "competition in almost every branch of industry and trade is keener than it has ever been in the history of the world." We described how rigorously this competition sifted the efficient from the inefficient, the modern from the antiquated.

It might have been deduced from such facts that men in rival businesses would be less inclined than ever to be friendly. The intensity of competition one might think would pass into an intensity of hostility. The struggle for survival, the sharpened activity of the instinct of self-preservation, one might think would increase the occasions upon which competitive businesses would seek to damage each other.

We can only speak of our own experience, and chiefly of our own branch of commerce. We can say that whatever may be true in other trades and professions, we find at least as much good feeling between ourselves and our competitors as at any time in our history.

We have seen much real chivalry in commerce, more, we believe—and we have explored the matter—than could have been found in earlier days. When a man has come upon misfortune, among the first to help him have been those who might have been called his competitors. We have seen a sympathy and generosity between them, a fine observance of the codes of courtesy and honour which were supposed to have ruled in the knightly tournaments of earlier centuries.

We sometimes regret that so many of the novels which deal with buying and selling show it among small men on a small scale. The dreadful unhappiness of Mr. Polly in his outfitter's shop in Foxbourne has really very little application to business in Oxford Street. Retail distribution, as we know it, is carried on by big men in a big way, and between such there cannot be petty animosity, vindictiveness, nor delight in another's failure.

It has in it men from the Public Schools who bring to their relationships with each other the best of the Public School spirit. It is carried on by Englishmen with whom sportsmanship is the modern word for chivalry, who take their losses and their troubles, their victories and their gains, as they are taken on the cricket field. They do not exult over their opponents. They play the game. They seek no mean advantages. They bear no ill-will.

We do not know that it was always so. Perhaps the finer code may be due to the increasing number of men of fine character, fine ability, fine education, fine birth, who are finding their life work in commerce. Certain it is that in spite of intenser competition our competitors are, as they have always been, also friends, our rivals are also comrades.

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Entertainments

ART EXHIBITIONS

FRENCH PICTURES

There are so many exhibitions of French pictures and drawings at the moment that they can only be discussed in a general article, more particularly because they cover more or less the same period, and everything to the point that can be said about the artists represented has been said several times already. On grounds of artistic edification such exhibitions are to be welcomed, with some regret that nobody in London makes it his business to return the compliment in kind. The truth of the matter is that, in welcoming foreign art, London is more intelligent than Paris. We may agree that on the formative side of painting France takes the lead, but each country has something to learn of the other, and a direct comparison between French and English art is as fallacious as would be a direct comparison between French and English poetry. There are fundamental reasons why they cannot have exactly the same virtues.

On grounds of artistic quality the most important of the exhibitions is that of "Renoir and the Post-Impressionists" at the Lefèvre Galleries, 1A, King-street, St. James's. Opinions will always be divided as to when Renoir was at his best. Our own is flatly that, though his later preoccupation with "volume and mass" may represent a loftier form of art, it was not the phase that gave the fullest expression to his specific qualities. It happens, here, that two pictures of somewhat similar artistic motive and composition are hung side by side: "'La Source' (Madame Henriot)," of 1877-78, and "Femme nue se coiffant," of 1905; and we have no hesitation in saying that, if the latter is more to the point in suggesting "the natural link between Monet and Cézanne," it is the earlier picture that gives us the most of Renoir himself. To a certain extent we may say that Renoir has been butchered to make a pedant's holiday. It is questionable, indeed, if the finest picture here is not the still earlier "L'Enfant à l'arrosoir," with the red ribbon in her hair and the green watering-can lending magic to the blue on blue of her little pelisse. This is not to say that "Femme nue à sa toilette," called "La Perle," is not a noble composition, but that Renoir is an artist in whom one readily forgoes something of nobility for delight.

Of the five paintings by Cézanne the most welcome is the latest, the Baroque "Le Vase de Jardin," an eminently plastic performance with a slight linear emphasis, which may truly be said to express in song what he learnt in suffering. By Gauguin there is a characteristic painting of two golden Tahitan women with a landscape background, "L'Offrande," and the third of the Post-Impressionist trio, Van Gogh, is represented by four pictures. "Portrait of Alex. Reid," formerly mistaken for a self-portrait, has circumstantial interest in connexion with its place of exhibition, but the picture by which the artist is to be judged is the splendid "La Route," which, with its energetic design, perfect adaptation of stroke to form and economy of red, justifies the description of Van Gogh as "one of the best painters of the latter end of the nineteenth century." By Seurat there is an unexpected "Andromède," after Ingres, which—though it was painted at 21—leaves some misgiving about his sense of form, and also a quietly dignified landscape, "L'Ile de la Grande Jatte," with his peculiar stability in composition and a less mechanical execution than is usual in his finished paintings. Finally, there is a supremely good example of the slighter artist, Toulouse-Lautrec—"Portrait de Monsieur Maxime Dethomas, au bal de l'Opéra," darkly and ruminatingly silhouetted against mauve and rose costumes.

At Messrs. Tooth's, 155, New Bond-street, there are drawings in various mediums by French masters of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, in a correspondingly wide range of styles. For extremes we might take the deliciously atmospheric water-colour "Le Balcon," with the figures of a woman and child, by Berthe Morisot, and the very massive "Saltimbanques," old and young, by Picasso, who, of all contemporary artists, seems best qualified by nature—as distinct from ambition—to design in a classical manner. Of great interest are four studies in black chalk, by Seurat, for "La Baignade," raising the question whether colour was after all his strong point—as it undoubtedly was the real inspiration of that otherwise disappointing artist Odilon Redon, who is represented by three drawings. "Maison dans les pins" is a rather confused water-colour by Cézanne, whose pencil drawing of "The Angel of Pluget" throws interesting light on his efforts to find the basic character of natural forms. By Toulouse-Lautrec there is a remarkable "Portrait of Oscar Wilde," arrogant and insolent, a real interpretation though rather thin pictorially. Some costume drawings by Boudin, a precious little "En Scène," by Degas, two nude backs by Maillol, a self-portrait by Marie Laurencin, and very good examples of Signac and Vlaminck are other noteworthy things in an interesting exhibition.

The 21 selected pictures by French painters of the nineteenth century at the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 148, New Bond-street, are rather a mixed bag, but they serve a useful purpose in carrying the story backward in time—to Corot, in fact, who is represented by an early "Farm; Normandy," oddly English in style. On the whole Camille Pissarro comes out best, with "Noonday Rest," of a haymaking lass, very subtle in colour, and a tender impression of "Le Pont Neuf at Paris." An intensely romantic "The Dawn," as it might have come to Romeo and Juliet, by Fantin Latour, a Millet drawing of "The Gleaners," and a Monticelli "Landscape" may also be mentioned.

At the same galleries there are three small exhibitions of works by contemporary artists. Nominally the slightest but actually the most important artistically is that of Chelsea Cheyne Figures, by Miss Gwendolen Parnell. This artist goes on improving both technically and in her command of form. She has observed rightly that porcelain figures ought to have a touch of artifice, her modelling gains in fluency, and her colour is now relevant. "A Supper Party," of four figures of the time of Charles I., in rose, blue, and two yellows, is a witty invention, with psychological as well as formal relations between the figures, and there is charming movement in "A Spanish Dancer." The flower paintings by Mr. Carl Hampel are competent but rather trite, most pleasing when the colour scheme is subdued—as in "Ranunculus and Daisies," and "A Cottage Bunch." The sculpture by Mr. R. Tait McKenzie, though it includes the bronze model for his "General James Wolfe" in Greenwich Park, is interesting for athletic rather than artistic reasons. "The Onslaught—Football Group" being the work that best combines the two. The answer to "Why Not?", a ball thrower with four arms to show stages of movement, is, "Because the figure is treated realistically." In a proper convention—as the Indian sculptors knew—we should not turn a hair at a dozen arms.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 22

THE ENGLISH SINGERS

CONCERT AT QUEEN'S HALL

After carrying the Elizabethan Madrigal to remote parts of the world where its very existence was hardly known, the English Singers have returned to this country, and they gave their concert at Queen's Hall last night. A large audience welcomed them warmly and had the delight of discovering that the art of the English Singers is as English as ever and has not become coarsened by the prolonged tour abroad, which has been as strenuous as successful.

That their performance should capture the hearts of audiences who can bring but little historical sense to their hearing does credit alike to singers and listeners. Everything depends on the fine rhythm of a phrase, the union of words with tones, and the balance of voices none of them individually remarkable for power or quality. The blend of voices is so complete that one is almost tempted to forget that the delicate polyphony is produced by six artists, each one of whom has to be completely self-reliant and at the same time completely unself-seeking. Their names, the same that have produced this result now for several years, and have become an example to vocal *ensemble* parties all the world over, must be mentioned for the sake of record. They are Flora Mann, Nellie Carson, Lillian Berger, Norman Stone, Norman Notley, and Cuthbert Kelly.

Last night's programme was arranged on the lines which experience has proved to be the most acceptable. It began with two noble Church pieces, an English Psalm, "Praise our Lord," and a Latin motet, "Ave Verum Corpus," by William Byrd, to which one Netherlandish example, Sweelinck's "Hodie Christus natus est," was added. Then came English madrigals, followed by folksong arrangements, Italian street cries of the sixteenth century as Banchieri rendered them into civilized counterpoint, some pieces by Purcell and others, and finally some more madrigals. Our only objection to the scheme is that the search for variety gives us too little of the madrigal, which is the thing that the English Singers do supremely well. Folksongs in modern harmonic dresses are all very well, but the modern dresses tend to make them all very much alike, whether they come from this country or have been brought back from the Appalachian mountains. Moreover, the moment these singers sing in the Italian language one becomes aware of the thinness and coldness of the English voices. The madrigals are their own province, and in them they are supreme, alike when they let Byrd declare that "His truth remaineth for ever," and then glide almost imperceptibly from that statement into a long and flowing "Amen," and when Morley sets the voices dancing to the words, "Sing we and chant it."

At first the audience seemed to appreciate the folksongs more than the madrigals, but by the time that the final group was reached they had been worked into the mood of wanting to hear everything twice. We would have been glad to hear again Pilkington's beautiful "O softly singing Lute," not only for its beauty, but because the performance was one of the few which chanced to be just less than perfect in intonation the first time. The demand for a repetition of "The Silver Swan," was irresistible, and we were fortunate to have in this programme two splendid specimens of the work of John Wilbye, "Sweet Honeysucking bees," and, for finale, "Stay, Corydon."

EMBASSY THEATRE

"HAMLET"

BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Horatio	EARLE GREY
Ghost	HENRY VIBART
Claudius	ABRAHAM SOFAER
Laertes	DENIS ELLIOT WATSON
Polonius	H. O. NICHOLSON
Hamlet	GERALD LAWRENCE
Gertrude	FAY DAVIS
Ophelia	MADGE COMPTON
Rosencrantz	DAVID BURNEY
Guildenstern	GEORGE CROSS

Mr. Gerald Lawrence plays Hamlet very simply and straightforwardly. He is like a man who, finding himself in a maze, keeps as straight as he can by turning always to the left. He may not get to the centre of the maze, but at least he knows what he is doing. Mr. Lawrence's naturalistic method does not give him access to the heart of the character: indeed, so careful is he not to overstep the bounds of nature that he becomes tame. His Hamlet is a lethargic, passionless youth, cautiously verifying the word of the Ghost, and, after taking infinite pains to prove himself right, bringing a distasteful mission to a successful conclusion. But this Hamlet has his moments. He meditates meditatively; he becomes excited and exciting in the play scene; there is an affecting tenderness beneath his rough treatment of Ophelia; and he handles Polonius and Rosencrantz and Guildenstern naturally and effectively.

It is a performance that improves as the play progresses. Only in the presence of the Ghost does Mr. Lawrence's reserve stiffen into pomposity. So long as he is dealing with real people he is at ease and agreeable to watch, though he seldom touches our emotion and never once rises to the tragic heights of the play. The production is unpretentious, but most of the parts are adequately performed, Miss Compton's Ophelia, Mr. Sofaer's Claudius, and Mr. Nicholson's Polonius giving most pleasure.

GLOBE THEATRE

THE JAPANESE PLAYERS

Mr. Tokujiro Tsutsui's Japanese Players present in their present repertoire a provocative series of scenes. The "first item," *Koi no Yozakura* (Love when the cherry-trees are in flower), is described as a lyrical drama with dances. The scene is laid in the Yoshiwara, or courtesan quarter of Tokyo, and the usual street life of the quarter is faithfully portrayed. Three courtesans with their attendant maids parade the main street taking the air when two Samurai, who are in love with the same courtesan, meet, argue and fight for her. The fight is stopped by the serving maid in charge, who quotes trite Japanese apophthegms to still the passions of the men. This piece is not a complete success, perhaps because it is not sufficiently representative of the modern *Kabuki* stage, and the actors felt its deficiencies. There is, however, in the attention to detail, the gorgeous robes of the courtesans, the highly artificial diction of the men, and the accompaniment ("off") on Japanese instruments, more than a hint of the classical (*nō*) drama from which *Kabuki* (the popular stage) was such a complete revulsion.

The second item consisted of dances. Mr. Tsutsui led with a fox dance, always a favourite in Japan. This was as excellently performed as Mr. Mori's dance with masks, which showed the remarkable attention to detail and severe discipline which become second nature to the true *Kabuki* actor. The third dance was a folk dance of the seventeenth century, in which the art as practised by women was presented.

The third item, *Kage no Chikara* (Hidden Providence), is described as a drama with sabre duels, but it is too reminiscent of Western melodrama to carry the proper exotic atmosphere across the footlights. The last part of this melodrama is a stirring example of sword play in the rooms of the overlord's house. The splendid acting of Chuji (Mr. Kiyoshi Mimasu) and Enzo (Mr. Tokujiro Tsutsui) redeem it from cheapness and occasional vulgarity.

The fourth item is a warlike drama of the Japanese Middle Ages and is the most representative of the better class *kabuki* performance. The second scene is almost without blemish, and Mr. Tsutsui's performance as Benkei (the historical hero who has named so many bridges in Japan) is outstanding. Mr. Mimasu, commanding the Frontier Guard, plays an excellent role brilliantly. The whole cast did well, and with such prominent figures as Mr. Tsutsui and Mr. Mimasu in the company it is fortunate that the other actors were content to form a picturesque and natural background.

THE FILM WORLD

NEW BRITISH "TALKIES"

Although up to now most of the talking films shown in this country have been American, there is every indication that a considerable number of British "talkies" will be available for exhibition within the next few months. During July Messrs. Wardour Films, Limited, have arranged to present privately the recent batch of talking films completed at Elstree by the British International Pictures, Limited. The first of these to be shown will be *The "W" Plan*, a screen version of Mr. Graham Seton's novel, directed by Mr. Victor Saville, with Miss Madeleine Carroll, Mr. Gordon Harker, Mr. Brian Aherne, and Mr. Milton Rosmer in the cast. This will be followed on July 2 by the presentation of the film version of Mr. John Van Druten's play *Young Woodley*, in which the principal parts are played by Mr. Frank Lawton, Miss Madeleine Carroll, and Mr. Sam Livesey. This, in turn, will be succeeded by *Suspense*, an adaptation of Mr. Patrick MacGill's War play, directed by Mr. Walter Summers, with Mr. D. Hay Petrie, Mr. Cyril McLaglen, and Mr. Fred Groves in the cast.

"TELL ENGLAND"

This week elaborate efforts are being made in connexion with the talking-film version of Mr. Ernest Raymond's novel, "Tell England," to reproduce some of the principal occurrences of the Gallipoli campaign. The scenes being portrayed are the landings at "V" Beach and Anzac Cove on April 25, 1915, and the evacuation from Cape Helles in January, 1916. A battleship of the Mediterranean Fleet is being used to represent the Queen Elizabeth. Another of the "shoots" being made at Malta includes three battleships, a cruiser, and smaller craft at anchor, with picket boats crossing and recrossing. In the reproduction of the landing at Anzac Cove it is necessary to have troops, and the Admiralty are further assisting to provide these by giving permission for Royal Marines to cooperate. Picket boats will be seen towing cutters filled with marines. Destroyers are being used to represent the naval protection and cover afforded during the disembarcation, and will also be seen towing cutters. In the reproduction of the landing at "V" Beach the disembarcation of men, equipment, and stores will be shown, and actual Navy lighters towed by picket boats are being utilized. The small craft required for the evacuation scenes include lighters, pulling boats, picket boats, and a drifter. Pictures of gun-fire are being obtained during the ordinary Fleet practices, a course which not only avoids extra expenditure but also provides a record of actual Navy firing which should prove very interesting to the public. Details concerning the Fleet's cooperation in the undertaking have been left to the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfeild, and, as may be imagined, the naval *personnel*, especially the bluejackets and marines, entered into the work with keen enthusiasm in the knowledge that their proceedings were being recorded for the world. The film is being directed for the British Instructional Films, Limited, by Mr. Anthony Asquith and Mr. Geoffrey Barkas.

The White Hell of Pitz Palu, one of the most interesting Alpine films ever made, is being shown at the Rialto Theatre.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

A deputation of the Commission on Educational and Cultural Films waited upon the President of the Board of Education last Thursday. The Commission is the outcome of a conference held in November, 1929, which was attended by representatives of about 100 educational bodies. The conference was initiated by the joint action of the Association of Scientific Workers and the British Institute of Adult Education, and aims at increased use of the film as an instrument of education, science, and documentary record.

The deputation emphasized the national importance of the film industry and pointed out that the sporadic research which is being conducted into the educational possibilities of the films lacked co-ordination and direction of effort. In production there was a vicious circle: Firms like British Instructional Films, Limited, who had produced excellent films could not secure an adequate market, while bodies and institutions who desired to use the new medium could not find the right film. The deputation felt that this vicious circle might be broken by the assistance of educational authorities and associations, by the installation of projectors in schools, and by the cooperation of the teaching profession in the preparation of films.

It appeared, therefore, that there was a need of a permanent central national organization which would have the directive influence that came from breadth of conception of the problem, from its specialized knowledge, and from the support it would receive from all who realized the possibilities for good and for ill of the moving picture. With the establishment of such an organization the work of the Commission would cease.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said that no one could fail to realize that the cinema had a potent influence on public life, and he viewed with great sympathy the Commission's endeavour to disentangle the problems which centred round the question of the educational value of the films. He need not comment on the influence of the present-day film on children and adolescents, but he was convinced that both the teaching and the cultural film would, under wise guidance, play an important educational part in the future. The Commission was exploring the position, and he would await their suggestions as to what to avoid and what to encourage with great interest.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*All Quiet on the Western Front.*
ASTORIA.—*Ladies of Leisure* and *The Phantom in the House.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Journey's End.*
CAPITOL.—*The Big Shot.*
CARLTON.—*Paramount on Parade.*
EMPIRE.—*A Lady to Love.*
KENSINGTON.—*Dark Red Roses* and *So Long Letty.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Condemned.*
NEW GALLERY.—*The Arizona Kid.*
PLAZA.—*Behind the Make-Up* and *Honey.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Roaring Dusk* and *The Magic Clock.*
PRINCE EDWARD.—*Song o' My Heart.*
REGAL.—*All Quiet on the Western Front.*
STOLL.—*Paris* and *Fast Company.*
TIVOLI.—*On the Level.*

ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND

Mr. HENRY AINLEY, presiding at the annual meeting of the Actors' Benevolent Fund at the Arts Theatre Club yesterday, stated that over £7,139 had been disbursed to actors and actresses in need during the past year. Lady Wyndham was re-elected president.

EXHIBITIONS

The BRITISH DELPHINIUM SOCIETY'S *SUMMER SHOW*, ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, GREYCOAT-STREET, WESTMINSTER, TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY), June 26th, 12-7. Admission 2s. 6d. R.H.S. Fellows' Tickets Admit.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, OLYMPIA. JUNE 19 to 28. DAILY, 2 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Seats from 2s. 4d. upwards, also Private Boxes booked at Box Office, Olympia (Riverside 5430), 12, Hanover square (Mayfair 6993), and at usual libraries. 1s. 2d. seats sold at entrance.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. Dly., 10-10. Sun., 2-10. Latest Additions: W. M. Woodfull, Australian Captain; also Amy Johnson. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

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IDEAL HOLIDAYS EXHIBITION. Don't fail to Visit this Bright New Travel and Tourist Show Now open at the AGRICULTURAL HALL, N.1. COME TO-DAY—BRING YOUR CHILDREN. Free attractions include Exhibition of Billiards, Snooker, and Pari-Spooker by Willie Smith, 3 and 7 p.m. Daily, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission 1s. 2d. (inc. tax).

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ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN. Lessees: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd. SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
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Iva Pacetti, Gladys Palmer; Aristide Baracchi, Alfred Barratt, Andre Burdino, Octave Dua, Giovanni Inghilleri, Michele Sampieri.
Conductor—VINCENZO BELLEZZA.
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Nadia Kovaceva, Edith Mason, Jeanne Montfort; Fernando Autori, Aristide Baracchi, Philip Bertram, John Brownlee, Andre Burdino, Ezio Pinza, Francis Russell.
Conductor—JOHN BARBIROLLI.
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With Elde Norena, Angelo Minghetti, Mariano Stabile.
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TO-DAY, 2.45. EVGS., 8.45. (TWO WEEKS ONLY.)
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Children half-price Reserved Seats Matinées only.

THEATRES

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Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
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APOLLO. To-day, 2.30. Special Matinée of *INSULT* IN AID OF BART.'S HOSPITAL.

APOLLO. 8.40. Tues., Thur., 2.30. G.6970.
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THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
"FINE CRIME PLAY."—*Daily Mail.*
"REAL DRAMA. PLENTY OF THRILLS."—*D. Sketch.*

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"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

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THE COMMAND TO LOVE.
Yvonne Arnaud Ronald Squire Isobel Elsom
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DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., WED. & SAT., 2.30
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
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DESIREE ELLINGER EMMA HAIG
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DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUCHESS, Aldwych. (Tem. 6888.) Pop. Prices.
EVGS., 8.30. Wed., Thurs., 2.30. (LAST WEEKS.)
THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS.
Sara Allgood. Maire O'Neill. Arthur Sinclair.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Tem. Bar 5122.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.30. MON. & WED., 2.30.
In association with William J. Ltd., Famous Players Guild, Ltd., presents
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE. C. AUBREY SMITH.
CATHLEEN NESBITT. GEORGE TULLY.

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GERALD LAWRENCE SEASON.
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LONG SHADOWS.
Mats., SATURDAY, 2.30. By Philip Johnson.

GAIETY. (Ger. 2780.) TO-NIGHT, at 8.
Subs., 8.15. Mats., Tues., Fri., 2.30. First Mat., Fri.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO, LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
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THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
Charles B. Cochran's and Maurice Browne's
INTERNATIONAL SEASON.
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THE JAPANESE PLAYERS
Including TOKUJIRO TSUTSUI.

GRAFTON, Tottenham Court-road.
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ANNAJANSKA.
By GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.
And UNUSUAL VARIETY.
WEDS., FRI., 2.30. Museum 1424. Cafe opens 6.30.

HAYMARKET. Regent 6030.
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THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, London. (Gerr. 0648.)
Flist Perf., To-morrow (Thurs.), at 8 p.m.
Subs. at 8.15. Mats. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
(1st Mat., Sat., June 28th.)
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in Association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comdy.
"SONS O' GUNS,"
with ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
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A JULIAN WYLIE Musical Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
CLIFFORD MOLLISON EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN RICHARD DOLMAN
Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Brouett.
Howell, Harper, and Naldi.
SEATS BOOKABLE from 3s. (Unres., 2s. and 1s.)

LYRIC. POPULAR PRICES. Ger. 3686.
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NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"LILAC TIME."
A Play with Music by FRANZ SCHUBERT.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.30. Mat., Tu., Thur., 2.30.
OWEN NARES in
THE LAST CHAPTER.
By Edith and Edward Ellis.

PLAYHOUSE. To-morrow, 8.15. Subs. 8.30.
GLADYS COOPER and GERALD du MAURIER
in *"CYNARA."*
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore Browne.
CELIA JOHNSON.
ANN TODD. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
MAURICE BROWNE presents
"BADGER'S GREEN."
A New Play by R. C. Sherriff.
With HORACE HODGES.
EVGS., at 8.30. Mats., Tues. & Thurs., 2.30.
"A LITTLE MASTERPIECE."—*Evening News.*

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY, 8.30. Mats., Wed. & Thurs., 2.30.
HEATHER THATCHER.
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LESLIE HENSON.

QUEEN'S. (Gerrard 9437.) Last Performances.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
MAURICE BEGWNE presents
THE OLD VIC COMPANY in
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POPULAR PRICES.
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THEATRES (continued)

ROYALTY. Gerr. 2690. 8.30. Tu., Th., 2.30.
THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM.
EDITH EVANS. GODFREY TEARLE.
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"HASTEN TO THE ROYALTY TO SEE THE SALTIEST, MOST ELEGANT COMEDY ACTING OF OUR TIME. A DELICIOUS ENTERTAINMENT."—*Sunday Pictorial.*

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NIGEL PLAYFAIR, Robert Holmes, Morton Selten, Frank Allenby, Jane Millican. DIANA WYNYARD.

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MAURICE BROWNE presents
OTHELLO.
SYBIL THORNDIKE. PEGGY ASHCROFT.
PAUL ROBESON.
EVGS., at 8.15. Mat., THURSDAY, at 2.30.
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ONLY THREE WEEKS MORE.
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BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
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VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) Last 2 Weeks.
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RUTH DRAPER.
ORIGINAL CHARACTER SKETCHES.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.)
8.15. Mats., WED., SAT., 2.30. (Reduced Prices.)
FOLIES BERGERE REVUE,
with CHARLES AUSTIN.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
(Tem. Bar 3028.) EVGS., 8.30. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
GILLIAN LIND JANET MEGREW
W. CRONIN-WILSON BEN WELDEN
JOHN GORDON DENNIS WYNDHAM
EMLYN WILLIAMS ROY EMERTON

SHAKESPEARE SUMMER FESTIVAL, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON. July 7 to Sept. 13, 1930. Nightly, at 8. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. Details from W. H. Savery, 87, Regent-street, W.1. (GERRARD 6394.)

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.)
THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
NONI & Horace; ANTON DOLIN, PAUL HAAKON,

Imperial and Foreign News

THE ICELANDIC MILLENARY

ISLAND KINGDOM'S PROSPERITY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN ICELAND)

During the last days of this week Iceland will celebrate 1,000 years of Parliamentary government in the presence of parliamentary groups from all over the world. Once again the historic, volcanically formed, open-air seat of Parliament at Thingvellir will be surrounded by tents, and some of the most dramatic events in Icelandic history will be re-enacted for the benefit of these thousands of spectators.

It is claimed that the Althing, or Parliament, which was established in 930, is the oldest legislative assembly in the world to-day. It is said that the leaders of early Norse colonists agreed to send one of their number to Norway to study legal and constitutional procedure and another round the island to look for a site for an assembly with judicial authority. The site was chosen in the wide circular plain ever since known as Thingvellir. From 930 to 1262 Iceland was a Republic—an heroic period of great literary activity. From 1262 to 1380 the country was under the rule of Norway, and from 1380 under Denmark. These were years of mental and material hibernation, punctured at short intervals by vendettas, assassinations, raids by Algerian pirates, and other picturesque but unpleasant incidents. These were also days of volcanic eruptions which, in more senses than one, created landmarks.

The Icelanders fretted under the rule of Denmark for many generations, their commercial and national development being restricted by a trade monopoly, with all its accompanying inhibitions. On July 1, 1918, a Commission composed of Danes and Icelanders began negotiations which led to an agreement over a draft of a Danish-Icelandic Act of Union, which was accepted by the Parliaments of both countries and received the Royal Assent by the end of the year. According to the first article of this Act, Denmark and Iceland are recognized as free and sovereign States, under one King, neither being superior to the other.

This political independence, together with two other vital factors, has been revolutionizing—the word is not too strong—every phase of Icelandic life. The two other factors are the development of the country's immense water power and its fisheries.

HARNESSING HOT SPRINGS

It is impossible to assess in any currency the value of political independence, given back, after centuries of serfdom, to a country which has cherished its national history so passionately that on every farm the Icelandic Sagas are known by heart. Independence was achieved at a curiously fortunate moment, when there were opportunities for great natural expansion. Most people think of Iceland in terms of volcanoes, glaciers, geysers, hot springs, and so on, but few know anything of the modern romance of the hot springs and waterfalls harnessed to industry. The new hospital, with 120 beds, which is to be opened this year in Reykjavik, is to be heated by natural hot springs. Also, on one of the upper floors of the hospital there is a solarium—a strong protest against the libel which clothes Iceland with perpetual fogs and mists.

As for the glaciers and rivers, it has been calculated that about 4,000,000 h.p. units are available, which is about 40 h.p. for each inhabitant of the country. Only a fraction of this power has hitherto been exploited, but it is ready to be harnessed as soon as it is wanted. Four of the largest rivers provide more than half of the potential electrical energy. The Government has been wise and conservative in its attitude towards the development of this power and is not reckless in granting concessions to foreign capital.

The waters round the island are rich with fish, notably cod and herring, but until a few years ago this great source of wealth was scarcely exploited at all. Now Icelanders are looking to the sea for their livelihood. Farming has become, temporarily at any rate, of secondary importance. But farming and fishing are interchangeable vocations, and fishermen are largely recruited from the farms, and wend their way back to them in the intervals of their life on the sea.

With such growing prosperity it is natural that there should be a rapid increase of the population. About 25,000 Icelanders have found homes in America, but of late years Iceland has been able to support practically all her sons. In 1890 the total population was only 70,000. By 1920 it had risen to 95,000, and by the end of 1927 to 103,000. The population of Reykjavik grows by more than a thousand a year and had reached 24,000 at the end of 1927. The growth of the smaller fishing towns is even more rapid.

NETWORK OF ROADS

But however much the population may grow during the next few years, there is little prospect of its becoming an embarrassing surplus. Even if the fisheries were to fail, the Icelanders could fall back on their native soil, which, with improved communications and modern farming methods, could well be made to support many times the present population of the island. Large and potentially prosperous farms inland, at present in touch with civilization only by bridle-paths, will be linked up by high roads, and power and heating will be supplied by waterfalls instead of by the sack of coal laboriously conveyed from the coast on a pony's back.

The pony is to the Icelander what a car is to the American, although the proportion of one pony to every two Icelanders is more sumptuous than the American ratio of one car to every seven people. There are five or six sheep to every Icelander—a ratio which can probably not be beaten by any other country in the world. Sheep are, accordingly, among the most important of Iceland's exports.

Travelling in Iceland is rapidly changing its character. A generation ago the only means of transport was the sure-footed pony. When the traveller reached a river he had to find a ford or a ferry, and if he were upset in some swollen torrent, the pony would swim ashore while he would drown, unless he could swim as strongly as a Saga hero. Such travelling was more picturesque than comfortable. Nor was it cheap. The traveller had to have two ponies to ride by turns, and a third for his baggage, and two or three more for his guide.

Now a network of hundreds of miles of roads—of a sort—are rapidly building, and motor-cars bump along them in steeplechase fashion, proving at least that Icelandic chauffeurs have nerves of steel. The bridge is taking the place of the ford. But the country is so big, and the wild tracts are so vast, that anyone hungering for a rough-and-tumble adventure can still get all he wants. The spirit of the Sagas is not yet dead among the people.

Tanganyika Territory will be officially represented at the Agricultural Show to be held in Nairobi in January next.

H.M.S. RODNEY OFF ICELAND

GREAT INFLUX OF VISITORS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

REYKJAVIK, JUNE 24

After an uneventful voyage H.M.S. Rodney arrived at 10 o'clock this morning and saluted the Icelandic flag with 21 guns. The only other men-of-war at present in harbour are the French cruiser Suffren and the British fishery sloop Rosemary. The British Consul, Mr. Asgeir Sigurdsson, came on board the Rodney to call on the British delegates soon after her arrival and stayed to luncheon. He was saluted with 13 guns on leaving.

The King and Queen of Iceland and Denmark are expected to arrive to-morrow in the Danish battleship Niels Juel, and the Crown Prince of Sweden in the battleship Oscar II. The Danish sloop Fylla and the Norwegian battleship Tordenskjold will also arrive to-morrow together with the steamers Polonia, bringing Icelanders from America, Stella Polaris, with Norwegian and British tourists, Hellig Olaf, with Danish students, and Meteor, from Bergen. Altogether an influx of some 27,000 people is expected in this island for the millenary celebrations, which means a great proportionate access to the population of 107,000 normally resident in this Kingdom. Of the visitors 500 are Icelanders from Canada and the United States.

As accommodation in Reykjavik, the capital, is very limited, most of the visitors will be accommodated in a vast encampment of 4,200 tents erected on the historic Thingvellir Plain during the millenary celebrations there, which begin on Thursday and last till Saturday. It was in this picturesque spot, 30 miles by road from Reykjavik, that from the year 930 until 1798 the Icelandic Parliament or Althing met every summer in the open air in a Session lasting about two weeks.

We shall go under canvas at Thingvellir to-morrow evening until the close of the celebrations.

LITTLE ENTENTE AND HUNGARY

FEARS OF A HAPSBURG RESTORATION

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, JUNE 23

The annual conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries of the Little Entente will be held on June 25-27 at Shtrbske Pleso, in the Tatra Mountains in Czechoslovakia.

The conference will be of unusual importance this year, owing to the possibility that an attempt will be made during the coming months to bring the Archduke Otto, the eldest son of the late Emperor Charles, back to Budapest and crown him King of Hungary. This, the Rumanians believe, would be regarded in Hungary as the first step towards the recovery of the territories which formerly belonged to the Crown of St. Stephen, and as such is bound to be opposed to the utmost by the countries of the Little Entente in which these lost territories have been incorporated.

The Archduke comes of age, according to the Hapsburg House Law, on November 20, and it is suggested that either before or immediately after this date he will be secretly brought back to Hungary in order to be crowned King. It is understood that the Governments of the Little Entente take a serious view of the plans which are attributed to the Hungarian Legitimists, and that at the conference at Shtrbske Pleso all possible eventualities will be considered and decisions taken as to the joint steps to be taken by the three Governments should they arise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRAGUE, JUNE 24

Dr. Benesh (Czechoslovakia), who arrived at Shtrbske Pleso on Sunday, met Dr. Marinkovitch (Yugoslavia) on his arrival this morning, and Dr. Mironescu (Rumania) is expected to-night. In addition to the discussion of the general political situation the agenda of the Conference include the application of The Hague and Paris Agreements to the three States concerned, with particular reference to land reform, the drafting of an identic note in reply to M. Briand's proposals for a federal union of Europe; the relations of the Little Entente with its neighbours, especially with Hungary, and the development of closer economic cooperation between the three States.

FRENCH FINANCES

M. TARDIEU'S CHALLENGE TO SOCIALISTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 24

At a meeting this morning the Cabinet approved the statement on the Socialist motion for an inquiry into the state of the Treasury which M. Tardieu will make in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday. M. Tardieu has decided to move the "previous question" and to make it a question of confidence. The Cabinet decided that the Ministers of Finance and the Budget, War, Marine, and Air, should continue to meet and make the necessary arrangement for the supplementary estimate for national defence.

In the meantime M. Renaudel continues his piecemeal revelations of the proceedings of the Finance Committee. In an article in to-day's *Populaire* he says that the Ministry of War proposed, among other things, to provide 5,000,000 gas masks for the Army. M. Tardieu seems afterwards to have agreed that it would be a mistake to hold such a large stock of perishable equipment. The Minister of Marine, according to M. Renaudel, wanted nearly £8,000,000 extra in the next five years for a scheme of coast defence, in addition to the shipbuilding programme.

This afternoon the Finance Committee of the Chamber considered the Socialist motion for an inquiry, with special powers, into the state of the Treasury. After a long discussion the motion was rejected by 15 votes to 12, with four abstentions. The Committee also decided, by a narrow majority, to take £40,000,000 from the Treasury for national equipment. The Government has therefore won the first round of its battle with the Socialists, both on the Treasury question and on its industrial programme.

COMMUNIST POLICY IN PALESTINE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JUNE 24

The Soviet Press has published an outline of the Communist International's new revolutionary policy for Palestine. The Palestinian Communist Party, it says, must undergo a general "Arabization" and must organize campaigns against the "White terror."

The Central Committee of the Palestinian Communist Party held a conference at the end of May, apparently at Haifa, which was attended by 27 delegates. The conference decided to base its future efforts on the Arabs, as they composed the chief mass of the peasantry. Some delegates objected that "Arabization" would weaken the party, but the conference decided that "Arabization *plus* Bolshevization" was the best means of creating a fighting section of the Communist International. It was stated at the conference that the revolutionary forces of Palestine were being mobilized and that peasant partisans had already begun operations.

SIMON COMMISSION'S REPORT

VIEWS IN SOUTH INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JUNE 24

Press and private comments on the Statutory Commission's recommendations reveal general satisfaction among Europeans and the Moslem and other minorities, but deep dissatisfaction among the majority and members of Congress.

The *Madras Mail* describes the recommendations as provocative, as much for what they give as for what they withhold. The newspaper appeals "for caution in reaching decisions, and a careful examination of those aspects containing elements of expansion. The Commission's scheme is not the last word on the subject. The Commission has fulfilled its purpose if it has set men thinking on new lines of a Greater India Dominion. This status is inherent in the Commission's proposals; though the word be not used, a Dominion is more or less provided for."

The Commission's recommendations are bound to disillusion, if not to shock, even the best friends of the Commission in India and England, says the *Hindu*, which affirms that the Commission has signally failed to discharge the task assigned to it by Parliament, and it sees a peculiar significance in the Commission's care to avoid the words "Dominion" and "Dominion Status." The journal concludes:—"Now that the Simon Report is out of his way, we trust that Lord Irwin will be free to take the further steps necessary in the path of conciliation and pacification to make the Round-Table Conference real and representative of the nation and effective for the only purpose for which it should be summoned—namely, the framing of a Dominion Status Constitution for India. The Simon recommendations will have to be thrown on the scrap-heap."

The vernacular Congress journals take a similar line. The Non-Brahmin Party journal *Justice* regards the recommendations as disappointing, and writes:—"The Simon Report must be put on the shelf, and the two races must meet on absolutely fresh ground."

Mr. G. A. Natesan (Liberal) says:—"The unsatisfactory and reactionary character of the recommendations aggravates the present tension." Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer (Liberal) also describes the recommendations as unsatisfactory. "There is no evidence of constructive statesmanship," he says, "and the Commission's scheme should be thrown on the scrap-heap. The Report will add to the discontent of the country, and strengthen the following of Mr. Gandhi."

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar (Congress Independent) declares, "The Simon recommendations do not deserve the slightest consideration," and Mr. V. Ramdas (Congress) refers to the Report as so reactionary and falling so far short of the national demand as to serve no useful purpose.

Mr. Joseph (Justice Party) holds that the proposals regarding the Provinces mark a definite improvement on the existing Constitution, and says: "When the Commission's scheme is examined carefully and patiently it will be accepted by thoughtful persons." Other Justice Party leaders regard the proposals as disappointing, but express the hope that the findings of the Round-Table Conference will be more acceptable.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT'S WARNING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JUNE 24

The Government of Bombay issues a Press note in which regret is expressed that on Saturday and on some other occasions a certain number of persons not connected with the disturbances were injured by the police.

The note explains the nature of an unlawful assembly, and draws attention to the inevitable danger to the crowd. The Government says that this warning is necessary, as there are many who do not understand their legal position if they go to watch the law being broken and the risks they incur thereby. The Government asks the public to understand that in forcibly dispersing unlawful assemblies the police are only doing their duty, and that, however unfortunate it may be that persons who have no intention of breaking the law should be injured accidentally, it is unfair to blame the police.

SIND EDITOR SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

KARACHI, JUNE 24

Parsram V. Tahilramani, secretary of the Sind *Satyagraha* Council, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment to-day for failing to comply with a magisterial order to register a cyclostyle *Daily Bulletin*, of which he is editor, printer, and publisher. At the trial the accused read a long statement on India's "bondage under British rule," which the Magistrate declined to record.

COMMUNAL MURDERS AT DACCA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24

Even while the Commission of Inquiry into the recent disturbances is sitting at Dacca, the situation in the town grows steadily worse. Every day there are reports of murders, men being stabbed suddenly in by-lanes where there are no police. Business is practically at a standstill, and few persons dare to move about the streets.

The disturbances remain purely communal. For years there has been tension liable to lead to riots on any provocation, mainly owing to the fact that the Moslem population, which had a majority, had been displaced by a majority of Hindus who have gradually ousted many Moslems from their ancestral lands and houses, leaving them dispossessed, discontented, and ripe for reprisals.

THE STRIKE AT SEVILLE

ARMED AGITATORS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JUNE 24

The general strike which began at Seville yesterday only a few hours after the Prince of Asturias and the Minister of Labour had left the town, continued to-day. Yesterday trams were stoned and an infantry officer was insulted and beaten in the streets. Armed men fired on the police who were obliged to use their pistols in self-defence. Many men have been arrested and some of them were found to be armed with revolvers and provided with money and violently-worded pamphlets. To-day also the police were obliged to use their weapons and, as a consequence—and also of the stones thrown by the strikers—several people were injured. A child was fatally wounded by a bullet. The Civil Governor has ordered all the wine shops to be closed.

The authorities declare that they have information to show that the strike is mainly the work of outside agitators. The closing of the Exhibition at Seville has thrown many men out of work, and agitators have been taking the opportunity to stir up trouble. The strike leaders at Seville are reported to have gone into hiding and the city is now quiet.

After many years of industrial peace strikes are beginning to occur in several towns, especially Bilbao. There is serious depression in the wheat and olive oil trades.

The American missionary from the Madura Mission, who was informed by the district magistrate that he would have to leave the country within a month owing to his propagandist activities in political questions, called on the Governor of Madras yesterday. He was informed that he need not leave India, and that the authorities only required that the Madura mission should dissociate itself from his recent actions.—*Reuter.*

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN IMMIGRATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24

It is not expected that action will be taken during the present Session of Congress on a resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Albert Johnson, chairman of the Immigration Committee in the House of Representatives, providing for a reduction by half in the permissible entry of aliens into the United States, but its author hopes it may be passed next winter and later be made part of the statutory law.

The purpose of the resolution is the relief of unemployment, which is by implication accepted as being no longer an intermittent but a permanent factor in American life. Mr. Johnson would allow European and other countries included in the present system only half their respective quotas. Mexico, Canada, Cuba, and Newfoundland, which are not included, would be held to half the number of their nationals who entered during the year ended April 30 last; and other countries in the Western Hemisphere would be given a minimum of 500 each per annum. It is calculated that under the terms of the resolution Canada's allotment would be 24,207, Mexico's 9,470, Newfoundland's 1,501, and Cuba's 1,118.

The resolution provides that in no case could an immigration visa be issued unless the Consular officials were convinced that the admission of the applicant "would not be detrimental to employment conditions in this country." No farmers would be admitted from Europe, and their places in quotas would be taken by relatives of American citizens. No change would be made in the regulations permitting the entry of skilled labour where legitimate need for it can be shown.

Such sections of the resolution as relate to the Western Hemisphere will meet with the opposition of the executive branch of the Government, where it is believed that the resentment which might possibly be caused by the erection of legislative barriers could be avoided and the desired results still be secured by purely administrative action. Mr. Johnson, however, is feeling his way towards something comprehensive. He is understood to have in mind a sort of universal quota system reposing upon the Act of 1924 as a basis, but reaching out to all other countries, including, of course, Japan.

U.S. WAR PENSIONS BILL

PRESIDENT'S REPROOF TO CONGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24

President Hoover this morning struck back at Congress heavily and resoundingly. The Bill for the Relief of Veterans of the World War, which has passed the House of Representatives, and last night—in an amended but still highly undesirable form—passed the Senate by 66 votes to six, he described as "just bad legislation," as "wasteful and discriminatory," and as injurious to the very structure of government.

The Bill will enable a man who served in 1917, 1918, or 1919 for two days in his "home town," or in a tent somewhere in the United States, and who, at any time before January 1, 1930, suffered from any kind of disability, to ascribe this disability to active service, and to demand relief on the same scale as those who suffered in the trenches and under the fire of the guns. There were, the President admitted, "marginal cases" for which provision should equitably and generously be made, but he spared no words in condemnation of the wholesale discrimination in favour of the 75,000 or 100,000 men who, he said, would benefit by the Bill.

This notwithstanding the immediate probability is that the measure in its amended form will pass the House of Representatives and be sent to Mr. Hoover for signature. After what he said this morning he can do no less than veto it immediately, in which case there is no present reason to believe that Congress will fail to pass it over his veto. The desire for votes, at whatever cost, and the acid dislike of the President, which govern the Congress on the eve of the November election, are likely once again to be more powerful than reason or justice. Mr. Hoover this morning asserted his belief that the country would support his view of the matter. Perhaps it will, but this would have been more certain if he had spoken out with the same vigour and courage some time ago.

SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY FOR WASHINGTON

MR. FOLGER'S BEQUEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 24

The late Henry Clay Folger, of New York, a former chairman of the Standard Oil Company, who died on June 11, left $10,000,000 (£2,000,000) for the building and maintenance of a new library in Washington, D.C., which will be known as the "Folger Shakespeare Memorial."

It is to contain Mr. Folger's remarkable collection of Shakespeariana, a collection said to be unsurpassed even by that of the British Museum. There are 25,000 volumes at present stored in fireproof warehouses in New York, among them 35 First Folios and the quarto edition of the nine plays issued in 1619.

It is estimated that the building, which is already in course of construction near the Library of Congress, will cost more than $1,000,000 (£200,000). It is designed by Mr. Paul Cret, who built the Pan-American building in Washington. It is to contain a reproduction of an Elizabethan theatre and other exhibits. The will directs that any surplus that may accrue to raise the principal above $10,000,000 shall be used for additions to the library and its development.

FORFEIT OF LABRADOR TIMBER LICENCES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ST. JOHN'S (NF.), JUNE 23

Judgment has been given in favour of the Government in the action taken against timber licensees in Labrador to forfeit their claims on account of their alleged non-compliance with the terms of the leases.

The licences required the holders to pay a rental of $2 a square mile, plus 25 cents per 1,000ft. of timber cut, and to establish sawmills with a daily output of 100,000ft. within three years from 1915, the date of the lease, or to expend within five years $50,000 [£10,000] on a paper mill. As the industrial obligations were not fulfilled, the Government refused to accept the rentals in 1928. The Court found that it could not consider the statement of the defence that the conditions were waived by a former Government, and decided that the Government was entitled to a declaration of the forfeiture of the licences.

The claim in question affected 1,000 square miles.

MUTINY IN RANGOON GAOL

45 PERSONS KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JUNE 24

A serious outbreak occurred among the prisoners in Rangoon gaol to-day. Convicts overwhelmed the guard and took possession of the prison armoury. Military police were called in and quelled the disturbance. A number of prisoners were killed.

RANGOON, June 24.—All indications point to the outbreak's being the result of an organized plot. A hundred convicts, both Burmans and Indians, were working inside the gaol workshop, when several of them suddenly attacked and killed two sentries. They were at once joined by the other convicts, who raided the armoury and seized five rifles and 50 rounds of ammunition.

The convicts then attempted to break down the gates, and some of them succeeded in scaling the wall. A stampede followed the arrival of the military police, but the prisoners rallied, and it took the police a full two hours to obtain control.

As far as is known two sentries, two military police, the driver of the prison van, and 40 convicts were killed, and 11 warders and 60 convicts were wounded.—*Reuter.*

STALINISTS AND THE OPPOSITION

ATTACKS ON RYKOFF AND BUKHARIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JUNE 24

During the week-end a new feature was introduced into the campaign against the Right opposition within the Communist Party by the Stalinists, who began demonstrations against Rykoff and Bukharin for their "silent disapproval" of the Central Committee's general policy.

Factories, in Leningrad particularly, passed resolutions demanding that Rykoff and Bukharin be made to show that their recent public repentances were not insincere, as their silence at the moment was tantamount to support of the opposition. The Central Committee had sent Rykoff to the Urals to deliver official lectures, but he omitted to refer in his lectures to the necessity of drastic measures against the Right Wing. An important Communist meeting in Leningrad even passed a resolution to the effect that Rykoff must speak or be expelled from the party, that Bukharin's persistent silence was embarrassing, and that the party had no room for "grey" members who could not say plainly yes or no and act accordingly.

MORE DRUGS SEIZED AT MARSEILLES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JUNE 24

The Customs authorities at Marseilles have discovered a further 950 kilogrammes of narcotics, making a total of 2,050 kilogrammes [about two tons] seized there in the past four days. Of the latest seizure 900 kilogrammes were of opium destined for Hamburg, the rest being heroin.

*** Eleven hundred kilogrammes of cocaine and other drugs, made up in packages described as containing dried fruit, boric acid, rugs, &c., have already been seized by the Marseilles Customs authorities. The drugs formed part of a cargo discharged by an Italian steamer from Constantinople, which docked on June 16 and left again for Turkey. They were destined for re-embarcation for the Far East in a British liner.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FINANCES

ADVISORY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, JUNE 24

Mr. Hill, the Premier of South Australia, announced in Parliament this afternoon that an expert committee had been appointed to advise the Government with regard to its finances. The committee is composed of Mr. W. J. Young, managing director of Elder, Smith's; Mr. J. W. Wainwright, Assistant Auditor-General; Mr. L. C. Hunkin, Public Service Commissioner; Mr. R. R. Stuckey, Under-Treasurer; and Mr. L. G. Melville, Professor of Economics in Adelaide University.

The committee will advise on all financial matters, including the plans to balance the Budget, with due regard to the economic effects of the limitation of expenditure, increasing revenue, the incidence of taxation, and the measures immediately necessary to protect the credit of the State. The Premier said that the Government attached the greatest importance to the work of the committee, which was honorary and non-political.

The appointment of the committee is regarded as a courageous, if desperate, effort to straighten out the State's finances. A drastic measure to balance the coming Budget is likely to follow, and in the meantime a political truce has been called.

Sir David Gordon, the Liberal leader in the Legislative Council, says that the action of the Government will meet with general approval, but that the natural sequence of the truce would be a Session in which both Houses could concentrate on public accounts and services. Mr. Butler, Leader of the Opposition, said, in congratulating the Government, that the committee had the full confidence of the Liberal Party. If its recommendations were adopted, it would not only stop the financial drift but would show South Australia how to live within her income. It was time a political truce was called, as a critical stage had been reached not only in the finances of South Australia but in those of Australia generally.

SIR OTTO NIEMEYER'S VISIT

A CHANGED VIEW IN MELBOURNE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JUNE 24

In a leading article headed "Scullin explains Mission," the Melbourne *Age* regards Sir Otto Niemeyer's visit in an entirely different light from that of yesterday. It refers to Mr. Scullin's emphatic denial that the visit could be interpreted as intrusive—this statement does not appear elsewhere in the newspaper—and continues:—

With these assurances the Australian public will most heartily welcome the distinguished visitor, and will accept him as a reliable financial adviser. Australia's finances have widespread ramifications in the Old Country. It is most desirable, therefore, that in any analysis of these monetary interrelations, Australia should have the presence and assistance of such an eminent representative of the Bank of England.

It has to be noted that directly, at least, the Bank of England is disinterested. She is not one of Australia's creditors, but she recognizes that our difficulties, though temporary, are great. The suggestion that we are free to draw upon her for expert advice is a gracious gesture on her part. In the circumstances, that gesture imposes upon all classes in Australia a reciprocal obligation to do their best. There is no occasion for panic or even uneasiness.

Telegrams in Brief

A message from Constantine, ALGERIA, states that 20 workmen have been buried in the ruins of a house that collapsed suddenly.

President Doumergue yesterday opened the new headquarters of the Société des Gens de Lettres in the Faubourg Saint Jacques, PARIS.

Arrangements are being made whereby Sir William Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, will open MELBOURNE Radio Show from London, on July 18, by means of beam wireless.

Mr. E. S. Marks, member of the N.S.W. Legislative Assembly, a well-known business man and a prominent supporter of sport, has been elected Lord Mayor of SYDNEY.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Clark, an Englishman, aged 60, from Bedford, who had been staying in BRUSSELS with his family, has been missing since Sunday. It is thought that he is suffering from loss of memory.

Our Swiss Correspondent reports that the first ascent of the season of the MATTERHORN was made on Monday by two parties. Snow conditions were good and the whole ascent took ten hours.

The trial began in BUDAPEST on Monday of 106 men accused of having taken part in the alleged Communist conspiracy which was discovered towards the end of last year. Over 300 witnesses will be heard.

For the first time, it is believed, since 1870 St. John's Day was celebrated by the Knights of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem at their Grand Priory in ROME, where Cardinal Bisleti, the Grand Prior, celebrated Mass.

The International Labour Conference at GENEVA yesterday heard the annual protest of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam, as represented by M. Jouhaux (France), against the representation of Italian workers at the conference by a member of the Fascist organization, in this case Signor Razza. The protest was defeated by 98 votes to 29, the British Government delegate abstaining from voting.

EGYPTIAN COTTON POLICY

MORE PURCHASES UNLIKELY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, JUNE 24

I understand that it is unlikely that the Government will continue to intervene in the cotton market as a purchaser and that it deplores the policy of the late Wafdist Cabinet in this respect. The Cabinet held a meeting this afternoon at which it intended to consider the cotton policy if there were time after discussing the political events of yesterday. I understand that the Prime Minister, Ismail Pasha Sidky, who received me this morning, wishes to try to settle the cotton difficulties as soon as possible.

REFORM OF COLONIAL SERVICES

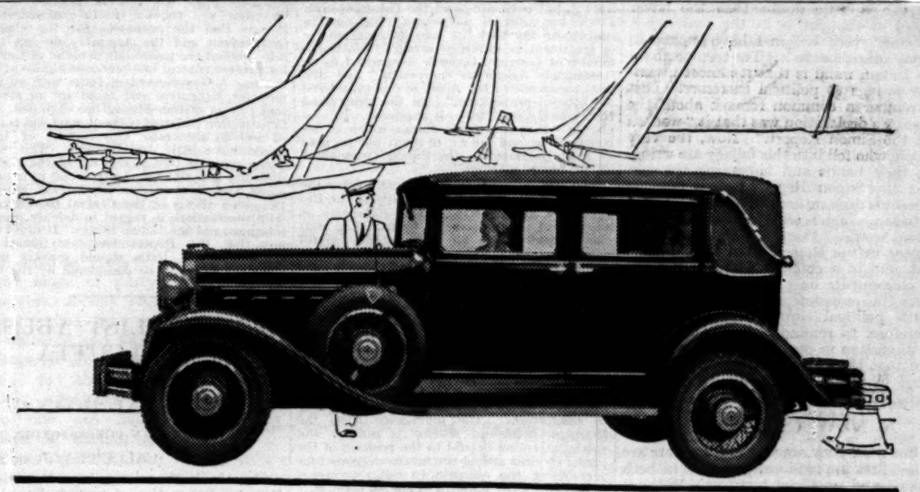
Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided over yesterday's meeting of the Colonial Conference, at which there was a discussion of the proposal to create a *Personnel* Division of the Colonial Office. The proposal provides for the merging of the present branch for recruiting for the Colonial Services and of the part of the general division dealing with promotions and transfers.

SIR SAMUEL WILSON, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the idea was to create a pool of men of outstanding ability who would be available for service in any part of the Colonial Empire. An advantage of a unified service would be that a man entering the Service in a junior position would have the opportunity of working up to a Colonial Governorship. It was hoped that under such a system the Colonial services would attract more of the men of special ability from the universities who were now being absorbed by commercial organizations and scientific bodies.

In the discussion which followed members of the conference agreed that the system was ideal in theory, but there was much criticism on the ground that there would be practical difficulties in the way.

The question was referred to a sub-committee of the conference.

Other Foreign News on following page



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THE PRESS AGREES

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THE INDIAN REPORT

RECEPTION OF FINDINGS

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

NEW BASIS OF DISCUSSION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 24

Volume II. of the Indian Report appeared only a few hours ago, and although telegrams are beginning to filter through from distant parts of India, it is much too early to attempt any estimate of its reception by the country as a whole.

Here in Simla Government officials and the few politicians who find their spiritual home in the shadow of the Jakko are eagerly poring over the volume. Although, in most cases, their first impressions are confined to its likely effect on the communities with which they are familiar, it is just beginning to be possible to put down a few isolated facts which later can be woven into a review of the whole situation.

The first thing that can be set down with certainty is the controversy that is already beginning to rage round the decision of the Commission to ignore the events that have occurred since it left India, and which finds expression in the statement, "Not a line has been altered as a result of the events of the last few months." As a matter of fact, this controversy is no new thing. For weeks past people have been arguing whether the Viceroy's declaration of last November, with its promise of a Round-Table Conference, or the national upheaval following Mr. Gandhi's campaign would be the subject even of dispassionate reference. Now they have got their answer, but the argument goes on in another form.

TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT

There are two sharply-divided schools of thought. The first holds that it would not only have been unwise but actually improper for the Commission to take cognizance of a procession of events that began after its task was virtually over, and which, in fact, was outside its strict terms of reference.

The other side claims that these very events have so altered the picture that to ignore them is to ignore the realities of the present situation. Its supporters urge that even if the Commissioners decided that both Lord Irwin's statement and the invitation to the Conference were outside the province of the Report, and even if they frankly disapproved them, some passing reference to their bare existence would have proved that, in framing their recommendations, they were not unmindful of the rapid growth of national aspirations in the last few months or of the sincere effort (whether right or wrong, in their eyes) to find constitutional expression.

There is little doubt that the latter school of thought is in the majority—certainly every Indian I have spoken to to-day subscribes to it. The trouble about the Indian mind is that it almost invariably swings to political extremes. Last November a common remark about the Viceroy's declaration was that it "washed out the Simon Report." Now, the very people who fell into this fallacy are wringing their hands and lamenting the fact that the Simon Report washes out the Viceroy's declaration. They point to the criticism, which is widely quoted, that the actual words, "Dominion status," do not appear in the Report from beginning to end, and in a country which is inclined to concentrate on phrases and to ignore facts the omission is certain to provide much political capital. It is difficult, therefore, to remind them that freedom of discussion in open conference remains, and that the Report, although the latest word in the discussion of the future of India, is not the last.

A NEW CATCHWORD

For what they are worth, then, here are a few first impressions, gathered in both official and unofficial quarters. Without exception, every single Indian I have spoken to has expressed disappointment in the Report. No doubt many who are more advanced in political thought expected too much, but even the most moderate claim that the recommendations are really reactionary. Their most common charge is that the Report "lacks imagination"—a phrase which, even at this early hour, shows signs of becoming a political catchword.

On the other hand, they give a rather grudging approval to the wide grant of Provincial autonomy—a recommendation which finds the utmost favour in the eyes of the British observer. Both British and Indian opinion is inclined to approve the recommendation for separating Burma. The military authorities seem well satisfied with the passage dealing with the Army. There is a certain nervousness about the transfer of the police to Provincial control. Nowhere has extravagant prophecy found wider field than in the future of the Civil Services, and the finding of the Commission has dispelled many fears.

Political opinion is agreed that the wisest step has been taken in recommending that the Leader of the Central Assembly should be relieved of the responsibility of a portfolio. Similar approval is given to the recommendation that the Commander-in-Chief should not be a member of the Legislature. It will be remembered that the unseemly attacks on Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood in the last Session had the unhappiest effect on the debate on the subject of defence, which should have been well outside the realm of controversy. People are not so sure, however, that the Commander-in-Chief should not continue to be a member of the Executive. The recommendations in regard to the High Courts are held to be sound common sense, and were generally anticipated.

STATES AND ASSEMBLY

The financial proposals are too complicated for opinion to have formed already, but there is much doubt expressed as to the optimistic estimate of the sum which is expected to be raised by the Customs and other taxes.

There is one point on which both British and Indian criticism I have heard agreed. It is thought to be highly unlikely that the Indian States will view with much favour the suggestion that, even in a remote future, they may voluntarily elect members to the Federal Assembly. Coming to the constitution of that Assembly, I made a special point of seeing as many Moslems as possible. My impression is that, although at first sight the Moslem community may be disappointed by the concessions, they will eventually admit that the insistence on minority rights which is expressed in page after page of the Report promises them adequate safeguards. The North-West Frontier Province seems to have been handled with admirable discretion, but observers who have been there recently remind one that in the present disturbed state of the Frontier it will be difficult to obtain a reasoned response from the political leaders.

Without exception, everybody that I have seen thinks that the Report will be a sorry blow to the Congress. It is not only that it holds so little encouragement to the hopes of the advanced status demanded by the extremists. The question goes farther, and perhaps is only properly understood by those who know the psychology of the Congress leaders. They talk and think in vague generalities. They love to speak of "United India" as if such a thing existed. And the diversion of political thought into provincial rather than national channels, with consequent concentration on local realities instead of on unreal nationalism, would not suit their book at all.

STALE PARROT CRIES

As to the immediate effect on the present situation in different parts of India, it is no use speculating. That is a story that will be told you from people on the spot within the next few hours. There is frank admission of a danger that the issue of the Report will provide the extremists with a new rallying point for violence. Bombay and the Punjab seem to be the points to watch most closely, and the next few days must inevitably be anxious. There is hope, however, in the fact that the constructive nature of the Report gives a basis to the controversy (even if much of it is hostile) which is infinitely more profitable than the Congress parrot cries, which are already beginning to grow stale.

By the end of the week it will be more possible to gauge the real reaction of the country to the Report both as a whole and in its different sections. For the moment, in a series of necessarily rapid first impressions time must be found for a word of praise for the truly admirable summary prepared at this end, and which, to some extent at least, made even these impressions possible.

THE ENGLISH PRESS

A SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

The newspapers in this country were given ample time—a concession too seldom made in the case of Government publications and in no case abused—to study the Report before its appearance. Their comments, therefore, possess an unusual value, such as cannot be attributed to those of the enviable critics outside the newspaper offices who are able to form their views of a closely and carefully written document before they have read it. The first conclusions of the principal morning papers may be summarized as follows:—

The *Daily Telegraph* applauds the method followed by the Commissioners of assuming and faithfully keeping in view the purpose laid down by the British Parliament, then of examining the actual conditions in India to-day, strictly upon this study. The transfer of the control of the Police to responsible Government is noted as a "very serious consequence" of the abolition of dyarchy, but the arguments in favour of the change are admitted. The arrangements proposed for defence are regarded as "an heroic attempt to dispose of an overshadowing difficulty."

The *Morning Post* also pays tribute to the conscientiousness and the ability of the Report, but complains that the Commissioners ("who are, after all, politicians") had not the courage to say that the constitutional course of treatment is radically wrong. The transference of Law and Order is denounced as an "extremely dangerous concession," and the dual treatment of the Army is not considered a "hopeful proposition." On the other hand the Federal Constitution is approved. In conclusion "there are some things which to reconcile is beyond the wit of man; but we may at least congratulate the Simon Commission on its heroic attempt."

The *Manchester Guardian*, which follows the example of *The Times* in summarizing the Report in a Special Supplement, comments at length and in appreciative terms. The conclusion drawn from an informed and careful analysis is that "The Commission's scheme certainly does not give India immediately anything that can be called the status of a Dominion with or without reservations. But it shows the way to a goal which is neither Dominion status nor independence, but something greater than either—a self-governing federation unparalleled in the world's history, free and strong to shape its own destinies."

The *Yorkshire Post* devotes two leading articles to another careful analysis of the Report, "whose importance it is impossible to exaggerate." The divergence from the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme is noted; and special attention is paid to the position of the public services and to the means suggested for overcoming the obstacle to self-government presented by the problem of Indian defence.

The *News-Chronicle* points out that the plan of the Commission is that India should follow the road travelled by Canada, by Australia, and by South Africa—all unions of States which had themselves first attained responsible government. A concise survey of the proposals leads to the view that they "bring within sight an All-India Constitution of the only kind suited to the vast country. The Commission has gone very far to meet Indian demands."

The *Daily Herald*, on the other hand, sneers at the Report, which, "so far from preparing the way to a rapid transformation, tends rather to the indefinite stabilizing, on essential points, of the final authority and power in the present system." It is not self-government. It has evaded the main problem. "It suffers from a lack of imaginative policy." The federal constitution and the separation of Burma are approved; but it is "not among the hesitations of the Simon Report that the two countries will find the solution of the problems that face them."

The *Daily Mail*, devoting its first leading article to the disparagement of Mr. Baldwin and the glorification of Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere ("the hour has produced the Man"), adds: a footnote recording that the Simon Report "confirms the views that have been expressed in the *Daily Mail*."

The *Daily Express* finds no room at all for editorial comment on India, but applauds "Lord Rothermere's unselfish and heartening support of Lord Beaverbrook."

PUBLIC DEMAND FOR THE REPORT

63,000 COPIES DISPOSED OF

In consequence of the sales of the first volume of the Simon Commission's Report far exceeding all expectations, the original plans for the second volume were set aside, and the extraordinary total, for a Blue-book, of 62,000 copies was printed. Early yesterday afternoon, within 36 hours of publication, no fewer than 20,000 copies had been disposed of. The figure includes 7,000 copies sent urgently to India, which, in addition, is to receive 13,000 more copies at the earliest opportunity. This means that much more than half the edition has been sold in two days.

Of the first volume only 17,000 copies were printed, and within two days a second impression of 35,000 was required. Of this total of 52,000 some 30,000 copies had been sent out yesterday. Taking the two volumes together, therefore, some 63,000 copies have been absorbed.

Copies of *The Times* of Tuesday, June 10, and of yesterday, containing respectively the First and Second Indian Report supplements may still be had on application to the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or any newsagent, price 2d. each issue.

BOMBAY VIEWS

GENERAL CRITICISM OF FINDINGS

"CRAMPED OUTLOOK"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JUNE 24

The Simon Report meets with almost unanimous condemnation in Bombay. Taking the extreme Left views first, one finds it announced as a calculated affront by one newspaper, which says:—

It is nothing less than a combination of racial prejudice, Imperialistic ambition, and commercial interest which is responsible for the production of an atrocious document which will go down in history as an outstanding example of the melancholy meanness of one nation's treatment of another nation.

That comes from a newspaper which maintains that India wants power to control her purse, her Army, her foreign relations, and her Government.

Another extremist newspaper remarks that, "barring the Linlithgow Report, there has been no such lengthy futility."

Various prominent citizens appear equally depressed by the Report.

For example, Mr. H. P. Mody, president of the Millowners' Association, maintains that it is useless to discuss the Report, which is dominated by an altogether cramped outlook, and which does not appreciate the realities of the situation. He holds that the difficulties of the Viceroy and the Labour Government have been distinctly aggravated by this singularly inept and reactionary Report.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad also maintains that the Report will aggravate the present tense situation, and that unless it is promptly and unequivocably made clear that the British Government will not feel itself committed to these recommendations, it will be impossible to make people believe they mean real business at the Conference. He particularly criticizes the fiscal proposals, and says that under the recommendations made it would have been impossible to pass even the recent Tariff Bill for protecting the cotton industry. He implores the minority communities not to accept the recommendations which do not secure substantial self-government to India, merely because the safeguards for minorities provided by the Commission may be acceptable to them.

Sir Phiroze Sethna thinks that the Governor's extended powers will make provincial autonomy farcical, and that until an advance is made in the Central Government there will be no peace. He says that, judging by the results, the Indian public were perfectly justified in boycotting the Commission.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who agrees with that opinion, says that recommendations of this kind could only have been made by a Commission constituted as the Simon Commission was. He expresses the opinion that Sir John Simon will regret the Report, and says it is a great tragedy that a person of his intelligence and eminence should have been put in circumstances and surroundings which warped his judgment to the extent reflected in the Report.

Mr. Shaukat Ali says he is glad that Moslems are going to get a federal system of government and separate electorates. He does not criticize the other proposals, but declares that Moslems have pinned their faith to the Round-Table Conference, and requests that all concerned should suspend the civil disobedience campaign.

Mr. Shaukat Ali's approval is not reflected in the opinions of Mr. Jinnah, who says he is not disposed to attach any serious importance to the recommendations, because the decisions lie with the Conference.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, jun., thinks that the Indian public and the Government of India had better forget the Simon Commission, and pigeon-hole the Report.

Referring to the assurance that the Report is by no means the last word, he says he would not be surprised to hear that when this assurance was given the Government had an inkling of the nature of the recommendations.

The Times of India thinks that the proposals for provincial self-government are more generous than most people expected, although it agrees that the powers granted to the Governor will require careful consideration. It says that the proposals for the Central Government and the Assembly do not take into account the passionate demand of Indians for greater control of their own affairs at the centre. A Government of India with an irremovable Executive and faced by an elected majority is neither strong nor dignified. No Constitution can work without good will behind it, and an autocratic Government of India would have little driving force. The newspaper suggests that a solution of the present difficulty is most likely to be found in progress along the lines of an immediate form of Dominion status in the Central Government, with reservations in regard to defence, foreign relations, and the Indian States. It urges that now that the Report has been issued the Government of India should quickly make clear the issues to be considered by the Conference.

NATIONALIST ABUSE IN CALCUTTA

"COLOSSAL HOAX"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24

Practically the whole of the Nationalist Press follows the expected line, and denounces the Simon Report. In huge headlines it is characterized as a "Colossal Hoax," "Dead Sea Fruit," and "Mock Autonomy Scheme." Almost every feature of the Report is attacked indiscriminately and in unmeasured terms.

Advance says the Report is "the work of a single mind previously tainted by prejudice and thoroughly incapable by temperament, mental outlook, and preconceptions about the affairs of India of understanding the situation with which British statesmanship is confronted in this country. The recommendations of the Commission justify in full measure the country-wide demonstrations that were held as a mark of protest against it and the boycott it spontaneously evoked. The preliminary Survey of the Commission is so superficial, and its recommendations are so shortsighted and childish and out of touch with realities, that the task might have been better entrusted to a body of men from Timbuctoo."

Basumati, which distinguishes itself by the violence of its language and says that to notice the recommendations is a disgusting duty for Indian journalists, writes:—"Botches and bungles disfigure the Report from end to end. The arguments urged or the principles enunciated are of the silliest and most puerile, and the conclusions advocated have no claim even to novelty: they throughout dovetail official intolerance and control into the imperious demands of the British chambers of commerce in India. Not in a single sentence or phrase is there the faintest ring of sincerity. The Commissioners have done to perfection their task of demonstrating beyond challenge that Englishmen are incapable of appreciating the force and determination behind the national movement."

"It will set the country ablaze," says *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

AMERICAN INTEREST

NEW YORK, June 24.—The American newspapers to-day devote many columns to the report of the Simon Commission, and most of the leading articles on the subject show some appreciation of the difficulties involved in the attempt to give India increased self-government. The *New York Times* gives 10 news columns to the report.—*Reuter.*

Other Indian news on page 15.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the Report of the Committee on the cotton industry would be published; and that in a few days he would give a date, so soon as one remaining consultation arising out of the Report was concluded.

Our Manchester Correspondent gives some particulars, on page 13, of a rationalization scheme for the Egyptian section of the cotton-spinning trade which was considered at a meeting in Lancashire yesterday.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

THE REFERENDUM

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Mr. Baldwin, as the Leader of the Party, addressed a largely attended meeting of Conservative members of the House of Commons and candidates yesterday morning. In a speech of extreme frankness he surveyed the present political situation and the attacks on his leadership which have been made by Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere. He read a letter from Lord Rothermere to Mr. Hannon, M.P., in which Lord Rothermere declared that in no circumstances whatever would he support Mr. Baldwin unless he knew exactly what Mr. Baldwin's policy was going to be and unless he was acquainted with the names of at least eight or ten of Mr. Baldwin's most prominent colleagues in the next Ministry. "A more preposterous and insolent demand," Mr. Baldwin added, "was never made on the leader of any political party. I repudiate it with contempt and I will fight that attempt at domination to the end."

It was clear that the personal attacks on Mr. Baldwin found no support in any section of the party, and the discussion, both in the morning and again in the afternoon when the meeting was resumed, was concerned with future policy rather than with personalities. A resolution was moved supporting Mr. Baldwin in his determination to make the defence of our home industries and the development of inter-Imperial trade the first object of Unionist effort, and it also welcomed Mr. Baldwin's statement on the referendum and approved the declaration that in present circumstances it should be retained in the party programme as the surest and shortest method of achieving success. Mr. Baldwin in his speech had said that if it could be proved that the referendum was a bar to unity he was open to consider the question, but he added that if the referendum were given up one of two things would happen. They would either go back to the position which existed before he adopted it and that would not mean unity in the party, or they would have the free hand which meant in practical politics food taxes on the platform and at the General Election, in which case again they would not achieve unity. Mr. Baldwin declared that, so far, he had no fresh evidence to make him alter his decision that such a policy at the present day would lead to defeat at the polls, and, therefore, in the light of present circumstances he stood where he did.

POINTS FROM THE SPEECH

Among the main points of Mr. Baldwin's speech were the following:—

There is not a crisis in the party, but there will be if you cannot make up your minds what you are going to do.

Our policy is one of rigid economy. We ask for a free hand in safeguarding. Our agricultural policy has been favourably received. We stand for a close economic unity of the Empire.

Lord Beaverbrook proposed the referendum and he has never denied the authorship. It is not a principle. It is a piece of machinery adopted to secure the unity of the party.

Lord Beaverbrook has now changed his mind and denounces me because I have not changed mine.

Great parties cannot swing to and fro from week to week without losing all credit and confidence in the country.

The referendum was designed to achieve unity. If it is a bar to unity and that unity can be achieved in any other way I am open to consider the question.

A policy of food taxes at the next election would lead to our defeat at the polls.

We are told that unless we can make peace with Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere candidates are to be run all over the country.

The challenge has been issued to us. We are told that the gloves are off. If so we shall see who has got the dirty hands. I accept the challenge, and I call the bluff.

The support of these noblemen can be obtained, and if you like to have it to-day you can, but you will have it without me.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED

An amendment to the resolution, put forward by Colonel Gretton and Sir Henry Page Croft, urged that the reasons for a referendum no longer obtain, and that the Government should enter on the forthcoming or any future Empire conference with a free hand to discuss and agree upon the measures necessary to develop Empire economic unity. When the vote was taken about 80 of those present supported the amendment and probably about 250 opposed it, though the votes were not counted. When the resolution was put as the main question only one of those present, Sir William Wayland, M.P., voted against it. A striking feature of the afternoon proceedings was a speech by Sir Robert Horne, which helped largely to influence the result.

The general impression among those who attended the meeting was that though the referendum remains as an item of Conservative policy its days are, in fact, numbered. Many members accepted it with hesitation because they believed that when Lord Beaverbrook proposed it it would produce peace within the party. Now that it has failed of its primary purpose they will not be sorry to see it go, though they agree with Mr. Baldwin that food taxes must not be an item in the programme at the next election.

A report of the meeting appears on page 10.

MALTESE CRISIS

GOVERNOR GIVEN FULL POWERS

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

At question time in the House of Commons to-day the PRIME MINISTER raised a general cheer by announcing the Government's decision upon the situation in Malta.

The House, he said, was aware of the crisis which had followed upon the intervention of the Vatican in Maltese affairs. The Government had reluctantly decided temporarily to suspend the Constitution and entrust the Governor with sole legislative and executive powers. The present Ministry would, however, continue in office as an advisory council, which the Governor could consult if he thought fit. He refused to elaborate this reply without notice.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Harlsborn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

THE COAL BILL

LORDS INSIST ON AMENDMENTS

DOOR OPEN TO FRESH NEGOTIATION

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The House of Lords decided to-day, under the guidance of LORD SALISBURY, to insist on all the really important amendments made by them to the Coal Mines Bill, including the elimination of the district levy and the insertion of an option to work a 90-hour fortnight instead of a 7½-hour day.

The House was fairly well filled by over 200 peers, the debate was strictly business-like, and the verdict was thus authoritative as well as definite. LORD PARMOOR faced the serried ranks of the Opposition with a frank warning that the Government would move to agree with the Commons on every point, and that disagreement would imperil the existence of the Bill. LORD SALISBURY, however, aroused considerable enthusiasm by refusing to abdicate the duties of a Second Chamber, even though Parliament had refused the repeated request of Unionist peers for the reform of the House of Lords. The Bill was thoroughly unpopular, even with its authors. It was recommended by a weak Government and passed by insignificant majorities in the House of Commons. The Government should consider that the House of Lords had shown a most conciliatory spirit in passing the second reading. He would continue conciliation so far as was consistent with not sanctioning the worst parts of a bad Bill.

THE DISTRICT LEVY

This general principle he translated into the declaration that the district levy must go—particularly now that the national levy had gone—that the right of appeal by individuals damnified by a scheme should remain, that statutory guidance should be given to the Railway and Canal Commission in cases where they had to pronounce on amalgamation schemes, and that the "spread over" of hours, favoured by a large minority of miners as a protection against lower wages or less employment, should be retained in a form which made it quite clear that no body of miners could be coerced into asking for it.

The Government made little attempt to resist this ultimatum, and the large majority against them seemed to take the spirit out of their spokesmen. The House first agreed to drop the exclusion of mixed undertakings from quota schemes. LORD THOMSON then admitted original misgivings concerning the district levy, but tabulated a few points since discovered in its favour. It could raise only a small sum of money. It was considered vital if the Bill was to work in Scotland. Its operation was localized; and the Central Council could veto any abuse of it. Finally, it was better to have a district levy with safeguards in the Bill than be unable to prevent any district from organizing a levy without safeguards.

The Liberals—LORD GAINFORD bluntly and LORD BEAUCHAMP humorously—were against the levy; and LORD HAILSHAM drove home the attack in the interests of consumers who might be forced to pay a subsidy to their foreign competitors. Finally the elimination of the district levy was confirmed by 208 votes to 13.

THE "SPREAD-OVER"

LORD SALISBURY then moved the "spread-over" provision in a new form, which had the constitutional effect of keeping the Bill alive for reconsideration by the Commons. The practical effect was that the "spread-over" should not become operative merely by agreement between the owners and miners in any undertaking, but by an order which the Board of Trade would be bound to make if an application agreed between owners and miners were received. The object of the change was to give the miners more confidence that the "spread-over" would be wholly optional.

LORD GAINFORD, as a colliery-owner, gave the most solemn assurance that it would be, and proposed to offer another alternative by allowing all miners, whether affected by the "spread-over" or not, to begin their period of work earlier on Saturdays.

The LORD CHANCELLOR retorted that the whole proposal was the break-up of the compromise with the miners embodied in the Bill, and threatened to deprive them of any shortening of hours at all. LORD LONDONDERRY finally summed up the case by declaring that both parties in the industry at last agreed that the situation was critical; that many miners favoured elasticity of working arrangements; and that no miner would be compelled to assent to such elasticity. LORD SALISBURY'S motion, as amended by LORD GAINFORD, was then carried by 162 votes to 16.

MINERS' WORKING DAY

DIFFICULT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The action of the House of Lords on the Coal Mines Bill has placed the Government in a position of considerable difficulty, and it may be necessary to call a conference of the Miners' Federation before final decisions are taken. Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, has already stated that the Government will fight in the last ditch, and yesterday's proceedings suggest that the Peers are prepared to do likewise.

Had the House of Lords yesterday merely decided to reinsert the amendments to which the House of Commons had disagreed there would have been no alternative for the Government but to advise the House of Commons to accept the alterations under protest or to lose the Bill altogether. But by putting the proposal for a "spread-over" of hours in a new form the House of Lords has kept the ball rolling, and it will now be for the House of Commons to decide whether it will accept the alteration or put forward yet another plan. The district levy is apparently doomed in any case, for the House of Lords has spoken its last word on the point, and the deletion of the levy may be accepted under protest. But there is no indication that the miners' members will accept any suggestion which means a variation of the 7½-hour day.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages:—

Barry and Staines Linoleum.
Boot's Pure Drug Company.
Borhat Tea Company.
British Empire Trust.
William Cory and Son.
Ottoman Bank.
Pease and Partners.
Style and Winch.
Thames Grit and Aggregates.
Workman Clark (1928), Limited.

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT

PROGRESS OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JUNE 24

Having received favourable weather reports yesterday afternoon, Major Kingsford Smith decided to start on his Atlantic flight this morning. The Southern Cross was taken from Baldonnel aerodrome to Portmarnock Strand, where she was filled up with petrol. There is a two and a half mile runway at Portmarnock and as the Southern Cross fully laden weighs between eight and nine tons, Major Kingsford Smith chose the Strand in preference to his earlier choice of the Curragh Camp.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Major Kingsford Smith, with Mr. Van Dyk, his (Dutch) second pilot, Captain Saul, the Irish navigating officer, and Mr. Stannage, the wireless operator, arrived on the Strand. Some 10,000 people were present, and at 3.30 the Governor-General of the Irish Free State, accompanied by Mrs. McNeill, arrived. Shortly afterwards they were joined by the United States Minister and Mrs. Sterling.

Loud cheers were raised when at 4.30 the Southern Cross took off. Major Kingsford Smith took the first turn as pilot and made a perfect start. The machine rose after a run of 2,000 yards. She made a perfect flight to Galway and wireless messages indicated that she was making steady progress across the Atlantic. The real danger was that the Southern Cross would crash at the start, being laden so heavily. She has sufficient petrol to last 38 hours, but Major Kingsford Smith hoped to reach America with at least three hours to spare.

PROGRESS OF THE FLIGHT

Wireless messages from the Southern Cross were picked up by amateurs and collected at the London headquarters of the General Electric Company, with the cooperation of the Radio Society of Great Britain. Among these messages were the following:—

10.15 a.m.—Shooting suns and things. Gee! Icy cold outside. Bet Van and Smithy are feeling it. We are all wrapped up like Polar explorers, but it is still pretty nippy.

1.15 p.m.—Slightly overcast. Ocean like a mill pond. Travelling 100 miles an hour. If conditions always like this, ocean flying would be easy.

3 p.m.—Atmospherics bad. Wind south. Fog. Going up. Pining for a smoke.

3.4 p.m.—Fading badly; air speed 105 miles per hour.

3.15 p.m. and 3.25 p.m.—Flying blind in fog.

4 p.m.—Latitude 51.9, longitude 29 N.N.W. (about 1,000 miles from Cape Race).

4.5 p.m.—Direction-finding; still in fog.

4.13 p.m.—Still in fog; bumping.

4.20 p.m.—Fog all gone.

Bulletins have also been received in New York (says Reuter) by wireless from Major Kingsford Smith. They include the following:—

1.55 (6.55 British Summer Time).—Just passed over a number of trawlers. Very cheerful to see other people out in this waste. Everything O.K. Air speed, 100 miles per hour. Revolutions, 1,730 per minute. Altitude, 500ft. Air temperature, 48deg. Estimated ground speed, 75 miles per hour.

2.21 (7.21 British Summer Time).—Just been having a look at the chart with Paddy. Seems as if everything is breaking our way. Plenty of ships on the course, from which to confirm our position by the direction-finder.

3 p.m. (8 British Summer Time).—Head winds still of fair strength.

NEARING NEWFOUNDLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ST. JOHN'S (NF.), JUNE 24

The liner Metagama reports the position of the Southern Cross at 7.45 p.m. as latitude 50° 10' North; longitude 36° 10' West. There is thick fog off the coast here.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The liner America reports that the Southern Cross gave her position at 9.30 (G.M.T.) as 49°50' N.; 39°10' E., or nearly three-quarters of the way to Newfoundland. The speed was 85 miles an hour.—*Exchange.*

NEW YORK, June 24.—The National Broadcasting Company overheard the Southern Cross at 9.45 p.m. (G.M.T.) telling a Norwegian steamer that she expected to reach Cape Race at 4 a.m.

At 15 minutes past midnight, G.M.T., a wireless message was received from Major Kingsford Smith saying:—"All well. We are sailing high, 4,000ft. up."—*Reuter.*

The General Electric Company of England received a wireless message from the Southern Cross at 2.6 a.m., British Summer Time, stating the position of the machine was at that time latitude 48° 12' North, longitude 45° 5' West. The distance to Cape Race was then approximately 250 miles.

FOG OFF AMERICAN COAST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JUNE 24

Dr. Kimball, Chief Meteorologist of the New York Weather Bureau, reports that the Transatlantic flyers will meet contrary winds, rain, and fog as they approach Newfoundland and on the way between Newfoundland and New York. He said there was fog at Cape Race, Sable Island, and Halifax, but that it did not extend much farther south than Halifax. Dr. Kimball also said that the south-westerly wind was increasing in intensity.

Preparations for refuelling the Southern Cross are being made at Portland and Old Orchard, Maine. A Curtiss Robin aeroplane with a capacity of 110 gallons has been sent to Portland for the purpose of refuelling in the air, if necessary.

IMPORTANT STORE FUSION

UNILEVER COMPANIES AND INTERNATIONAL TEA

The following official statement has been issued:—

A provisional agreement was signed yesterday for amalgamation and fusion of interests of the following companies:—

The Home and Colonial Stores Limited,
Lipton Limited,
Maypole Dairy Company Limited,
Meadow Dairy Company Limited,
Pearks Dairies Limited,
The International Tea Company's Stores Limited.

The amalgamation is to be effected by the formation of a new company to acquire the businesses and undertakings of the existing companies other than Lipton Limited. The Preference and Ordinary shareholders of these companies will receive shares in the new company in lieu of their present holdings. The allotment of Preference shares will take into account all preferential rights of capital and dividend, and the allotment of Ordinary shares will be based on the respective earning capacities of the companies concerned.

As soon as the requisite details have been completed, the scheme will be issued to the shareholders and the necessary meetings called to consider the proposals.

In order to complete the fusion of interests, it is intended to give the Preference and Ordinary shareholders of Lipton Limited an opportunity of exchanging their present holdings in that company for shares in the new company.

It is confidently anticipated that this amalgamation, by reason of increased efficiency of manufacture and extensive economies in the conduct of the business, will be mutually beneficial to both customers and shareholders.

Comment is made on the fusion in our City Notes.

MORE WORKERS IDLE

EXTENDED HOLIDAY STOPPAGES

NEW SCHEMES

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour announces that on June 16, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,173,800 wholly unemployed, 617,500 temporarily stopped, and 94,000 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,885,300. This was 110,193 more than on June 2, 1930, and 762,587 more than a year before. The increase as compared with June 2 was almost wholly among persons "temporarily stopped," and included 80,000 in Lancashire and Cheshire, and 20,000 in the Midland Counties arising in the main from extended holiday stoppages of a temporary nature. The total on June 16, 1930, comprised 1,336,300 men, 44,400 boys, 462,200 women, and 42,400 girls. Figures are not available in respect of Whit Monday, June 9, 1930, as a count was not taken on that day.

	Persons normally in regular employment		Persons normally in casual employment	Total
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily stopped		
June 16, 1930:				
Men	865,200	379,300	91,800	1,336,300
Boys	31,900	12,400	200	44,400
Women	247,300	212,900	2,000	462,200
Girls	29,500	12,900	—	42,400
Total	1,173,800	617,500	94,000	1,885,300
June 2, 1930:				
Men	853,328	328,250	92,418	1,274,305
Boys	32,785	10,869	194	43,848
Women	250,432	162,167	2,376	415,975
Girls	31,492	9,855	32	41,379
Total	1,167,937	511,150	96,020	1,775,107
June 17, 1929:				
Men	616,051	187,888	74,281	878,229
Boys	22,857	4,699	114	27,670
Women	115,387	75,051	1,335	191,773
Girls	21,568	3,473	0	25,050
Total	775,863	271,111	75,739	1,122,713

SCHEMES APPROVED FOR GRANT

WORK FOR 1,960 MEN

The Unemployment Grants Committee met on Monday, Lord St. Davids in the chair, and approved for Government grant a number of schemes of work submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £821,195, to provide employment for approximately 1,960 men. Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 717, and are estimated to cost £12,377,867.

Full particulars of the grants which the Committee are empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the Secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

LAWN TENNIS

CHAMPIONSHIPS AT WIMBLEDON

Fine weather favoured the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon yesterday. There had been rain during the night which had freshened the courts and left them in parts a little slippery. The match of the day came late and did not finish till nearly 8 o'clock. It was between H. G. N. Lee, the young British player, and J. Borotra, of France, a former champion at Wimbledon. Lee put up a fine fight, winning the first two sets. He continued to play pluckily in the next two, but they went to Borotra, and in the last Lee was no match for him.

There were few other struggles of note during the day, but J. Brugnon, another famous French player, was beaten by E. D. Andrews, a New Zealander, who was at Cambridge a year ago; and the new Cambridge captain, K. C. Gandar Dower, beat J. S. Olliff in four sets. A start was made with play in the Women's Singles. Mrs. Moody won her first match against the German player Fräulein Krahwinkel, but another American, Miss E. Cross, was beaten by Mlle. J. Sigart, of Belgium. The report, results, and to-day's programme will be found on page 8.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Covent Garden	TOSCA	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	KARSAVINA AND MARIE RAMBERT DANCERS	2.30 & 8.45

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Daly's	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duchess	THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS	2.30 & 8.30
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30
Embassy	HAMLET	8.15
Everyman	LONG SHADOWS	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	THE JAPANESE PLAYERS	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Lyric	LILAC TIME	2.30 & 8.15
New	THE LAST CHAPTER	8.30
Prince of Wales	BADGER'S GREEN	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	HAMLET	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	OTHELLO	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Va

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1930

PAGE

Church and Empire Number .. i.-xxxii.

Special Article :
The Icelandic Millenary 15

Plan :
The Royal Route to and from St. Paul's To-day 18

Illustrations :
A Bombay Demonstration 20

Correspondence :
Husbands at Law (Professor C. K. Allen) 17
The Bath Road in Wiltshire (Lord Leigh and Mr. J. C. Field) 17
Honorary Degrees at Oxford (The Public Orator) 17
The Tale of a Pillar Box (Mr. D. Crossley) 17
Unemployment (Sir Lennox Russell) .. 12
St. Andrew's, Wells-street (Mr. E. H. Holthouse and others) 12
The Health of the Nation (Mr. D. F. Shearer) 12
The Theory of Free Trade (Canon W. Bothamley) 12
Virgil on the Motor Age 12
London Traffic (Captain G. S. C. Swinton) 12
Imperial Advertising (Mr. J. S. Hyslop) 12
For Poor Children (Lord Northampton and Mr. R. C. Hazell) 12
Corps of Commissionaires (Mrs. Doughty) 12
Points from Letters :—A Hint from Joseph ; Wooden Water Conduits ; Noise from Aircraft ; Builders of the Cathedrals ; A Tree-Climbing Tiger ; The Caryatid Back in Athens ?" Domesday Trees ; The First Postcards ; "Too Little Spending" ; Duties on Food ; The School Age ; Married Women's Property ; Children at Oberammergau 12

Arrangements ..	19	Law Notices ..	5
Art Exhibitions ..	14	Law Report ..	5
Auction Summary	28	"London Gazette"	22
Broadcasting ..	22	Mails & Shipping	28
Commercial Gazette	28	Naval, Military, and Air Force ..	22
Court Circular ..	19	News in Brief ..	13
Crossword Puzzle	7	Obituary	21
Ecclesiastical ..	21	Parliament ..	9
Estate Market ..	28	Sale Room ..	18
Film World ..	14	Sporting .. 6, 7 & 8	
Finance .. 23-	28	*The Times* of 1830	22
Home News ..	13	University ..	21
Imperial & Foreign	15	Wills and Bequests	21

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate westerly to north-westerly winds ; bright at first, cloud increasing later ; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook.—Rather unsettled. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The King and Queen will be received by the Lord Mayor and other civic dignitaries at Temple Bar when they visit the City to-day in order to attend the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's for the preservation of the Cathedral and the reopening of the Dome and Choir. (p. 17)

A message from the King referring to the "noble generosity" of Lord Brotherton was read yesterday when Lord Brotherton laid the foundation-stone of the new library of Leeds University, for which he had given £100,000, and to which he has promised to entrust his magnificent library, which he is giving to the nation (p. 18)

The customary statistical return shows that the number of registered unemployed in Great Britain on June 16 was 1,885,300. This was 110,193 more than the total a fortnight ago, but the increase is attributed largely to extended holiday stoppages of a temporary nature. (p. 16)

Mention was made at the annual meeting of the Central Landowners' Association in London yesterday of the burden on land of estate duties, and the unfairness of the present incidence of death duties and of the clauses in the Budget affecting estates that had been turned into companies. (p. 13)

Mr. A. Ewert has been elected to the Professorship of the Romance Languages at Oxford. (p. 21)

Speaking at the Advertising Convention at Hastings, Sir Francis Goodenough laid special emphasis on the necessity for study and research in foreign markets as being vital to the maintenance and development of British trade. (p. 10)

The Holland Challenge Cup for jumping by military officers of any nationality was won at the International Horse Show at Olympia yesterday by Lieutenant X. Bizard (France). (p. 13)

There were 272 successful candidates in the March examination of Army officers with a view to promotion. (p. 22)

Francis Lorang, brought from France under extradition proceedings, was brought up at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, on charges of fraudulent conversion in connexion with the Blue Bird companies. Lorang, who declared that so far from misappropriating money he contended the companies owed him money, was remanded, the next hearing to be on July 3. (p. 13)

The Bishop of Kingston gave evidence on the question of closing hours in London before the Licensing Commission yesterday. (p. 13)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with certain of the Lords' amendments to the Coal Mines Bill were considered. Their lordships insisted on their amendments dealing with the district levy and, in an amended form, the "spread-over." (p. 9)

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister announced that the Government had sanctioned the temporary supension of the Constitution in Malta. The Land Drainage Bill was discussed on the second reading stage. (p. 9)

Mr. Baldwin, in his speech at the Conservative Party meeting yesterday, replied to Press attacks on his leadership, and said that in the light of present circumstances he stood where he did in regard to the Referendum. A resolution approving of its retention in the party programme was carried with one dissentient, after an adverse amendment had been rejected. (p. 10)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen were present at a dinner given in honour of the King of Spain at the Spanish Embassy last evening. (p. 19)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Our Special Correspondent in India telegraphs that, although it is too early to attempt any estimate of the reception by the country as a whole of the Statutory Commission's recommendations, it is already clear that much political capital will be made out of the omission from the Report of any reference to "Dominion Status." The view is expressed, however, that the Report will be a blow to the Congress, in that it will divert political thought into provincial rather than national channels, with consequent concentration on local realities instead of on unreal nationalism. (p. 16)

In Bombay the Report is generally condemned and is described as being "dominated by an altogether cramped outlook." The Nationalist newspapers of Calcutta, as expected, denounce the Report in unmeasured terms. (p. 16)

H.M.S. Rodney, with the British delegation to the Iceland millenary celebrations on board, arrived off Reykjavik yesterday. (p. 15)

A mutiny broke out in Rangoon gaol yesterday and was suppressed by military police. Forty-five lives were lost and 71 persons were wounded. (p. 15)

The Governor of Malta has been given sole legislative and executive powers. The Ministry will continue in office as an advisory council. (p. 16)

Captain Kingsford Smith, with three companions, started yesterday in the aeroplane Southern Cross from Ireland for New York. (p. 16)

In order to relieve the unemployment situation in the United States, a proposal has been introduced in the House of Representatives to make a reduction by half in the permissible entry of aliens into the country. (p. 15)

SPORT

The North Derby was won at Newcastle yesterday by Captain A. S. Wills's Sir Galadale, ridden by H. Beasley. (p. 6)

The match between Lancashire and the Australians at Manchester was drawn yesterday ; Oxford University beat the M.C.C. at Lord's by seven wickets. (p. 7)

The Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Wimbledon yesterday, when H. G. N. Lee won the first two sets from J. Borotra, but was beaten by three sets to two. (p. 8)

The Old Etonians beat El Gordo in the first round of the Champion Cup at Hurlingham yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—A Multiple Shop Fusion ; Marks and Spencer's Issue Result ; Floating Debt Position ; National Bank of New Zealand ; Economic Conditions in Turkey ; Attock Oil Disappointment ; and Motor Propulsion for Liners—Questions of Particular Trades. (p. 23)

In Lombard-street supplies of day to day credit were increased by the proceeds of large borrowings at the Bank of England. Money was freely offered at 1½ per cent. Three months bills weakened to 2 5-16 per cent. Of the £298,000 gold on the open market £275,000 was bought on French account. Silver fell to 15 7-16d. per oz.—a new low record. (p. 24)

A firmer tendency prevailed in the Stock Markets yesterday. British Funds advanced, and Home Railway stocks were firmer. In the Miscellaneous market International shares opened higher, but failed to maintain the full rise. Rhodesian Copper shares strengthened. (p. 23)

CHURCH AND STATE

Much more than a strictly ecclesiastical interest can be claimed for the Church and Empire Special Number which is issued as part of *The Times* this morning. The reopening of St. Paul's to-day, with stately ceremonial and in the SOVEREIGN'S presence, will be a theme for rejoicing among our whole community and in many lands linked by brotherhood with our own. As London is the centre of our Empire, so St. Paul's is both the centre and the symbol of London. It dominates the City. Pictures of it are treasured in remote corners of the earth. The sight of it, perhaps beyond any other feature of the Metropolitan landscape, convinces the returned exile that he is home again. When the fabric was known to be endangered, gifts to the work of strengthening it poured in from overseas, and the great piers to-day incorporate in their renewed stability the good will of contributors in every part of the world. Aesthetically the appeal of St. Paul's is far from universal, and it can hardly be thought to vie in beauty with the aspiring, mysterious, and more venerable cathedrals of the Gothic periods. Yet its spaciousness and open vistas have a charm of their own, and there seems something peculiarly English in its atmosphere of welcome to the varied throngs that gather under its mothering dome. Certainly the well-being of St. Paul's concerns the Empire, as the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY points out in his impressive Message, and the Empire will acclaim the fact to-day that the great task of renewing its strength has been brought to a successful end. Yet it must never be forgotten that this end itself is but a means. Vast labour and expenditure were bestowed not merely to preserve an ancient building, desirable though that was. The restoration of the material fabric implied the inauguration of new spiritual activity. St. Paul's has been restored, not merely as the shrine of departed heroes or as the scene of memorable events, but that its work and witness may serve this and future generations, that it may relate the visible with the invisible, that it may help to keep the capital, the nation, and the Empire in touch with the Kingdom of GOD. Such seems to be the essential meaning of the ceremony which takes place to-day.

Within a fortnight the seventh Lambeth Conference will begin its deliberations, and here also is an event of Imperial significance. A large proportion of the 300 Bishops come from the British Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies. While they meet to take counsel for the Anglican Communion as a whole, and cannot sacrifice any of its essential doctrines in order to suit local requirements, it is no less true that their varied experiences and intimate knowledge of very different countries must emphasize the need of all legitimate elasticity in administering the Church's system. Their task is not to force the acceptance of an inflexible Church upon people of various nationalities, but to foster in each part of the world the growth of a Church specially suited to the needs of the individual nation. Again, while it is with spiritual progress that the Bishops must be chiefly concerned, they cannot ignore the effect which religious development must have upon the political and the social life of the people under their care. In its degrees the Lambeth Conference must be an Imperial Conference as well. One example of this truth will immediately suggest itself. Only yesterday there appeared the second volume of a great State paper which has brought home to every mind the responsibility of this country for the future of India. Among the factors which should help in shaping that future is the growth of Christianity, while in turn that growth must necessarily be affected over a large part of India by the success or failure of what is commonly known as the South India Church Scheme. To express a considered opinion on that Scheme—an opinion which, though not legally decisive, must be so weighty as almost to make or mar its prospects—is among the tasks which the Lambeth Conference has to perform. It would be inappropriate even to summarize here the ecclesiastical arguments by which the proposal of a United South Indian Church is defended or attacked. If it be really irreconcilable with any fundamental doctrine of the Christian religion, no one could desire its adoption merely for the sake of political advantage. Yet if, on the contrary, the ecclesiastical objections to it are found invalid, then the practical gains it would bring must benefit political as well as ecclesiastical life. To consolidate into a single force what hitherto have been competing religious agencies, to put aside for the common good all lesser differences, to show that Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Congregationalist care less to swell their own denominations than to gain Christians, would provide a striking object-lesson in unity at a time when greater unity is the chief need of India. Whatever then may be the judgment on this subject at which the Lambeth Conference arrives, it will be one of very real importance to the State as well as to the Church. And, if the most striking, it is not the only example of a close relationship between topics that figure on the programme of the Lambeth Conference and practical issues that affect the well-being of our Empire.

As the contents of our Special Number suggest, the reopening of St. Paul's and the gathering of the Lambeth Conference provide an opportunity for taking stock of the Church's position in this country. There is a clear gain in the growing perception that differences of view are not, as has been imagined, a source of weakness to the Church, but a symptom of vitality. Men cease to differ only when they cease to think. At no time since the Reformation were the clergy of the English Church so uniform in their doctrine and ritual as at the close of the eighteenth century, and at no time were they so ineffective as a spiritual force. The controversies of our own age are at least preferable to the tranquillity of 1800, in which year on Easter Day there was one celebration of Holy Communion at St. Paul's, attended by a total of nine communicants. Yet controversy itself is a dangerous evil when it grows embittered. Even now there are those who imagine their own party to have a monopoly of truth, and assume that to make the English Church wholly Evangelical or wholly Anglo-Catholic is the goal of Christian activity. The new spirit of tolerance that is gaining ground in spite of these narrow prejudices is a tolerance that does not spring from indifference but from a conviction that the whole truth is too vast to be discerned in its entirety by any one school of thought. As this fact is increasingly realized, Christian doctrine will no longer be debated with unchristian acrimony. Each party in the Church will not merely acquiesce in but welcome the presence of others, knowing that each section can enrich the life of the whole and share the common task. Such a unity of spirit, combined with wide diversity on minor points of doctrine, would hardly be practicable apart from the historic if anomalous constitution of the Church of England ; and it is for the sake far less of material advantage than of spiritual efficiency that thoughtful people will hesitate to overthrow the Establishment. As they contemplate on the one hand the undiminished power of Christianity and on the other the needs of our nation and Empire, they will rather echo this morning the words familiar to our forefathers, and in humble and sober reverence wish prosperity to Church and State.

A Bold Expedient in Malta

By its decision to suspend the Constitution in Malta—as announced yesterday in the House of Commons by the PRIME MINISTER—the British Government has courageously broken the deadlock which had already in fact made constitutional government impossible in the island ; and an interval of Crown Colony rule should ensure the best conditions for removing some of the causes of the present tension between Church and State. The dissolution of the last Parliament had already been proclaimed in the ordinary course of political procedure ; but before the General Election could be held the ecclesiastical authorities had intervened against one of the parties of the State in a manner at once so peremptory and so irregular that the elections could not have been freely held. The Bishops of Malta and Gozo forbade their Catholic followers—and the whole population is ardently Roman Catholic—to vote for LORD STRICKLAND, the Prime Minister, or for any of his supporters, under pain of committing mortal sin. They further prohibited the reading or selling of the Government newspapers under the same penalty ; and such is the priestly power of spiritual intimidation over those island communities that a victory for LORD STRICKLAND in the elections was thenceforth regarded as out of the question and the bankruptcy of his newspapers was confidently foretold. A change of name and an undertaking not to attack the episcopal policy sufficed to get the ban removed from the threatened newspapers. But the normal political life of Malta was brought to a standstill ; and emergence from the deadlock was made more difficult by the attitude of the Holy See in Rome. Not only was it clear that the Vatican fully sympathized with the partisan intervention of the prelates in local politics ; but the British diplomatic representative to the Vatican was plainly informed that LORD STRICKLAND was not regarded by it as *persona grata*, and that it could have no dealings with him. Thus the negotiation of a Concordat, which had already been instituted with a view to defining the rights of the Church in Malta, was abruptly interrupted.

MR. MACDONALD said yesterday that the suspension was an emergency measure ; and he added that the existing Ministry would be maintained in office and that its members would thus be available to the Governor in a consultative capacity. The Maltese Constitution was fortunately drawn up in 1921 on such a basis that transition from constitutional to Crown Colony methods is easy. Even when Parliament is in session all matters concerning Treaties, relations with foreign States, external trade or Imperial interests, are reserved to the Governor ; and he always has the assistance of two Councils, one Executive and the other nominated, which may for special purposes be merged into one, to be known then as the Privy Council of Malta. On reversion to Crown Colony rule he thus finds the essential instruments of government and administration already in operation. The effect of the British Government's decision is to place all legislative, as well as administrative, authority in his hands, which might not have been the case if the Cabinet had merely resorted to the half-way house of government by ordinance within the framework of the Constitution, as seems at one time to have been contemplated. That the services of LORD STRICKLAND are to be retained as an adviser is a satisfactory answer to the Vatican's demand for his removal. It was in the highest degree tactless, it was indeed intolerable, that a foreign State—for such is the Vatican to-day—should have coolly suggested, in a document officially published, that LORD STRICKLAND should be "peacefully eliminated from politics in Malta." Such language about the Prime Minister of a British dependency defeats its own object. One of the advantages of the suspension of Parliamentary activity in Malta should certainly be that the strong feelings aroused in many quarters will be given time to subside, and quiet progress may be made in regulating the position of the Church. Now that that question has been raised constitutional rule cannot usefully be re-established until it has been settled ; and it may be hoped that the contribution of the Vatican to a settlement will in the future be more helpful and constructive than it has been in the past.

The Unionist Meeting

Whatever else it may have done the meeting of Unionist members of the House of Commons and candidates yesterday has thrown into discussion two questions of more than party concern. Who shall lead the Unionist Party is at any time a matter for the party to determine. It must be presumed to have its own means of resisting importunate advice, by whatever threats it may be supported and from whatever quarter it may come. Its choice will depend upon the value it places on the services of its leader, on the unity of the party, and on what it fears or hopes from a change. A party can be trusted to work out its own salvation. Whatever damage the party system may suffer temporarily from arbitrary publicists who happen to control some part of the democratic machinery—but who cannot, like Parliamentary politicians, be held to answer personally for error or contradiction, however gross—it will certainly outlive them. Of all parties a traditionalist party will outlive them longest. To this extent the battle between MR. BALDWIN and the newspaper peers is a "private fight." But a private deal between a political leader and a dispenser of publicity, at the expense of the Constitution which is the common property of all parties and persons, would be a direct offence against the electorate and of real public concern. MR. BALDWIN told his audience yesterday that something like this had been suggested to him lately. One newspaper potentate, who has been alternately cooperating and contending with him, balanced his offer of alliance a few months ago with a claim to be consulted in the formation of the next Unionist Ministry. The other, last month, put his terms in writing. He would not support MR. BALDWIN unless, among other things, "I am acquainted with the "names of at least eight or ten of his most "prominent colleagues in his next Ministry. "Unless I am completely satisfied on this point "no appeals will be listened to from any "quarter." Yesterday he circulated a denial that this condition constituted an attempt to dictate the choice of Ministers. It was merely intended to secure that a political leader should construct his Cabinet as well as his programme before a General Election. Whether the names were to be submitted for the satisfaction of himself, or for the satisfaction of himself and subsequently of the electorate, the effect is much the same. It is difficult to acquit the writer of a ludicrous piece of presumption in seeking to transform, as part of a personal bargain, the accepted procedure by which a leader responsible to the majority of the House of Commons chooses, on that responsibility, colleagues who will carry out a policy approved, not by a newspaper, but by the country, and submits their names for the KING'S approval.

MR. BALDWIN, of course, repudiated the proposal, and it is fortunately impossible to conceive of any democratic leader handing over to a private individual, in return for a promise of political support, the exercise of rights entrusted to himself, or founding a preposterous dyarchy in the Cabinet. But MR. BALDWIN might have gone farther and restored the Constitution whole. Even after yesterday's meeting the Referendum is still with us. There seems to be no reason why it should survive. It was always a mere expedient—intended to bring together those whose purpose was held to be the same—and not one specially harmonious with our Constitution. It would have been perfectly practicable, no doubt, to apply it to food duties, and in the circumstances of last March a certain case could be made for it. But it is no longer the hinge of party unity. It secured for a few weeks an ally who is again an enemy. He originated both the plan and its repudiation. Food duties, if and when the proceedings of an Imperial Conference justified their submission to the electorate, might have been submitted to a Referendum. But no one can challenge the greater correctness of submitting them to a General Election. Without the Referendum the Unionist Party is free, as it was before, to withhold the issue from an election until it has arisen in a practical shape. It will be equally free when in office to consult with the Dominions, and as much tied as before to put any proposals for the taxation of food to the electorate before they can be enacted. The Referendum need no longer cumber the ground.

Taxing Employment

LORD DENBIGH is to give formal expression in the House of Lords to-day to a protest that has often been raised in these columns by moving that in these days of unemployment the continuance of the tax on men-servants is contrary to the public interest. In a letter published last week he remarked that, although the House of Lords is powerless in the matter, good might be done by advertising this "irritating "grievance." That it is not only an irritating grievance but a foolish and illogical anachronism the staunchest champions of the tax—if any such are still to be found—would find it difficult to deny. There may possibly have been some excuse for it when it was imposed by the Revenue Act of 1869. In those palmy days the average rate of the income-tax was less than 6d. in the pound, and Chancellors on the look out for every additional crumb that they could extract from the pockets of the presumably rich were doubtless able to persuade themselves without much difficulty that the duty on male servants—including under the terms of the Act house-stewards, masters of the horse, grooms of the chamber, clerks of the kitchen, confectioners, *valets de chambre*, park-keepers, and postilions—was a tax on luxuries. To-day the families that can afford luxuries of this high-sounding order are a vanishing quantity, and even the employment in a "per-"sonal, domestic, or menial capacity" of butlers, footmen, male cooks, gardeners, and stable boys is much less common than it was. Whether the amount produced by the tax at 15s. a head was ever worth the cost of collection is a moot point. In the year 1927-28 the total of licences issued for male servants was under 190,000. But in any case it is ridiculous in the present emergency to discourage and penalize would-be employers of labour by keeping up the farce of a tax which, however small, must tend to make greater than ever the volume of unemployment and the dependence of able-bodied workers on the support of the State.

HUSBANDS AT LAW

LIABILITY FOR WIVES' TORTS

A LEGISLATIVE FLAW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Justice McCardie has, in tragic tones, recently called the attention of the husbands of England to the fact that for some time past they have supinely submitted to "injustice after injustice" at the hands of their spouses. It is true that until 1882 married Englishwomen suffered from "injustice after injustice" more fitting for a nation of Choctaws than of Christians ; but there is no reason why the boot should now be placed on the other leg, instead of being consigned to the rubbish heap.

The greatest threat to husbands to-day is that they may be made liable for their wives' torts "unconnected with contract." To instance what is perhaps the most imminent peril, a husband whose wife is prone to indiscretion of tongue or pen may have to pay hundreds or thousands of pounds for derogatory candour in which he has no part or complicity. The manner in which this remarkable rule has implanted itself in our jurisprudence is characteristic of certain weaknesses of our legislative methods and of our case-law.

Before the Married Women's Property Act of 1882, it was not on the whole unfair that a husband should pay compensation for his wife's civil wrongs, since, in the absence of the benevolent but exceptional safeguards of Equity, he became absolute owner of her personal property. When the wife was given by the Act full proprietary capacity, the basis of the husband's liability was gone ; but whether this logical result was achieved by the Act was entirely a question of interpretation of a few ambiguous words in its text. The view that these words changed the Common Law rule and the view that they left it intact were both equally possible and reasonable as matter of construction. In a case which arose four years after the passing of the Act, a Divisional Court of the King's Bench decided in favour of the husband's liability ; and this decision was approved by the Court of Appeal in 1900. No legislative change was introduced, and it happened that no appeal upon the point was brought before the House of Lords until 1924. In that year, in the case of Edwards v. Porter, the House of Lords held by a majority of three Lords against two that the Common Law rule had been left unaffected by the Act. Whether or not this was the intention of the Legislature, such, it was held by the majority, was the true meaning to be extracted from the relevant phrase in the Statute.

So far as I am aware, nobody, lawyer or layman, has yet been found to defend this state of the law on any ground of reason, convenience, or justice. It has now existed for nearly half a century. It was commonly said, though I do not know on what authority, that after the decision in Edwards v. Porter the late Lord Cave intended to introduce an amending Bill. No such measure has yet passed into law. A one-clause Act would be sufficient for the purpose. Is it really impossible for our representatives to find time for such a necessary reform ? Are they wholly absorbed in finding further opportunities for the starved talents of the Executive ? Or are they, in these times of all-night sittings with whistling obbligato, too busily engaged, like the nightingale, in making the night melodious ?

Yours, &c.,
CARLETON KEMP ALLEN.
University College, Oxford, June 23.

THE BATH ROAD IN WILTSHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a reason for the local authority to permit and subscribe to the making of a new road, even if it be unnecessary, as in the opinion of many it is, the entirely uneconomic plea has been advanced in a recent letter to *The Times* that it would relieve unemployment. It does not seem to have occurred to the writer that it would entail additional local rates, with the inevitable result of finally leading to still further unemployment. A classic proverb tells us that what is not necessary is dear at a penny.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
LEIGH.

31, Grosvenor-square, W., June 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Here in Wiltshire it is difficult to find anyone who has a good word to say for the widening of the Bath road, as approved by the Ministry of Transport. Even our own county councillors were induced to agree by the 75 per cent. offer of the Ministry of Transport. But a thing that is not needed is never cheap.

Surely it is unwise to reduce in perpetuity the amount of arable land to meet a temporary emergency, especially when, with that land, go also many delightful old cottages and some peculiarly attractive stretches of road. To-day one who has travelled extensively over this and every other main road in England tells me that, in his opinion, there is no road that needs less attention. Why was there no demand for the widening till the 75 per cent. offer was made ? I see that Lieutenant-Colonel Ashley has tried to get them to abandon the scheme, as also has Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P. for Devizes. If Wiltshire does not want it, who does ?

I am, &c.,
J. C. FIELD.

The Mansion, Corsham, June 21.

HONORARY DEGREES AT OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Her Majesty the Queen was the first woman to receive a Degree by Diploma from the University. Dr. Godley, in the words of the Diploma, made this clear—"primam et principem inter mulieres quot in Regno continentur velut primitiis novi iuris, ut decet, honorantes." Mrs. Green was the first woman to receive an Honorary Degree from the University. Perhaps I may also mention a small change which has been introduced into the ceremony for conferring Honorary Degrees, I think, during my own academic life. In 1886 Professor Jowett, in admitting John Bright to the Honorary Degree of D.C.L., added to the usual and correct address "et patriae amantissime." In 1907 Lord Curzon extended this practice, and now it is usual for the vocatives (vir doctissime or as it may be) to be followed by a relative sentence of one or more clauses.

Yours, &c.,
A. B. POYNTON.
University College, Oxford, June 24.

THE TALE OF A PILLAR-BOX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On Monday, June 2, a pony cart came into collision with the postal pillar-box at the junction of Queen's Club-gardens and Normand-road, West Kensington, and the door of the pillar-box was so damaged that it had to be taken away, a sack being stuffed into the aperture bearing the written notice "closed." This sack has since occupied a place—in the gutter, on the roadway, and on the pavement. However, it has now been stretched over the entire box and is "a thing of beauty." It may also be intended as "a joy for ever."

Perhaps the Post Office authorities cannot afford a new box in these hard times ; or is it that the general scarcity of labour accounts for the box being still "closed" after three weeks ?

I am, &c.,
DOUGLAS CROSSLEY.
18, Faraday Mansions, Queen's Club-gardens, W.14, June 22.

ST. PAUL'S

THANKSGIVING TO-DAY

THE KING AT THE REOPENING

"The Times" presents to its readers, gratis, to-day, a special "Church and Empire" Number, fully illustrated. Its purpose is to commemorate the reopening to-day of St. Paul's Cathedral ; to serve as a guide to the seventh Lambeth Conference, which assembles at Lambeth Palace on July 7 ; and to illustrate the activities of the Churches in the Empire oversea.

The Dome and Choir of St. Paul's, after being closed for five years, will be reopened to-day, when the King and Queen will attend a Thanksgiving Service for the preservation of the Cathedral. The Royal procession will be of the simplest kind, as it will be limited to two plain road landaus, each drawn by four horses with outriders, and there will be no escort ; but civic ceremonial within the City will give a touch of pageantry to the progress to the Cathedral and it is assured that large crowds will gather along the route to acclaim their Majesties.

An outstanding day in the history of St. Paul's will be marked by fitting ecclesiastical ceremonial. No fewer than 160 Archbishops and Bishops will walk in procession from the Crypt to the Choir. When the Cathedral clergy, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the King and Queen, the Bishop of London, and the Dean move through the Nave and under the Dome the processional hymn will be accompanied by organ and trumpets. A service in which praise will be the dominating note will lead to Dr. Stanley Marchant's setting of the *Te Deum*, when the power of the organ will again be joined by brass, French horns, and drums. The preceding hymns will be "Praise my soul, the King of Heaven," and "All people that on earth do dwell."

By yesterday afternoon the Cathedral had been prepared for the reopening. Since the last service was held in the nave on Sunday the screen and curtains which for so long a period have hidden the greater beauties of Wren's church had been removed, and the vista from the West door to the marble altar was again uninterrupted. Standing beneath the mighty Dome one could marvel at the ordered spaciousness of the building. Sunshine slanting through the windows revealed every point of architecture and the freshness of the decoration. St. Paul's on a summer day is a place of light rather than shadows, and the impression obtained was one of soft but abounding colour. Much careful re-gilding and renovation have been carried through in recent weeks, and with fragrant flowers in the altar vases the Cathedral seemed to be newly awakened.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION

The King and Queen will leave Buckingham Palace at half-past 11 and will drive in one of two plain road landaus, each of which will be drawn by four horses, with outriders wearing the scarlet and gold Royal livery. It is probable that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will ride with their Majesties. Princess Mary, Prince George and other members of the Royal Family will also attend the service. The approximate times at which the procession will pass various points along the route on the journey to the Cathedral should be as follows :—

The Mall	11.32
Admiralty Arch	11.36
Trafalgar-square (South side)	11.37
Charing Cross	11.38
Strand	11.40
Temple Bar	11.45
Ludgate-circus	11.52
Ludgate-hill	11.53
St. Paul's Churchyard	11.55

The drive will be checked at Temple Bar for the presentation of the City Sword to the King. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by four Aldermen, the Sheriffs, four Commoners, and the Remembrancer, will robe at the Mansion House, and at 11 o'clock will proceed to the City boundary, where they will be received by Messrs. Child at their banking house. Shortly before the arrival of the King and Queen the Lord Mayor and the civic deputation will post themselves at Temple Bar. The Royal procession will pass to the left of the Griffin and halt when the King's carriage is opposite the City boundary. On the arrival of their Majesties the Lord Mayor and all the members of the deputations will uncover. The Sword and Mace will be reversed. The Marshal will remain mounted. The Lord Mayor, having received the Pearl Sword from the Swordbearer, will advance, and, lowering the point of the Sword, will surrender it to his Majesty. Upon the Sword being returned by the King, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commoners will return to their carriages and precede the Royal carriages to the West entrance to the Cathedral.

AT ST. PAUL'S

When the procession from Temple Bar arrives at St. Paul's the Aldermen and Commoners of the deputations will be conducted by the Swordbearer, the Macebearer, and the City Marshal to their seats. The Swordbearer, Macebearer, and City Marshal will then wait for the Lord Mayor at the foot of the chancel steps. The Lord Mayor, bareheaded, carrying the Sword erect, facing the Royal carriage, with the Sheriffs and the Remembrancer, will await their Majesties at the foot of the steps of the Cathedral. When the King and Queen have alighted and have been received by the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's at the West door, a procession will be formed as follows :—

Verger.
Cross Bearer.
Choir.
The College of Minor Canons.
Verger.
The Prebendaries.
The Suffragan Bishops.
Verger.
The Chapter Clerk.
The Canons Residentiary.
Verger.
The Sheriffs.
The Lord Mayor (bearing the Pearl Sword).
THEIR MAJESTIES
THE KING AND QUEEN,
Supported by
The Bishop of London and the Dean of St. Paul's.

During the singing of the processional hymn "Blessed city, heavenly Salem," the King and Queen will be conducted to the Royal seats under the Dome, where the Lord Mayor will lay the City Sword on the table before the King. The Remembrancer having conducted the Sheriffs to their seats in the Choir, the Swordbearer, Macebearer, and City Marshal will then escort the Lord Mayor to his stall.

Before this, at 11.30 a.m., a procession of workmen, headed by the clerk of the works, will proceed to places allotted in the Cathedral, and at 11.40 the procession of Bishops will leave the Crypt and pass into the Choir. The Bishops who will attend the service include :—

The Bishop of Brechin (Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church), the Archbishop of Wales, the Bishop of Calcutta (Metropolitan of India), the Archbishops of Sydney, Cape Town, New Zealand, West Indies, and Brisbane, and the Bishops of Winchester,

Salisbury, Sheffield, Lichfield, Hereford, Liverpool, Gloucester, Peterborough, and Chelmsford.

THE SERVICE

When the King and Queen have taken their places and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have been conducted to their stalls the National Anthem will be sung. This will be followed by the bidding, recited by the Dean, with the congregation standing. Then will come prayers, including a collect used on the occasion of the consecration of the Choir in 1710. The hymn, "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven," will precede an address by the Bishop of London. During the singing of the further hymn, "All people that on earth do dwell," the Bishop of London, the Dean, the Canons Residentiary, and the College of Minor Canons will be conducted to the Sanctuary. Then will be sung *Te Deum Laudamus*, to music by Dr. Marchant, which will bring the service of praise to its culmination. After the Bishop has given the Blessing, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs will be conducted from their stalls and will precede the King and Queen to the West door. At the same time, the Bishop of London, the Dean and the Canons will escort the King and Queen to the West entrance. After the departure of the Royal Family, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs will return to the Mansion House, as the King has dispensed with their further attendance after leaving the Cathedral.

The route to be taken by the Royal procession from St. Paul's to Buckingham Palace is by way of Ludgate-hill, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars Bridge approach, Victoria Embankment, Horse Guards-avenue, Horse Guards Arch, Horse Guards Parade, and the Mall.

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC

Special regulations have been made by the Metropolitan and City Police for traffic on the routes of the procession in order to avoid obstruction.

In the Metropolitan area the carriages of persons having tickets of admission to the Cathedral may approach by the Strand route and will be allowed to enter the City at Temple Bar up to 11 a.m. Vehicular traffic on the route of the procession between Buckingham Palace and Aldwych, in Constitution Hill, Marlborough Yard and Cleveland-row, will be stopped at 10.30 a.m., and in the Strand between Aldwych (West) and Temple Bar, at 10.15 a.m. No person will be allowed to remain on or pass along the carriageway on any part of the route after these times. Traffic will be allowed to cross the route at certain points so long as it can safely be permitted. Vehicular traffic, east and west, during the time the processional route is closed may proceed by way of Piccadilly, Cranbourn-street, Charing Cross-road, Shaftesbury-avenue and Oxford-street. Vehicular traffic on the return route and in adjacent thoroughfares will be stopped as follows:—Victoria Embankment and Horse Guards-avenue at 11.15 a.m.; Horse Guards Arch, Horse Guards Parade and the Mall, 12.45 p.m.

In the City, from 10.15 a.m. until their Majesties have reached St. Paul's, Fleet-street, Ludgate-circus, Ludgate-hill, and St. Paul's Churchyard and its approaches will be closed to vehicular traffic. Carriages conveying persons to St. Paul's, however, will be allowed to approach by way of the Victoria Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, and Godliman-street, or by Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill. The carriages must reach St. Paul's Churchyard not later than the times stated on the backs of the tickets held. Carriages conveying people to houses on the line of route will be permitted to set down until 10.45 a.m. Persons on foot having tickets for St. Paul's Cathedral will be allowed to pass through any of the barriers around St. Paul's Churchyard, and persons on foot having business at premises in St. Paul's Churchyard will also be allowed to pass any of the barriers, but will not be permitted to loiter on the footway or carriageway in the churchyard. From 11.15 a.m. and until their Majesties have left the City New Bridge-street, Blackfriars Bridge approach, and the Victoria Embankment will be closed to vehicular traffic. Blackfriars Bridge will be closed to vehicular traffic from 11.15 a.m.

The Metropolitan Railway will augment their train service this morning from all parts of London to Aldersgate and Barbican Station.

THE KING AND LORD BROTHERTON

"NOBLE GENEROSITY" TO LEEDS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

In the course of the proceedings yesterday when Lord Brotherton laid the foundation-stone of the new library of Leeds University for which he had given £100,000, the Chancellor (the Duke of Devonshire), who presided, read the following telegram from the King:—

"I have received with much pleasure the loyal message addressed to me on the occasion of the laying of the foundation of the new University Library by Lord Brotherton, to whose noble generosity the University of Leeds is indebted for this welcome addition to its buildings. On this happy event in the history of the University I send my best wishes for the continued success of the important educational work which is being carried on within its walls."

The plans suggest a magnificent but practical structure. There will be accommodation for 1,000,000 books, with ready access to over a quarter of a million.

The CHANCELLOR said they were to witness the first stage in the construction of what they had every reason to believe would be one of the finest library buildings possessed by any university in this country. "We are proud and fortunate," he continued, "that it should be the gift of a public-spirited Yorkshireman who has been a devoted friend of the University. When in course of time the shelves of the new building are filled we have every confidence that the Brotherton Library will be one of the great libraries of the world, one of the treasures of Yorkshire, and a source of legitimate pride to the University of Leeds. We can assure Lord Brotherton that the erection of the building will proceed as rapidly as circumstances permit, and we trust that the day is not far distant when our honoured donor may turn the key to open the Brotherton Library, of which I shall ask him to lay the foundation-stone this afternoon."

The VICE-CHANCELLOR (Dr. Baillie) said there were times such as these when gratitude was surprised into silence and the reality accomplished transcended their imperfect powers of thanks and praise. The Brotherton Library would create a metropolitan temple of knowledge in the great province.

In reply, LORD BROTHERTON said he felt it both an honour and a happiness to assist the work of the university, which he was sure had a splendid future. Industry must depend more and more on science and the advantages of university education must be given to as many as could profit by them.

Lord Brotherton referred to the further gift he proposed to make—namely, his own magnificent library. "It is my intention," he said, "that this collection shall be housed in the new library and be held by the university in perpetual trust for the nation. It is my desire that access to the books shall be accorded to all properly accredited persons, and with this end in view I am taking steps to endow the collection."

R.I.B.A. LONDON MEDAL

The jury entrusted by the Royal Institute of British Architects with the award of the London Architecture Medal has announced its award for the year 1929. After careful examination of drawings and photographs of all the buildings which were nominated for the honour, the jury has given its award in favour of the Underground Electric Railway Company's premises, Broadway, Westminster, designed by Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson, FF.R.I.B.A., of Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

*** The R.I.B.A. London Architecture Medal is awarded annually to the Architect who has designed a building of merit completed within the County of London during the three years ending December 31, 1929.

BILL IGNORED

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, the Grand Jury threw out the bill against ALEC GARDINER, 40, vocalist, on bail, who was committed for trial from the Clerkenwell Police Court charged with the manslaughter of Henry James Moriarty.

PRESS OF THE EMPIRE

DUKE OF YORK ON ITS POWER

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

The Duke of York attended a dinner given in honour of the visiting delegates to the fourth Imperial Press Conference by the president and United Kingdom members of the Empire Press Union at the Zoological Society Gardens, Regent's Park, last night. Lady Violet Astor was in the chair.

The guests were received by Lady Violet Astor, who was accompanied by Major Astor, President of the Conference, and Miss Margaret Mercer-Nairne.

Proposing the loyal toasts, LADY VIOLET ASTOR reminded the oversea visitors that the Royal Family "is your Royal Family as well as ours." All knew how Imperialistic and how world-wide their sympathies were. She thanked Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell and his council for making the meeting possible. The visit of the Empire delegates was drawing to a close, and the ladies who had been privileged to go with the delegates everywhere could assure those present that the members of the Empire Press Union had not allowed the grass to grow under the feet of any delegate. They had visited certain parts of England, had had a glimpse of Scotland, had met many important men and women of the day and some of the youth of England. The oversea delegates knew what our troubles were, and that our difficulties were very great, but that we meant to overcome them. Therefore she thought that their impressions on the whole had been good. It was hoped that the result of the delegates' visit would help people in this country in their difficulties. (Cheers.) It would not be very long before they would be saying good-bye to one another. Many old friendships had been renewed and many new friendships made. She hoped that the oversea visitors would take back with them a feeling of even greater affection from England—might she also say Scotland?—(cheers)—and a better understanding of the old folks at home. (Cheers.)

A MIGHTY INSTITUTION

The DUKE OF YORK, in reply, said:—

I thank you very sincerely for the words you have used in proposing the toast of my family and myself and for the very kind way in which that toast has been honoured.

This is by no means my first visit to the Zoological Gardens, although it is the first feeding time in which I have been privileged to take part. (Laughter.) Lady Violet has said that many of the delegates have visited different places in England and had a glimpse of Scotland. I understand that a certain number of you a few days ago had tea in the Lyon's den at Glamis. (Laughter and cheers.) The Zoo is an institution of which every Londoner is rightly proud, and year by year the reasons for that pride grow more obvious. In these gardens is a collection of immense variety, exhibited with a perfection of showmanship that indicates real genius in those responsibe. And to-night the Zoo has become, at perhaps its most attractive hour, the setting for a truly delightful assembly.

I have been looking forward keenly to meeting the delegates to this great conference, whose proceedings the whole nation has been following with lively interest and good will. You, my fellow-guests, are the distinguished representatives of that mighty institution, the Press of the British Empire. Who could fail to be impressed by the power you wield, by the serious purpose of your mission, and by the high hopes that centre on the results of your work? They are hopes that all will share who have the interests of the Empire at heart, for the preservation of our Commonwealth is largely in your keeping and your influence plays no mean part in the maintenance of world peace. No one has been happier to realize these things than I, and, now that I meet you, I feel them all the more intensely.

When I look round me I am prompted by very happy memories. Mr. Fink, Mr. Gilmour, and many others remind me of my delightful experiences in Australia and New Zealand, where the kindness and hospitality shown to the Duchess of York and myself made every minute of our stay a real pleasure. Mr. Anderson brings to my mind happy days in East Africa; Colonel Woods and his Canadian comrades recall a visit I paid to Canada—its a long time ago—when I was a Naval cadet, a visit I greatly enjoyed. With regard to the others of you, may I say that there is no representative here of the countries I have not yet visited whom I do not hope to meet one day on his own soil? (Cheers.)

To-night I seem again to hear all the cheerful voices which welcomed me overseas. Impressions that I gained there also return. In Australia particularly I was struck by the vital necessity for improved communications in the Empire, and I said so. You are all specially interested in news communications, but I feel sure you never forget the others. If indeed you, our visitors, have found this country worth knowing, I hope you will do what you can to make it easy for your fellow-countrymen to know it as well. And remember, we also want to get to know you. The Press can be too modest to its own influence. I have yet to learn that it is unable to accomplish anything upon which its mind is set unitedly.

Ladies and gentlemen, with all my heart I wish each one of you a very happy stay in these islands and success and prosperity in your important work. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. P. HERBERT, proposing the toast "Homo Sapiens," said he supposed it really meant "Homo Britannicus." It was a strange oversight, he declared, that Providence made Adam a foreigner, which meant that when faced with temptation he was deficient in the British quality of self-control. (Laughter.)

Mr. C. A. C. JENNINGS (Canada) spoke of the value of cooperation by the newspapers of the Empire, particularly on the question of Empire trade.

Mr. C. B. ANDERSON (Nairobi) proposed the health of Lady Violet Astor, and said that she had done much to make the visit of the oversea delegates to this country a memorable one.

A dance given by Lady Violet Astor followed the dinner. A list of guests at the dinner and dance will be found on page 19.

UPHOLSTERERS' STRIKE

EMPLOYERS AND PIECEWORK PRICES

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The Ministry of Labour is in touch with the parties to the dispute in the London cabinet and upholstery trades with the object of securing a resumption of negotiations. A thousand workpeople have been on strike for 10 days. Although the Employers' Federation and the union have not been in contact there has been a public exchange of statements which may point the way to a hopeful line of negotiations.

To a question by Mr. Conway, the organizing secretary of the union, as to whether existing piece work prices are guaranteed the Employers' Federation have replied that prices reduced by agreement between the federation and the union within the last 12 months shall stand; that prices reduced without the consent of those bodies within the last 12 months shall be re-examined and adjusted where both sides agree this is necessary; and that, while the employers are unable to concede any increase, agreed prices for existing lines shall be stabilized for the same period as time wages.

The employers also say that the union made a great mistake in treating the proposals for new rules as an ultimatum; they were intended as a basis of negotiation.

ALEXANDRA ROSE DAY

THE ROYAL FAMILY'S FLOWERS

The sun is usually kind to Alexandra Rose Day, and yesterday was no exception. About 20,000 rose sellers attached to various depôts, sold their flowers in Greater London from quite early in the morning, beginning with the markets and railway termini. Billingsgate was visited at 3 a.m., and the other markets a little later, and everywhere the rose-sellers were welcomed by morning workers. Princess Victoria visited some depôts, Australia House and New Zealand House among them, during the morning, accompanied by the Duchess of Portland.

The Royal Family bought their roses from their usual saleswomen. The daughter of a member of the Royal Household sold the King and Queen their flowers, and also sold flowers to the members of the Household. The Duke of York and his household bought theirs from Mrs. Messer, who has had the depôt outside St. James's Palace for some years, and she also sold roses to the household of Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood. Viscount Lascelles and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles bought their flowers with their own pocket-money.

In Downing-street Mrs. Snowden had a depôt, and her husband, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was her first customer. Later she sold roses to Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Sankey, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Lansbury, and Mr. Shaw. For her afternoon party Mrs. Snowden had her tea-tables decorated with Alexandra roses and had the mantelpiece in the dining-room banked with roses. On the hall table small posies awaited her guests.

Lady Cooper had a depôt at Guildhall and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House. Lady Wilford, wife of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, had 80 helpers in the Strand. At Harrods' there were well-known actresses selling, and there was a depôt also at Selfridge's.

At the two sales at Christie's yesterday bouquets of roses sent by the Queen from Windsor altogether fetched £1,201 15s., Sir Joseph Duveen and Miss Hannen bidding 100 guineas. Mr. Gordon Hannen sold in one room and Mr. T. M. McKenna in the other. Since these sales of roses on Alexandra Day were instituted at Christie's in 1920, the grand total obtained, including the amount realized yesterday, now stands at £16,025.

REPAIRS TO R 101 COMPLETED

TRIAL FLIGHT TO-MORROW

The repairs to the envelope of R 101 were finished yesterday, but it is not intended to give the airship a trial flight until to-morrow. The damage to the upper part of the hull marks the failure of an experiment which was being tried at the airship factory. It was hoped that fabric treated with "dope" before being placed in position would be found to serve as well as that "doped" after fitting to the hull, and would so save the difficulty of working on the top of the huge envelope. The experiment has not succeeded, and the old method has had to be resorted to until the new idea can be further investigated.

The Beardmore compression ignition engines which have been re-conditioned by the makers and have undergone slight modifications at Cardington are reported as wholly satisfactory, and after the airship's visit to Hendon on Saturday the insertion of a new bay in the hull will be the only work necessary before she is given her trials in preparation for her autumn flight to India.

THE SALE ROOM

BREITMEYER TAPESTRIES

Messrs. Christie began yesterday the four days' sale of the extensive collection of old Italian, French, and English furniture, objects of art, and tapestry of the late Mr. L. Breitmeyer, of 11, Connaught-place and Rushton Hall, Kettering. The 117 lots fetched £18,666; the sale will be continued on July 2 and 3 and again on July 10.

Nearly all the more important articles yesterday were described as "from Lord Grimthorpe's collection"; and it may be explained that Mr. Breitmeyer, a quarter of a century ago, followed Lord Grimthorpe in the occupation of 11, Connaught-place, and purchased from him a considerable portion of the furniture and effects at that residence. Among these were most of the fine tapestries, which contributed so materially to the day's total.

Two panels of early sixteenth century Flemish tapestry, 11½ft. by 13½ft., woven with historical subjects with figures wearing rich costumes, started at 1,000 guineas and fell at 7,000 guineas, to Messrs. Spink, with Mr. L. Harris as the underbidder. Another panel of the same period, with a hunting scene and the gardens of a château, 5ft. by 14ft., fetched 1,220 guineas, and another, 9½ft. by 11ft., 450 guineas (both bought by Messrs. Camerons); a panel of Brussels tapestry of the same period, woven with the Return of a Victorious General with troops on either side of the river, with the monogram of M. Reymbouts, 12ft. by 12½ft., brought 780 guineas (Roffé); a panel of Swiss tapestry with the Annunciation and two coats-of-arms, and the date 1508, 22in. by 21in.—440 guineas (Iklé); and a panel of Scandinavian seventeenth-century tapestry, with equestrian and other figures, 23in. square—200 guineas (Mrs. Marriott).

DECORATIVE FURNITURE

Among the decorative furniture an Italian sixteenth-century walnut cassone, the front panel painted in the manner of the Master of Anghiari with a procession of the return of a victorious general, 79in. wide, fetched 720 guineas (Bailey); an Italian sixteenth-century walnut table supported by two cylindrical columns, 50in. wide—210 guineas (Peel); a Florentine sixteenth-century walnut seat, the centre carved with a cherub, 9ft. wide—160 guineas (Raikes); and an Italian sixteenth-century walnut draw-table, the supports carved with satyrs' masks, 9½ft. wide—260 guineas (Dean). Among the other articles were a Della Robbia relief with arched top, modelled with the Virgin and Child surrounded by the Evangelists, 64in. by 46in.—700 guineas (L. Harris); a Spanish sixteenth-century carved wood bust of a lady wearing a richly jewelled bodice, the whole painted in colours and partly gilt, 21in. high—360 guineas (Missle); and a German early sixteenth-century carved wood reredos, formed as a triptych with a group of the Virgin and Child in the centre, a bishop on either side, &c., 10ft. by 8½ft.—780 guineas (L. Harris).

SPORTING PRINTS

Sporting and other prints from various sources totalled £3,042 at Sotheby's yesterday. J. Howe, "Hawking" (Mr. Fleming, of Barochan, with John Anderson and William Harvey), by C. Turner, first state, title and margins concealed below mount, sold to Messrs. Colnaghi for £340; Ralph John Lampton (calling hounds out of cover), after J. Ward, by C. Turner—£100 (W. Sabin); "Love in her eyes sits Playing," after W. M. Peters, by J. R. Smith, first state—£90 (Agnew); and a pair after G. Morland and J. Ward, by W. Ward, "Inside" and "Outside" a country alehouse—£98 (Norton).

THE NORTH NORFOLK BY-ELECTION

MR. COOK'S ELECTION ADDRESS

Candidates { Mr. T. A. Cook (U.) / Lady Noel-Buxton (Lab.)

Nominations, June 30. Polling, July 9.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. N. Buxton (Lab.)	.. ..	14,544
Mr. T. A. Cook (U.)	.. ..	12,661
Mrs. C. F. Hoffman (L.)	.. ..	3,403
Labour majority	.. ..	1,883

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

CROMER, JUNE 24

Addressing a meeting last night Mr. Cook said the Conservative Central Office was behind him and he would have the support of members of the late Cabinet. Mr. Cook's election address was published to-day.

He refers to the question of unemployment and states that upwards of 3,000 Norfolk agricultural labourers have been unemployed during the past few months and that it is certain that this number will be greatly increased next winter.

Under the head of agriculture Mr. Cook states:—"I stand for Empire Free Trade and duties on all foreign agricultural produce, so that the farmers will receive better prices and the labourers higher wages for their work. A guaranteed price of 55s. per quarter for wheat. A tax on foreign malting barley. A continuation of the sugar-beet subsidy. A continuation of the Wages Board, guaranteeing fair wages for the agricultural labourer."

He is prepared to extend the policy of safeguarding to all types of manufactured goods exposed to unfair foreign competition in order that we may at the same time safeguard the home market for the home workers and secure a weapon for negotiations with those foreign Powers which impose heavy tariffs on our goods. "The natural market for Great Britain," he urges, "is the British Empire. This is not a question of free trade or protection as opposing theories. I am in favour of all the free trade we can get within the British Empire and of all the protection that is needed against the foreigner in our home markets. If it had not been for Empire trade in recent years our labour problems would have been even more serious. Every method should be used, and used without delay, to secure the expansion of that trade, and I should give the strongest support to a policy which would ensure the free interchange of goods between the Mother Country and the Dominions and Colonies overseas.

"I believe that a comprehensive scheme of this kind offers, if properly handled, a true solution to our unemployment problem. With such a scheme I am convinced that it would be possible within a short time to secure all essential foodstuffs and raw materials from within the Mother Country and the Empire."

There are few signs in the division of an election campaign, but more interest is expected next week. Arrangements have been made for Lord Beaverbrook to address a number of meetings.

Lady Noel-Buxton, in her election address, which will be issued towards the end of the week, says: "My task has been greatly simplified by the action of my opponent. He comes before you with a policy which is condemned not only by the Labour and Liberal parties, but by the leader of the Tory Party as well. As a supporter of Lord Beaverbrook and the new Empire free trade policy, Mr. Cook no longer remains a loyal member of the official Conservative Party. He would impose upon this country one of the most extreme forms of protection that has yet been thought of. The deceiving name Empire free trade cannot hide the fact that it means nothing less than a new Empire protection policy.

"ROUT THE REDS"

ALBERT HALL DEMONSTRATION

A demonstration described as a "Rout the Reds" rally drew a crowded audience to the Albert Hall last night. Queues formed early outside every door and members of the Fascist organization distributed leaflets bearing the words "Moscow Unmasked." A procession with the Union Jack at its head escorted the speakers through the centre of the hall to the platform.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ALFRED KNOX, M.P., who presided, said the meeting was a protest against the cringing, fawning attitude of the Government towards the Soviet.

COMMANDER LOCKER-LAMPSON, M.P., said that the Government was controlled by a handful of incompetents and cranks, but its days were numbered. It only had one friend—Mr. Lloyd George—but he would rather have the frank hatred of anyone in the world than the friendship of the Wizard of Wales. He would, in fact, rather be hugged by a boa constrictor than be embraced by Mr. Lloyd George. The Government had one thing to its credit, the "Lansbury Lido" had been a huge success. Trade may have vanished, the cotton industry may be down and out, and shipping and iron and steel may have gone for good, but never mind, mixed bathing had come to stay. (Laughter.)

THE NATIONAL DISASTERS RELIEF FUND

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The annual meeting of the Mansion House Council of the National Disasters Relief Fund was held yesterday at the Mansion House, the MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON presiding. The Lord Mayor was present at part of the proceedings. The PUBLIC TRUSTEE (Sir Oswald Simpkin), presenting the annual report of the Executive Committee for 1929, stated that at the end of the year the Titanic Fund stood at £263,628, with 356 dependents, the Empress of Ireland Fund at £81,469 with 101 dependents, and the Lusitania Fund at £19,911 with 23 dependents. It was fortunate that the Hon. Actuary in his calculations had always made a substantial reserve against possible depreciation of investments, as this reserve had enabled the Executive Committee to maintain rates of allowance to dependents and to disregard fluctuations in the value of investments. On the motion of LORD DESBOROUGH, seconded by SIR CHARLES STEWART, the Executive Council was re-appointed with the addition of the new High Commissioner of Canada when he takes up his appointment.

CONTROL OF PETROL STATIONS

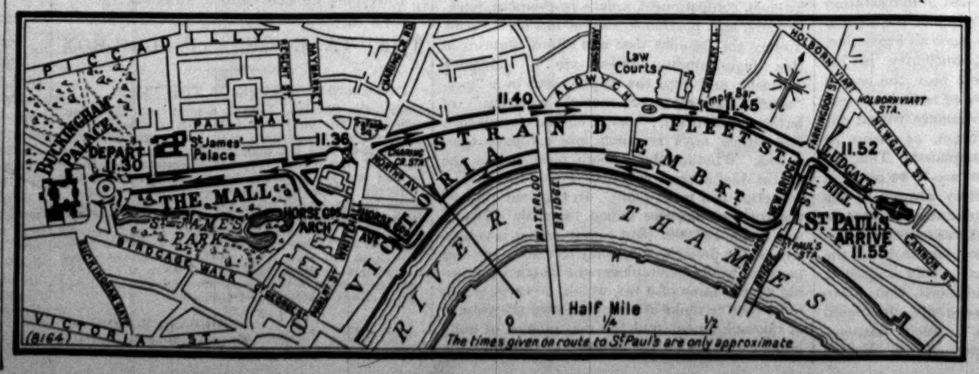
SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL'S NEW BY-LAWS

With a view to preserving the amenities of the County, the Surrey County Council, meeting at Kingston yesterday, decided to make by-laws regulating the appearance of petrol filling stations and prohibiting the establishment of such stations in certain areas in the county.

Mr. E. METZLER said it was obvious that such by-laws were necessary. The number of horrible-looking petrol stations was increasing, but there was no necessity that they should be the ugly things many of them were. Kingston By-pass road provided examples of petrol stations which were picturesque and in keeping with their surroundings.

It might appear from the map prepared that the areas where petrol stations would be prohibited were very large, but that was because Surrey had large areas of common land and of beautiful rural scenery which must be protected.

THE ROYAL ROUTE TO AND FROM ST. PAUL'S TODAY.



ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

THE GRAND PRIORY

The Duke of Connaught was present yesterday at the annual service and General Assembly of the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, of which he is Grand Prior.

After the service, at which the Archbishop of Sydney, a sub-Prelate of the Order, preached, the Grand Prior returned to the Gate. While going and coming the procession was favoured by a blaze of sunlight which brought into strong contrast the difference between the glittering processional Cross and the bright colours of the Children of the Chapel Royal, of the Chaplains, and of the magnificent cloth of gold cope and purple velvet cap of the sub-Prelate at the head of the procession.

The Grand Prior's first act in the General Assembly was to unveil the portrait painted by Mr. Philip de Laszlo of the Sub-Prior, the Earl of Scarbrough, which had been subscribed for by a very large number of members of the Order in this country and oversea, on the occasion when the King made Lord Scarbrough a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter (a reproduction of the portrait appears on p. 20).

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, in unveiling and presenting the portrait, which will remain at the Gate while an excellent copy by Mr. Fraser will go to Sandbeck, spoke most warmly of the Sub-Prior's services to the Order.

The EARL OF SCARBROUGH, in reply, deprecated the suggestion that the Order owed its present prosperity to his work, and insisted that he was happy in being associated with the revival of its fortunes, as he had taken office just when the period of post-War lethargy had ended and had only to direct and guide a strong current of renewed enthusiasm among its members for its work for humanity, on which alone it could base its continued appeal for public support.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR PERCIVAL WILKINSON, in presenting the customary reports in his several official capacities, announced that the King had approved of the foundation of a Commandery of the Order in New Zealand and referred to the acquisition of further buildings adjoining the Gate and to the preparations which are being made to celebrate on a suitable scale next year's centenary of the revival of the Grand Priory of the Order in this country. He reported a great increase in the number of people who had qualified for First Aid certificates, notably in Canada, and said that the Metropolitan Police, like the City Police, were now taking "refresher" courses. The Order was cooperating with police in equipping with First Aid appliances the kiosks now being set up within the Metropolitan Area by the police for dealing with street accidents. The strength of the Brigades was reported as being, Ambulance 39,525, Nursing 13,409; Cadet Ambulance 5,437, Cadet Nursing 2,424; and the formation of 31 new Oversea Divisions was announced. Sir Percival also remarked upon the eagerness now being shown by Mayors and Corporations to treat his Brigade inspections as important civic ceremonies, and upon the great increase of public, and particularly police, interest in the work of the Order.

The HOSPITALLER referred to the harmful effect which the disturbances in Palestine last year had had not only on the work of the Order's Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem, but also on the progress of the building of its new annexe.

The LIBRARIAN announced the acquisition of many valuable books and medals, and, notably, that of the famous Rhodes Missal, which was made for the Grand Prior of Saint Gilles, in 1503, and was used in Rhodes until the siege of 1522 and afterwards in Malta until 1798.

In his concluding remarks the GRAND PRIOR announced that negotiations were nearly concluded for the return of St. John's Church, Clerkenwell, to the Order, to serve as of old as the Ordinal Chapel, and that the Preceptory in South Africa was now fully at work under its first Commander, Major-General the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of the Union, who had worked hard for its foundation.

EASIER NATURALIZATION

MR. CLYNES ON CHANGES NEXT MONTH

Mr. Clynes, the Home Secretary, attended a dinner given at the Savoy Hotel last night by Mr. Lionel de Rothschild and the committee of the Jews' Temporary Shelter, when an appeal was made in aid of the new buildings recently opened in Mansell-street, Aldgate.

Mr. LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, who presided, in proposing "His Majesty's Government," spoke of the assistance that the Home Office had always given to the shelter.

Mr. CLYNES, in reply, described the shelter as a human and serviceable institution which would always receive the support of the Home Office, whatever Government was in power. Though conditions at the docks were vastly improved there was still necessity for safeguarding alien migrants during their passage through London.

Continuing, Mr. Clynes said that the number of registered aliens in this country was about 250,000, and the average number of applications for naturalization each year was approximately 1,300. Complaints had been made about delay in dealing with these applications, representations having been made that the forms to be filled in were unnecessarily complicated. The Home Office had always been alive to the desirability of assimilating the respectable alien residents who had identified themselves with the life and habits of the country. A simplified procedure would be brought into operation next month, whereby an alien would be required to fill up one form instead of five forms as under the former system. The form had been carefully prepared, and any reasonably intelligent alien should be capable of completing it without the aid of a solicitor. (Cheers.) He had also promised to consider favourably the question of reducing the present fee of £10 for a certificate of naturalization, when to demand the full fee would debar a respectable alien from obtaining British nationality.

It was announced that as the result of the appeal the sum of £17,000, which had been subscribed before the dinner, had been raised to £20,000.

ANGLO-CATHOLIC CONGRESS

PRIME MINISTER ON CANCELLED BAND ENGAGEMENT

At a dinner arranged by the Executive Committee of the Fourth Anglo-Catholic Congress and held at the Belgravia Hotel last night, the following letter, received by the Rev. C. E. Russell, organizing secretary, from the Prime Minister, was read:—

"I must thank you and your Executive Committee for the very generous spirit you have shown regarding your engagement of the band of H.M. Life Guards for the 29th June. An awkward situation had arisen, and I hope most sincerely that having to make other arrangements has not caused you inconvenience."

The BISHOP of NASSAU (Dr. Roscow Shedden), president of the congress, who was in the chair, said that the work of the congress was quiet and constructive. Primarily, it was not controversial, and they did not want to interfere with people. Their purpose was to carry on and extend the work of the Catholic revival which began nearly 100 years ago. In the 10 years of the existence of the congress movement a large amount of money had been contributed by its supporters to train young men for the ministry. They stood for something which was quite definitely English, and for that reason their title was deliberately chosen.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society, the president, Sir Charles Oman, presented the society's medal for 1930 to the Rev. Edward A. Sydenham, in recognition of his work on the coins of the Roman Republic and Empire. Messrs. W. A. Brooke, A. W. Davis, F. W. Lincoln, and L. H. Rawson were elected Fellows of the society.

The following office-bearers were elected for 1930-31:—

President, Mr. Percy H. Webb; vice-presidents, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Morrieson and Sir Charles Oman; treasurer, Mr. G. C. Haines; secretaries, Messrs. John Allan and Frederick A. Walters; foreign secretary, Lady Evans; librarian, Frederick A. Harrison; members of the council, Miss Helen Farquhar and Messrs. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, George C. Brooke, Lionel L. Fletcher, Henry Garside, R. P. Hall, George F. Hill, L. A. Lawrence, Harold Mattingly, and C. C. Oman.

Zaro Agha, a Kurd who is reputed to be 156 years old and is known as the Turkish Methuselah, is about to leave CONSTANTINOPLE for New York, where he is awaited by the delegates of the Anti-Alcoholic Society, who wish to exhibit a teetotal centenarian as a living proof of the doctrine that longevity is the result of total abstinence.—*Reuter.*

THE WEATHER

BRIGHT TO CLOUDY

Meteorological Office, June 24

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A ridge of high pressure crossing the country from the west will give an interval of fair weather generally, but a new depression advancing from the Atlantic will cause an early renewal of unsettled conditions in Western Ireland, and these conditions will spread eastward.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Moderate westerly to north-westerly winds; bright at first, cloud increasing later; moderate temperature.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Rather unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (East) (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Moderate westerly to north-westerly winds, tending to back; bright, becoming cloudy; sea moderate. Straits of Dover.—Moderate westerly winds, tending to veer; mainly bright; sea moderate.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate north-westerly winds, backing south-westerly; bright at first, cloudy later with probably some rain; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds W.S.W., 5-15 m.p.h. at surface, 15-25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Mainly fair, but local showers. Visibility mainly 6 to 12 miles, but 4,000 yards in showers.

Sun rises, 4.46 a.m.; sets, 9.19 p.m.
Moon rises, 3.7 a.m.; sets, 8.55 p.m.
New Moon, 2.46 p.m. to-morrow.
Lighting-up time, 10.19 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.22 a.m. and 1.55 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JUNE 24, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1007.2mb. (29.74in.), steady; temp., 65.8deg.; humidity, 50 per cent.; wind, S.W., moderate; weather, bright.

Monday, 7 p.m., to Tuesday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 52deg.; rainfall, 9.3mm. (0.36in.).

Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 68deg.; rainfall, 0.2mm.

Sunshine at Kew, 5.8 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 4; Kingsway, 2½; Clacton, 6; Lowestoft, 5; Margate, 5; St. Andrews, 2½; Southport, 4½; Torquay, 9½; Ventnor, 8½.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION

THE TEXTILE TRADES IN 1924

The first of a series of volumes containing the Final Report on the Third Census of Production, 1924, will be issued to-day. This volume relates to the textile trades, and includes separate reports on the cotton spinning and weaving trades, the woollen and worsted trades, the silk and artificial silk trades, the jute, hemp and linen trades, the hosiery trades, the textile finishing trades, the lace trades, the rope, twine and net trades, the elastic webbing trade, the coconut fibre, ramie fibre, horsehair and feather trades, the flock and rag trades, and the packing trade.

These reports deal separately with the subjects of production, employment, wages, and power equipment. The relevant figures of production, employment and power equipment recorded at the censuses of 1907 and 1912 are included for comparative purposes, while tables show in detail, for the trade concerned, the results of the 1924 census, giving separate particulars for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

The volume also includes a general report on the textile trades as a whole, in which the results for all the trades in the group are brought together and information obtained on the consumption of fuel and the generation and consumption of electricity in the textile trades in 1924 is discussed. It contains much matter not available when the Preliminary Reports on the 1924 Census appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* some time ago.

The volume is published by the Stationery Office at the price of 4s. 6d. net, excluding postage. It is obtainable either directly or through any bookseller from the Stationery Office at the following addresses:—Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George-street, Edinburgh; York-street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's-crescent, Cardiff; 15, Donegall-square West, Belfast.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Hunstanton	5.3	1	53	68	Dull, then bright.
Cromer	4·3	6	51	67	Bright periods.
Lowestoft	2·7	6	53	61	Thundery storms.
W'ton-on-N.	2·4	5	51	63	Cloudy, thunder.
Maldon	3·7	7	52	69	Bright intervals.
Southend	3·4	8	53	68	Bright intervals.
T'bridge W.	0·8	13	51	64	Bright intervals.
Margate	2·6	16	54	64	Heavy showers.
Ramsgate	3·9	7	53	63	Rain, then bright.
Deal	4·5	13	53	64	Rain, then bright.
Dover	4·4	14	54	60	Rain, then bright
Folkestone	4·7	3	53	63	Rain, then bright.
Hastings	5·1	8	52	63	Rain, then bright.
Bexhill	5·7	8	53	63	Rain, then bright.
Eastbourne	7·0	8	53	62	Rain, then bright.
Brighton	7·4	14	54	63	Fair.
Worthing	7·6	18	53	64	Fair.
Littlehmptn.	7

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COPY OF FRENCH MODEL in Black Hemp (trimmed ribbon. Usual Price 7½ gns. SALE PRICE 4½gns.

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MODEL COAT in beige silk marocain, fur to tone. Usual Price 35 gns. SALE PRICE 18½gns

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SHOE in dark brown or grey glacé, strappings in lighter tone. Usual Price 52/6. SALE PRICE 27/6

PYTHON WALKING SHOE in natural Fawn and Brown. Usual Price 65/- SALE PRICE 39/6

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JUNE 24

The Members of the Fourth Imperial Press Conference, 1930, had the honour of being received by The King and Queen in the Throne Room of the Palace this morning, when the Members of the Organizing Committee, the Chairmen of Sections and the Delegates were presented to Their Majesties by Major the Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P.

The Lord Chamberlain and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The King of Spain visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs) had an audience of The King this afternoon.

The King and Queen, attended by the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the Lord Colebrooke and Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour, dined with His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val at the Spanish Embassy this evening.

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, left the Palace for Glasgow in connexion with the National Association of Boys' Clubs.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JUNE 24

The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain J. R. Aird, opened the Conference of the United Kingdom Pilots' Association at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, this morning.

The Prince of Wales presided this afternoon at a Meeting of the Council of His Royal Highness, held at the Office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham Gate. There were present:—The Lord Clinton, Mr. E. R. Peacock, the Earl Fortescue, the Viscount Folkestone, the Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., and Major Hilgrove McCormick. Major A. Dorrien-Smith attended the Meeting.

His Royal Highness, attended by Brig.-General G. F. Trotter, dined with the Life Guards at Regent's Park Barracks this evening.

145, PICCADILLY, JUNE 24

The Duke of York, attended by Mr. P. K. Hodgson, was present at the Banquet given by the United Kingdom Press in honour of the Imperial Press Delegation, at the Zoological Gardens this evening.

The Archbishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia, Dr. Wright, has arrived in England to attend the Lambeth Conference.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos has returned to St. Mary's, Wimbledon, from Folkestone, where she has been staying for the last few days.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow returned to 29, Chesham-place on Monday from Hopetoun House.

Marchioness Townshend will arrive at 78, Avenue-road on Friday from Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Haddo have returned to 16, Westbourne-street from Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Onslow have returned to Clandon Park from Switzerland.

Lord Alastair Innes-Ker left on Monday for a cruise to Norway.

Count Stefan Przezdziecki, Polish Ambassador in Rome, will leave London today for Rome.

Lord Templemore will arrive at 26, Norfolk-crescent to-morrow for a brief visit. He will then return to Upton House, Alresford.

The Hon. Mrs. Henderson had a fair night, and is progressing favourably.

Sir Courtenay and Lady Leucha Warner will leave 34, Grosvenor-gardens to-day for Brettenham Park, Ipswich, where they will remain for a few days.

Sir Hesketh Bell has returned to London.

Sir Nevile Wilkinson has left 6, Duchess-street for Dublin.

The Headmaster of Eton held a reception yesterday, in honour of the delegates to the Press Conference, in the grounds of Eton College. The guests were received by the Headmaster, the Provost, and the Vice-Provost of Eton.

Mme. Prestes, the wife of the Brazilian President-Elect, has arrived in Paris from Buenos Aires.

Señora Leonor Uriburu de Anchorena, the sister of the Argentine Ambassador, arrived in London on Monday from Buenos Aires.

The Queen, accompanied by Lady Cynthia Colville, visited Walker's Galleries on Monday afternoon to view the memorial exhibition by the late Harold Swanwick, water-colours of India by Lady Chenevix-Trench, and the exhibition of pastoral water-colours. Her Majesty purchased an oil sketch by Mr. Swanwick, and a water-colour by Lady Chenevix-Trench.

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, was present at a garden party yesterday, in aid of The Women's League of Service for Motherhood, at The Elms (lent by Mrs. Gasque), Spaniards-road, Hampstead. She was received by the Marchioness of Cambridge, Baroness Beaumont, Lady Sybil Smith, Mrs. W. B. Gladstone, Mrs. Lewis Wallace, and Mrs. Clarence Gasque.

DANCES

NEW COLLEGE COMMEMORATION BALL

There were over 700 guests at the New College Commemoration Ball last evening. The portion of the old city wall which forms the boundary of the New Quadrangle was so decorated with fairy lights that the outlines of the battlements and the bastion were made visible, and fairy lights were also placed on the trees. A marquee was erected in the New Quadrangle. The following were the members of the ball committee:—Mr. F. G. Hill (secretary), Mr. H. L. Henderson (Dean of New College), Dr. S. P. McCallum, Mr. R. H. Crossman (president of the J.C.R.), Mr. H. B. Woodman, Mr. A. C. E. Malcolm, Mr. J. H. E. Howorth, and the Hon. K. G. Younger. Among those present were:—

The Warden, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, and Mrs. Fisher, Miss Mary Fisher, Lady Mackinnon, Lady Young, the Hon. David Hely-Hutchinson, the Hon. M. R. Samuel, and the Hon. J. St. Clair Erskine.

LINCOLN COLLEGE COMMEMORATION BALL

The organizers of the Lincoln College Commemoration Ball last night made an innovation in Oxford college balls by having a *cabaret*. The attendance at the ball numbered about 380. The following were the members of the ball committee:—Mr. J. B. Whittingham (secretary), Mr. H. G. Hanbury, Mr. G. S. R. Sale, Mr. G. B. Watkins, Mr. A. H. Lewis, Mr. H. B. St. L. Carter, and Mr. C. D. Arnold. Among those present were:—

The Rector of Lincoln and Mrs. Munro, the Marquis de Amodio, Sir Harry and Lady Mallet, Mrs. Offield, Miss Betty Offield, Miss Lake, Mr. Raymond Mays, Mr. Keith Winter, Mr. Neville Whittingham, Miss Whittingham, Miss Ann Curtis-Bennett, Mr. Ford Smith, Mr. C. W. Hewett, Miss Tromp, Mr. R. W. Pratt, Miss B. Whitting, Mr. W. D. Marlinson, Mr. Duncan Baxter, Miss Betty Baxter, and Mr. W. F. D'Arcy Dalton.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE BISHOP OF ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY AND THE HON. MRS. ALEXANDER ERSKINE

The marriage arranged between the Right Rev. F. L. Deane, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, and the Hon. Mrs. Erskine will take place quietly in London on Tuesday, July 15.

MR. F. W. THOMSON AND MISS M. MITCHELL

The engagement is announced between Frederick William, eldest son of the late Sir William Rowan Thomson, K.B.E., and of Lady Rowan Thomson, The Gart, Callander, Perthshire, and Mattie, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Mitchell, Westmount, Prestwick, Ayrshire.

MR. G. P. WICKHAM LEGG AND MISS M. C. COOKE

The marriage arranged between Mr. George Patrick Wickham Legg and Miss Mary Clifton Cooke will take place on August 20, at 11 a.m., at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth.

MR. J. S. SCHREIBER AND MISS DENT

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Schreiber and Miss Maureen Dent will take place to-morrow, June 26, 1930, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at 2.15.

MR. A. L. HOSIE AND MISS KIRBY

The marriage arranged between Mr. A. L. Hosie and Miss M. G. Kirby will take place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, on Wednesday, July 9, at 2.30 o'clock.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER F. S. W. DE WINTON, R.N., AND MISS D. S. M. BIDDLE

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieutenant-Commander F. S. W. de Winton, R.N., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil de Winton, of Swallow's Nest, Friday-street, Eastbourne, and Dorothy Sylvia Mary, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Biddle, of Stradbroke, Diss, Norfolk.

LIEUTENANT T. L. EDDISON, R.N., AND MISS MAVROGORDATO

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Talbot Leadam Eddison, Royal Navy, second son of the late Mr. Edwin Eddison, of Yokohama, and of Mrs. Eddison, Haywards Heath, and Doris, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucas John Mavrogordato, Haywards Heath.

LIEUTENANT C. V. DODGSON, R.N. (RETD.), AND MISS D. HILL

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Conway Vivian Dodgson, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Dodgson, of Sunny Cliff, Mortehoe, and Delia Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill, of Goodleigh, North Devon.

MR. T. E. D. KELLY AND MISS ROWBOTHAM

The engagement is announced of Lieutenant T. E. D. Kelly, Royal Artillery, only son of Brigadier-General H. E. T. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., and Mrs. Kelly, of Kensington, and Phyllis Anne Rowbotham, only daughter of S. A. Rowbotham and Mrs. Rowbotham, of 101, The Drive, Hove, Sussex.

MR. G. M. STEWART AND DR. EARENGEY

The engagement is announced between Mr. G. M. Stewart, Royal Engineers, elder son of the late R. B. Stewart, I.C.S., and of Mrs. Stewart, of 1, Baron's-court, W., and grandson of the late Brigadier-General F. Adam, Bombay Staff Corps, and Miss E. Œ. Earengey, M.D., only daughter of Mr. W. G. Earengey, LL.D., and Mrs. F. Earengey, J.P., of Hampstead. The marriage will take place at the Temple Church at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, July 26.

DR. J. H. FRANCIS AND MISS LLOYD

The engagement is announced between John Harvey Francis, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Harvey Francis, of Woodthorpe, Nottingham, and Alice Gwynnedd, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Fitzroy Lloyd, of Edwinstowe, Notts.

MR. H. V. LOWNDES AND MISS WATTS

The marriage arranged between Mr. H. V. Lowndes and Miss L. M. Watts will take place quietly in London on Wednesday, July 2.

MR. E. H. G. VIGOR AND MISS BLOMEFIELD

The engagement is announced between Edward Harry Grey Vigor, younger son of the late Major F. G. Vigor, (late) D.C.L.I., and Mrs. Vigor, 4, Walpole-street, Chelsea, and Lilian Margaret, elder daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. H. A. G. Blomefield, of Sherington Rectory, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.

MR. E. M. KEATINGE AND MISS K. L. BURRELL

The marriage arranged between Mr. E. M. Keatinge and Miss K. L. Burrell will take place at St. Giles' Church, Risby, on Tuesday, August 12, at 2.30 p.m.

MR. C. M. OGDEN AND MISS L. DE UDY

The engagement is announced of Mr. Clement Moore Ogden, only son of the late Francis Ludlow Ogden and Mrs. Ogden, of New York and Cannes, to Miss Locha de Udy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. de Udy, of Buenos Aires and Cannes.

MR. C. É. S. GORDON AND MISS TAVES

The engagement is announced of Colin Ernest Sutherland, elder son of J. R. C. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, of British Guiana, and Patricia, daughter of Dr. A. W. Taves and the late Mrs. Taves, of New York and Rio de Janeiro.

MR. H. F. MILNE AND MISS D. K. HARRISON

The engagement is announced of Hugh Fenwick, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald E. Milne, of Folkestone, and Dorothy Kathleen (Kitty), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harrison, of Hindhead, Surrey.

MR. T. DOWNING AND MISS A. HAWKSLEY

The engagement is announced between Terence Downing, M.C., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Downing, and Aileen Hawksley (Gipsy Raine), younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hawksley, of Ongar Hill Cottage, Addlestone, Surrey.

MR. J. J. ROBINSON AND MISS HUGHES

The engagement is announced between John James Robinson, of Headingley, Leeds, and Eleanor Philothea, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. Basil A. Hughes, M.A., Rector of High Ham, Somerset.

MR. C. W. RIMMER AND MISS E. M. DALTON

The engagement is announced between Cyril W. Rimmer, of The Woodlands, Ashtead, Surrey, and Eileen Margaret Dalton, of Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire. The marriage will take place shortly.

MR. A. STRUTT AND MISS P. KEBBELL

A marriage has been arranged between Arthur, second surviving son of the late George Herbert Strutt and of Mrs. Strutt, of Bridgehill, Belper, Derbyshire, and Kingairloch, Argyllshire, and Patricia, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Kebbell, of Te Hoe, New Zealand (and temporarily 10, Clarges-street).

MR. E. WOOD AND MRS. M. JACOT

The marriage arranged between Evelyn Wood, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Wood, of Leatherhead, and Maeve, widow of Emile Jacot, and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wolfe, of The Poult House, Hadlow, Kent, will take place in August in Bombay.

MR. I. PEARSE AND MISS ROBINSON

The engagement is announced between Ilbert Pearse, eldest son of the late Ilbert Pearse and of Mrs. Lake, and Eileen Margaret, only daughter of the late W. T. Robinson, of Foxhill, Swindon, and Mrs. Robinson, now of Rowena, Westward Ho! N. Devon.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION

Lady Bertha Dawkins held a committee meeting yesterday at Norwich House, Norfolk-street (by permission of Lady Dunn), for the cinema *matinée* performance that she is organizing on July 3 at the Regal Cinema in aid of the special appeal for Brompton Hospital for Consumption. Among those present were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, Lady Cunliffe-Owen, Lady Dunn, Miss Edith Dawkins, Mrs. Mesenefel Cockburn, Lady Capel-Slaughter, Lady Bayer, Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh, Mrs. Filsmaurice of Orkney, the Countess of Carlisle, Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore, Mrs. Washington Singer, the Hon. Mrs. Macnaghten, Lady St. John of Bletso, Mrs. Carl Holmes, Mrs. Max Mayer, Mrs. Noel Trotter, Mrs. Herman Lebus, Mrs. Warwick Wright, Miss Ivy St. Helier, Mrs. J. S. Munn, Miss Parsons, Miss Lenzelen, Mrs. James Van den Bergh, Lady Rothband, Mrs. Woolland, Miss Villiers Smith, Mrs. R. A. Young, Mrs. Charles Gilmour, Mrs. Henderson Scott, Mrs. J. B. Sainsbury, Mrs. Fleicher, Miss Cohen, Mr. Wood, and Miss Cardwell.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY

The Lord Chamberlain announces that the King and Queen will give an Afternoon Party in the Garden of Buckingham Palace on Thursday, July 24, from 4 to 6.30 p.m. (weather permitting).

MARRIAGES

THE HON. A. B. MONEY-COUTTS AND MISS HOBHOUSE

The marriage took place yesterday at All Saints, Oakhill, of the Hon. Alexander Burdett Money-Coutts, second son of Lord and Lady Latymer, of Shipton Lodge, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxon, and Miss Mary Elspeth Hobhouse, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hobhouse, of Oakhill, Somerset. The Rev. M. W. Patterson (uncle of the bridegroom), Vice-President and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, officiated, assisted by the Rev. M. J. Stent (vicar of Oakhill).

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin, the bodice finely embroidered in pearls, and the skirt falling to the ground. Her train of old family lace was lined with pale green, and her headdress was of orange-blossom and white heather. She wore a pearl necklace and carried a sheaf of Harrisii lilies and small gladioli. Master Hugo Money-Coutts (nephew of the bridegroom), Miss Imogen Chichester, and Master Hugh Spencer (cousin of the bride) were the trainbearers, and Master Hamish and Miss Ann Wallace, Miss Patience Spencer, and Master Tom Hobhouse (cousins of the bride) were the other child attendants. The pages wore green linen Kate Greenaway suits, with ivory frills at the neck and wrist, and the little girls had Kate Greenaway frocks of ivory net with green sashes, and they had wreaths of green leaves in their hair. There were also six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Aubrey Hobhouse (sister of the bride), the Hon. Mercy Money-Coutts (sister of the bridegroom), the Hon. Alicia Browne, Miss Dulcie Campbell, Miss Jessie McKechnie, and Miss Nancy Teacher. They wore dresses of ivory net over pale pink, with long flowing sleeves. Their headdresses of green velvet leaves matched their satin shoes, and they carried sheaves of pale pink gladioli tied with green ribbon, and had green necklaces. The Hon. Godfrey Money-Coutts (brother of the bridegroom) was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at Pondsmead, Oakhill, when among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Cruden, Mr. H. Curwen, Dr. and Mrs. Cressley, Sir Felix and Lady Clay, Mr. and Mrs. Piers Debenham, Major and Mrs. Dickinson, Major and Mrs. Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. R. Davey, Lord and Lady Dorchester, Mr. and Mrs. C. Elliot, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Finn, Mr. Farquhar, Colonel and Mrs. Fanshawe, Captain and Mrs. Alistair Fraser, Mr. F. Farquharson, Colonel and Mrs. Forestier-Walker, Lady Fox, Mrs. W. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. R. Finn, Judge and Mrs. Gwynne-James, Mr. and Mrs. Gwynn, Mr. J. Gascoigne, Major and Mrs. Garton, Mrs. Glouster, Sir Charles Hobhouse, Miss Hobhouse, Miss M. Hobhouse, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Hobhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hobhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hobhouse, Mr. and Mrs. John Hobhouse, Lord and Lady Hylton, Lady Hodder-Williams, Major and Mrs. Fleming Hamilton, Captain and Mrs. Hodgkinson, Commander and Mrs. Hippesley, Captain and Mrs. K. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. Helps, Mr. M. Hodges, Miss Hield, Prebendary and Mrs. Horton-Smith, Major and Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Tempest Hicks, Miss Blakiston-Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Colonel and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jillard, Mrs. Knatchbull, Major and Mrs. Kettlewell, Sir Arthur and the Hon. Lady Langman, Colonel and Mrs. P. Lea, Miss MacPherson.

Colonel and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. McKechnie, Miss Betty McIntosh, Miss Madge McIntosh, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Mayne, Miss Malkin, Mrs. A. Meade, Mr. and the Misses Martineau, Miss Methuen, Colonel and Mrs. Mountsteven and the Misses Mountsteven, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morgan, Major and Mrs. A. Mitchell, Mr. Evan MacDonald, Mrs. Nettlefold, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lloyd-Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lloyd-Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thomas, Colonel and Mrs. Teacher, Miss B. Ross-Taylor, Mr. C. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. T. Turton, Mr. Tryon, Captain Spurling, Major and Mrs. Vigors, Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Captain Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Poynter-Wright, Miss Watson, Earl and Countess Waldegrave, the Dowager Lady Lilynne, the Misses Russell, the Rev. M. W. P. and the Hon. Mrs. Patterson and the Misses Patterson, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Eric Carr, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. James Nixon, Mr. F. C. and the Hon. Mrs. Bonham, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Syms Thompson, Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Churchill, Colonel and Mrs. Herbert Churchill, Mr. E. Churchill, Miss Churchill, Mrs. and Miss Dawkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. Still, Mr. W. Money, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Brien Money, Colonel and Mrs. R. C. Money, Major and Mrs. Robin Money, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Rupert Money, Colonel and Mrs. Ernle Money, Major-General and Mrs. Herbert Money, Miss Maud Thornhill.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Lady de Blaquiere, the Misses Foxcroft, Lady Percy, Mrs. Louis Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. G. Beauchamp, Major-General and Mrs. De Pree, Miss Mary De Pree, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Sir Walter and Lady Trevelyan, Miss Joan Trevelyan, Lord and Lady Bayford, the Hon. Vera Sanders, the Hon. Dorothy Sanders, Major and Mrs. Tomkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Malcolm, Mr. Oliver Hawkshaw, Mr. T. F. Cattley, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Creswel, Colonel and Mrs. French-Blake, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pinchney, Major and Mrs. Hanson, Colonel and Mrs. Cranmer, Miss Castanore, Colonel Harry Amory, Sir Ian and Lady Heathcoat-Amory, Lord and Lady Dulverton, Captain and Mrs. Adrian Cave, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherriff, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. R. Scovell, Mr. W. Payne, Mr. T. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Mitchell, Mr. W. Mitchell, Mr. Merrick Mitchell, Mrs. Archibald Ingram, Mr. S. Mackie, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Graham Donaldson, Mr. S. H. Wood, Brigadier-General H. A. Jones, Mr. C. A. S. Browne, Mr. W. Archie, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thomson, Miss Munro Kerr, Miss S. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. MacDiarmid, Mr. J. and Mrs. Lumsden, Lieutenant-Colonel Cottrill, Mr. J. O. MacAndrew, the Hon. Joseph Mackie, the Hon. John Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Stewart, Mr. R. Hanbury-Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Leggatt, Mr. C. Anson, Mr. D. H. Brinton, Mr. R. Barton, Mr. T. Caulfield, Mr. J. Charrington, Mr. H. C. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt, Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. J. Lanyon, Mr. W. Dodds, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Captain and Mrs. MacMillan, the Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Money Coutts, Mr. R. Marriott, Mr. F. C. Mallet, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jones, Mr. Herbert Marshall, the Hon. Mrs. Marshall, Mr. O. Sandars, Mr. R. Thompson, Mr. G. Wainewright, Mr. S. Villiers-Smith, Mr. H. Willis, Mr. J. Watts, Miss R. G. Wellington, Mr. Basil Woolcombe, Mr. H. Dermuth, Mr. H. Field, Miss M. Coventry, Mrs. Earnshaw Cook, Mrs. Victor Ames, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Assheton, Mr. and Mrs. Agassiz, Mrs. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur, Mr. Charles Allen, Lady Kilmaine, the Hon. John and Mrs. Browne, Sir Frank and Lady Beauchamp and Miss Joan Beauchamp, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Lyell Bristow, Miss Barbara Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. Burge, Sir John and the Hon. Lady Bankes, the Misses Chisholm Batten, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bathurst, Mr. and Mrs. R. Blackford, Captain J. Ballward, Captain Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlet, Miss J. Beith, Miss Brandreth Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Barker Hahlo, Mr. Arthur Batten Pooll, the Rev. P. C. and Mrs. Bush, Earl and Countess Cairns, Lady Sheila and Lady Katherine Cairns and the Hon. David Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. Chichester, Major and Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Campbell, Major and Mrs. Campbell, Major and Mrs. Claud Campbell, Miss Ellis-Smith Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. Crompton and the Misses Crompton, Mrs. Bruce Cooper, Colonel and Mrs. Spencer, Miss Patience and Mr. Hugh Spencer, Miss Brenda Spencer, Mrs. Maxwell Sherston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sherston, Miss Sherston, Lady Stothert, Miss Sydenham, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Strachey, Miss Strickland Constable, Miss Shaw, Mrs. and Miss Skinner, Mr. Tiarks, Captain and Mrs. Sedgwick, Miss J. Strachey, Major Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. and Miss Lloyd-Thomas, Major Nettlefold, Mrs. Nield and Mr. R. Nield, the Hon. Edward and Lady Beatrice O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Leyborne Popham and the Misses Popham, Mr. and Mrs. Parke, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, Captain and Mrs. A. Phipps, Captain and Mrs. H. Phipps, Captain and Mrs. J. Phipps, Lady Elizabeth Phipps, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Pitman, Mrs. Harcourt Skrine, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Pitman, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbine Parish, Sir Richard and Lady Muriel Paget, Admiral Sir Richard and Lady Peirse, Miss Pilkington, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Colonel and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Rawstorne, Mr. and Mrs. R. Robertson-Glasgow, and Captain the Hon. Tom and Mrs. Plumer.

MR. J. P. PHILIPPS AND MISS E. J. KINDERSLEY

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. James Perrott Philipps, third son of Sir Laurence and Lady Philipps, of 40, Hill-street, W., and Miss Elizabeth Joan (Betty) Kindersley, daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, of 11, Grosvenor-square. The Archdeacon of Bedford officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of silver lamé, embroidered with pearls. Her long train was cut in one with the skirt and fell from beneath a pouched fold of the bodice. Her veil of silver-tinted tulle was held in place by a helmet headdress of silver lamé trimmed with pearls and a row of orange-blossom at the back. She carried a sheaf of Harrisii lilies and orchids, and was attended by 10 grown-up bridesmaids—Miss G. Philipps (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Bridget Kindersley, Miss Jocelyn Wingfield, Miss Valerie French, Miss Esmé Magann, Miss Bridget Tisdall, Miss Noreen Hennessy, Miss Joan Buckmaster, and Mlle. Alice and Mlle. Louise Quiste-Lazard. They wore long dresses of coral-pink georgette with wide berthe collars caught at the side with diamanté buckles. Their swathed turban headdresses were of silver and pink, and they carried sheaves of carnations to tone with their frocks. Mr. William Philipps was best man, and Lady Kindersley afterwards held a reception at 19, Grosvenor-square, when among the guests were:—

Sir Laurence and Lady Philipps, Lady Kylsant, Viscountess St. Davids, Major-General Sir Ivor and Lady Philipps, Mrs. Dimsdale, Colonel W. H. Speke, Major and Mrs. Charles Speke, Captain and Mrs. Herbert Speke, Mrs. Hugh Speke, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Philipps, Mr. Hanning and Lady Marion Philipps, Mr. William Philipps, Miss D. Speke, Lady Suffield, Miss Betty Dimsdale, Miss Gwen Phillips, Major and Mrs. Guy Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kindersley, Miss Ann Kindersley, Mr. P. Kindersley, Mr. L. Kindersley, Mr. R. F. Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. Prinsep Beadle, Miss Beadle, Miss Ada and Miss Agnes Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Kindersley, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Philipps, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dimsdale.

The Polish Ambassador, Mme. Matsudaira, Colonel the Hon. Maurice and Mrs. Wingfield, Mrs. F. Leyland, Mrs. F. B. Leyland, Miss Mollie Leyland, Lady Anderson, Lady Ebbisham, the Hon. Margaret Blades, Dora Lady Gray, Miss Angela Grayson, Lady Ampthill, Lady Maugham, Mrs. Sebastian Earle, Lady Layland-Barratt, Sir Frederick and Lady Lewis, Sir Ernest and Lady Motr, the Hon. Mrs. Ertest Guinness, Miss Guinness, Mrs. Patrick Dawson, Cora Countess of Strafford, Sir Thomas and Lady Horder, Lady Madden, Miss Madden, Lady Seymann, the Hon. Lady Bartlow, Miss Barstow, Lady Northington-Evans, the Hon. Andrew Vanneck, Sir Harold and Lady Pelly, Lady Hennessy, Miss Kathleen Hennessy, Mr. Frederick Hennessy, Cara Lady Vincent, Admiral Sir Henry and Lady Pelly, the Hon. Margaret Best, Viscountess Hereford, Lucy Madley, Sir Ernest and Lady Clark, Sir Anthony Lindsay-Hoare, Countess Jellicoe, Lady Emmott, Lady Chetwode, Miss Chetwode, Commander Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Lady Dawson, Sir Neville and Lady Pearson, Lady Addis, Miss M. Addis, the Hon. R. H. Brand, Sir George and Lady Margaret Duckworth, Lady Sybil Lygon, Lady Pare Wood, Dame Margaret Pryse Rice, Sir William Pleader, Mrs. Bulkeley Johnson.

MR. R. BUCHANAN AND MISS E. MOYNA

The marriage arranged between Mr. Robert Buchanan and Miss Eileen Moyna took place on Friday, June 20, at St. Jude's Church, South Kensington.

DINNERS

THE MARQUESA DE MERRY DEL VAL

The King and Queen honoured the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquésa de Merry del Val with their presence at a dinner party, which they gave at the Spanish Embassy last night in honour of the King of Spain. Those invited to meet their Majesties were:—

The Prime Minister, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Miranda, the Marquess of Carisbrooke, the Marquess of Londonderry, the Marquis de Portago, the Earl of Scarbrough, the Earl of Granard, Lord Colebrooke, the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Seymour, Señor Sanz (Minister Counsellor to the Spanish Embassy), Lieutenant-Colonel Torres Marvá (Military Attaché), Lieutenant-Commander Pastor (Naval Attaché), Don Alfonso Merry del Val (Third Secretary), Don Pablo Merry del Val.

The Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Abercorn, the Duchess of Peñaranda, the Marchioness of Carisbrooke, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Crewe, Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, the Countess of Scarbrough, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the Countess of Granard, Countess Howe, Lady Alington, Lady Zia Wernher, Lady Eileen Forbes, Señorita de Uriburu, and Señora de Sanz.

MRS. RONALD GREVILLE

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood honoured the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville with their presence at dinner last night at 16, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

The guests invited to meet them included:—

The Italian Ambassador, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Countess of Dalkeith, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl of Ancaster, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty, Count and Countess de Maza, Lord and Lady Leconfield, Lady Stanley, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Walter and Lady Evelyn Guinness, Lord Cochrane, Lady Bingham, Lady FitzGerald, Mrs. James de Rothschild, Count di Brasso, the Hon. Gerald Chichester, the Hon. Evan Charteris, Mr. Lancelot Smith, and Professor Lindemann.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

Yesterday, being Empire Grand Day of Trinity Term in the Middle Temple, the Master Treasurer (Mr. Justice Horridge) and the Masters of the Bench entertained the following guests at dinner:—

Lord Greenwood, K.C. (Treasurer of Gray's Inn), Sir Thomas Wilford, K.C. (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Mr. Lucien Pacaud, K.C. (Acting High Commissioner for Dominion of Canada), Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. S. M. Bruce, Mr. P. A. Anglin (Chief Justice of Canada), Brigadier-General J. Sir S. H. Wilson (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies), Sir Arthur Hirtzel (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India), Sir E. J. Harding (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs), Sir Howard d'Egville (Secretary, Empire Parliamentary Association), Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. St. Johnston (Governor of the Leeward Islands), Senator R. D. Elliott (Australian Commonwealth), the Rev. the Master of the Temple, Mr. Edward Loxton (Australia), the Rev. the Reader, and the Under-Treasurer.

The following Masters of the Bench were present:—

Master W. English Harrison, K.C., Master Sir R. A. McCall, K.C., Master Judge Ruegg, K.C., Master Butler Aspinall, K.C., Master Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, K.C., Master Mr. Justice McCardie, Master E. C. Mitchell-Innes, K.C., Master Judge Holman Gregory, K.C., Master St. J. G. Micklethwait, K.C., Master Sir Lynden L. Macassey, K.C., Master Heber L. Hart, K.C., Master A. M. Dunne, K.C., Master J. Bruce Williamson, Master Stuart J. Bevan, K.C., M.P., Master A. M. Sullivan, K.C., Master J. G. Hurst, K.C., Master W. T. Lawrance, K.C., Master Cecil Whiteley, K.C., Master J. Scholefield, K.C., Master W. Craig Henderson, K.C., Master J. D. Cassels, K.C., Master E. H. Tindal Atkinson, and Master W. Frampton.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

MR. J. W. JAGGER

The High Commissio

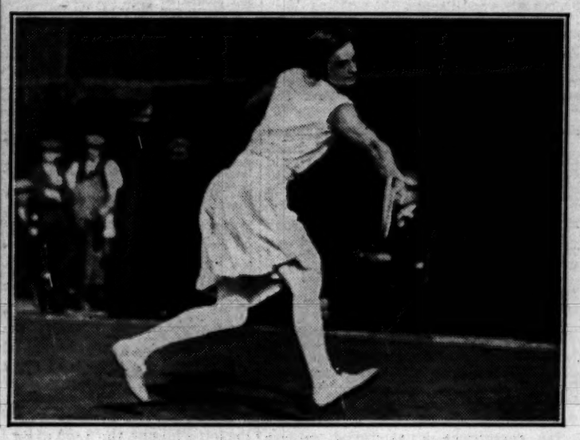
THE SIMON REPORT: A BOMBAY DEMONSTRATION

ATLANTIC FLIGHT

THE PROTEST PROCESSION.—Photographs received yesterday of a demonstration in Bombay against the Simon Commission's report the day after the issue of Part I. An effigy of Sir John Simon was taken through the streets on the roof of a motor-car and, together with a quantity of foreign clothing, was burnt on the river bank at Surat.

BEAUTY SPOTS ROUND LONDON.—A collection of photographs of beautiful places round London is now on view at the Underground Station at Charing Cross. Most of the pictures were taken by staff photographers of *The Times*.

THE ATLANTIC FLIERS.—The crew of the Southern Cross. Left to right: Captain Kingsford Smith, Mr. Evert Vandyk, assistant pilot, Captain J. P. Saul, navigator, and Mr. J. W. Stannage, wireless operator.



THE FLIGHT OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS.—Captain Kingsford Smith and his crew of three left on their attempt to fly to New York from Dublin yesterday morning. The scene on Portmarnock beach while the final preparations for the flight were made. The machine is a three-engined Fokker monoplane.

THE CHAMPION WINS.—Mrs. Moody, the lady champion, during her match at Wimbledon yesterday with Fräulein H. Krahwinkel (Germany), whom she beat in two straight sets. On right Mlle. J. Sigart (Belgium), who beat the well-known American player, Miss E. Cross, by 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

THE SUB-PRIOR.—The portrait of Lord Scarbrough, the Sub-Prior of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in the British Realm, which was unveiled by the Grand Prior (the Duke of Connaught) at yesterday's General Assembly of the Order. The painting is by Mr. Philip de László.

AT ST. MARGARET'S.—Mr. J. P. Philipps, son of Sir Laurence and Lady Philipps, and Miss E. J. Kindersley, the daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. The bride and bridegroom leaving the church.

Thomas Hardy's recommendation of pure Cider . .

See this Trade Mark on every bottle, whether bottled ocally or by the makers.

In his well-known book "GOOD-BYE TO ALL THAT," the Author, Robert Graves, states (on page 375) of Thomas Hardy, the distinguished Wessex novelist and poet:—At dinner that night he grew enthusiastic in praise of Cider which he had drunk since a boy, and which, he said, was the finest medicine he knew.

"GOLDEN PIPPIN CIDER-DE-LUXE" is just the natural juice of the finest Vintage Cider apples obtained from West Country orchards and made into pure Cider with as much care as is taken in the manufacture of the finest Wines. Those who know "Golden Pippin" take the greatest pride in its possession, knowing it to be Cider at its best. There can be no more healthful drink nor one more delectable.

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If unobtainable from your usual supplier we will send a case containing 3 doz. champagne pints or a 9-gallon cask for 22/6 carriage paid in England and Wales, and we pay carriage on returned empties, which are charged extra if not returned within three months. Kindly send name and address of your usual retailer.

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The afternoon cup of tea will be all the more enjoyable if it is made from Doctor's China Tea.
Delicious to the taste this tea is particularly suited to those who suffer from dyspepsia as it is entirely free from excess tannin.

¼lb. SENT FREE
Send 6d. in stamps to cover postage and packing for a 2 oz. packet of each of the 5/- and 3/8 blends (i.e. ¼ lb. in all) absolutely FREE. A 2 oz. packet of the super 4/2 blend will also be enclosed on receipt of an additional 6d.

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A large pine forest by the sea.
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Norway is entirely and delightfully different. Its invigorating champagne-like air, wonderful scenery, hospitality, and hotel accommodation make it the ideal country for an inexpensive and novel holiday.
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THIRTY FIVE YEARS AGO

Croquet—such a pleasant game

Croquet and the nineties suited each other wonderfully well. They moved at about the same leisurely pace. Today we live in an age of speed and noise. The later Victorians seem a long way behind us. Yet in spite of all the great changes we find we have much in common. Like ourselves they appreciated fine, dainty, pure—

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Obituary

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EWBANK

RELIEF WORK IN INDIA

Brigadier-General William Ewbank, C.B., C.I.E., late Royal Engineers, died at his residence at Boscombe on Monday, in his 65th year.

He was born on July 13, 1865, to Mr. A. L. V. Ewbank, formerly Principal of the Patna College, Bihar, and studied at University College, London. Commissioned to the Royal Engineers from Woolwich in 1884, he went out to India, and in 1887-8 had a hand in the tedious task of the pacification of Upper Burma after the annexation. He passed the Staff College in 1896. In the great Indian famine of 1897-8 he was attached to the Foreign Office for the organization of relief work in Indian States. In the following year he was appointed D.A.A.G. for instruction, and in 1900 D.A.A.G. (Bombay) for the art of war. He was always a keen student, and was the author of "Tactical Studies," besides collaborating with Major Stradwell in a book on "Fortification Applied to Schemes." He was D.A.A.G. of the 3rd (Lahore) Division at the time of the King's Delhi Durbar, and shared in organizing the military side of the ceremonial. Next he commanded the Royal Engineers in the Lucknow Division, until called to Mesopotamia in 1916. He was there until 1919, was mentioned in dispatches five times, and was made C.I.E. in 1918 and C.B. in the following year. He retired on Indian pension in 1922. Always interested in Christian work, General Ewbank was a keen member of the Soldiers' Christian Association and similar institutions. With his brother, who was Secretary of the South American Missionary Society, he helped to spread information about its work. Missions on the N.W. Frontier also had a fascination for him; C.M.S. Boards in India found him a useful consultant; and for over ten years he was a member of the Bible Society Committee in London.

MR. VICTOR BRANFORD

Mr. Victor Veracis Branford, who died at Hastings last Sunday, was widely known as a sociologist. He was born in the sixties of the last century, his father being a member of an old East Anglian family. He was for some time at Oundle School, but his family moved to Edinburgh, and he and his brother Benchara, educationist and philosopher, entered the University there. Branford became an ardent disciple of Patrick Geddes then lecturing in the Extra-Mural School of Medicine; and he visited Edinburgh frequently in after years to keep in touch with him, attending his Summer Schools, and working at the Outlook Tower after Geddes had opened his sociological laboratory there. Later—after 1900—he helped to bring Geddes to London, worked with him in his Crosby Hall scheme and in the Sociological Society, and published his work.

On leaving the University Branford went into business. His main interests were in Paraguay; he visited South America frequently, and shortly before the War he lived for several years in the United States. He was at the time of his death a director of the Paraguay Railway. But he regarded the Sociological Society (now the Institute of Sociology) as the chief activity of his later life. Inspired by Geddes, he organized the society in 1904, and was its hon. secretary for two or three years till it had found its feet. Later there appeared in the society a division of interests between the "Geddesians" and other schools of thought; in 1912 Branford in consequence became editor of the *Sociological Review*, and carried it on till his death. It was a constant anxiety to him that the *Review* did not seem to gain the position of authority he wished it to have. Of his books, "Interpretations and Forecasts" was issued before the War, and "Science and Sanctity," which he looked upon as his chief contribution to sociology, in 1923. He also wrote the "Britannica" article on sociology and, with Geddes, several volumes in the "Making of the Future" series. He had been made a member or honorary member of the chief sociological societies in foreign countries.

In 1920, Branford, together with his second wife (born Sybella Gurney), founded Leplay House, Westminster, as a centre for sociological study and research on Geddesian lines; this with the Sociological Society and other bodies has now been developed into the Institute of Sociology. The presidency of the institute was offered to him this year, but he would not take precedence of his old master, Patrick Geddes.

MR. ROBERT WHYTE

Mr. Robert Whyte, who died at Hampstead on Sunday at the age of 88, was one of the most remarkable of London Scotsmen. Coming to London in his early twenties, he established the trading concern of Whyte, Ridsdale and Co., from which he retired in 1920, while retaining other interests. In 1906 he contested Kingston-on-Thames in the Liberal interest, but his energies had long been devoted to the service of his fellows through his Church and congregation. Ordained an elder in Regent-square Presbyterian Church in 1876, he became in due time the leading layman of English Presbyterianism, and for long periods was convener of its principal assembly-committees and its representative to other churches both at home and abroad. A zealous supporter and, since 1921, vice-president of the British and Foreign Bible Society, he was in close touch with missionary enterprise not only in China, where a son was, till his death, a medical missionary, but also in Africa, being the European representative of the American Presbyterian Missions.

In his own congregation he conducted a young men's Bible class for over 40 years. To this came young men of successive generations from both England and Scotland, and from it they passed to the four corners of the world. Their careers he followed with a paternal watchfulness. But to Robert Whyte it was not the mark a man made that counted, but character. With none did he ever willingly lose touch. He had a real genius for friendship, and any of his young men's problems he treated as his own. His correspondence must have been enormous; in the War it became well-nigh incessant. After the War he grappled at once with the undefined difficulties of the younger men. There can hardly have been another like him for understanding a young man's mind, and to his hospitable house and heart were brought innumerable troubles. Of his family there survive him a son, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Whyte, D.S.O., M.C., who commanded a battalion of the London Scottish in the War, and his daughter.

SIR MONTAGUE LUSH

Mr. W. J. B. Odhams writes:—

The death of Sir Montague Lush reminds me of a case, more than 34 years ago, which afforded evidence of the uncertainty of the law, and the certainty of Mr. Lush, as he then was, when he had once made up his mind upon a legal issue.

The managing director of a newspaper my company was printing, the payments for which had got considerably in arrear, gave us a guarantee in the following terms:—"If you will bring out the present number I will repeat my guarantee to see you are paid in full." The question in dispute was whether the words referred to the expenses of printing the current number, or whether it extended to the debt due in respect of past numbers, for which verbal guarantee only had been given. The case turned on whether the Statute of Frauds could be pleaded. Mr. Lush appeared for the guarantor. In the Court of Queen's Bench Mr. Justice Henn Collins gave emphatic judgment in our favour. The defendant then took the case to the Court of Appeal, where, after reserving judgment, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Lopes, and Lord Justice Rigby unanimously upheld us. Mr. Lush, however, was convinced that the four judges' interpretation of the Statute was wrong, and persuaded the defendant to take the case to the House of Lords, obtaining leave to do so *in forma pauperis*. Here four Law Lords, including, if I remember rightly, Lord Davey and Lord James of Hereford, unanimously gave the case against us.

SIR ISRAEL GOLLANCZ

Professor Allardyce Nicoll, Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of London, writes:—

May I have the privilege of adding a personal tribute to the late Sir Israel Gollancz, whose obituary notice appeared in *The Times* of Tuesday?

Quite apart from his important scholarly work, to which future students both of English language and of English literature must ever be indebted, two qualities in especial seemed to give him the unique position he occupied in the scholarly world of his day. He had a

(Continued at foot of next column)

firm and idealistic belief in the value of the humanities in ordinary daily life. It was this that inspired his successful efforts to establish the Shakespeare Day movement; it was this that led him to link together the popularizing of Shakespeare and the scholarly study of his works. He believed, too, in Shakespeare's international mission, and the reports he continually received from the far-flung Shakespeare societies in various parts of the world gave him joy, because he saw in these the forging of links binding people with people.

The second quality was even more personal. No scholar could have been more generous than he was; none could have welcomed and inspired the work of younger students more enthusiastically than he did. Weekly his home became a kind of seminary where, amid his books which he so much loved, he would listen and advise. It is these personal qualities perhaps even more than his publications and his academic activities, however important these might be, which made him what he was to so many of his friends.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD PROFESSOR OF ROMANCE LANGUAGES

OXFORD, JUNE 24

Mr. Alfred Ewert, M.A., St. John's College, University Lecturer in French and Lecturer in French at Jesus College, has to-day been elected to the Professorship of the Romance Languages at Oxford.

Elections to two Fellowships and two Lectureships are announced at St. John's College. Mr. Harold Warris Thompson, late scholar of Trinity College and Junior Research Fellow of the College, has been elected to an official Fellowship in natural science. Mr. Stanley Lawrence Greenslade, late scholar of Hertford College, has been elected to an official Fellowship in theology. Mr. Thompson obtained a first class in chemistry in 1929. Mr. Greenslade obtained a first class in classical moderations in 1925 and a first class in theology in 1928.

Mr. Gavin David Bone, B.A., late Casberd Exhibitioner of the College, has been appointed Lecturer in English, and Mr. Eric George Dowdell, D.Phil., has been appointed Lecturer in Economics. Mr. Bone obtained a first class in English in 1928 and the Charles Oldham scholarship. Mr. Dowdell obtained a first class in history in 1924, a first class in philosophy, politics and economics in 1926, and the Junior and Senior Medley Scholarships.

DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 24

Two Congregations were held to-day at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. respectively, for the admission of those students who have gained the B.A. Degree with honours in the recent Tripos Examinations. The Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene) presided. The total number of Bachelors of Arts admitted was 1,005.

R. D. Barnett, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, has been nominated to the Studentship offered by the managing committee of the British School at Athens.

The managers of the Craven Fund have appointed to the Craven Studentship L. P. Wilkinson, Scholar of King's College.

The Prendergast Studentship is awarded to R. J. H. Jenkins, B.A., of Emmanuel College.

The Charles Oldham Classical Scholarship is awarded to H. D. P. Lee, Scholar of Corpus Christi College.

The Trustees of the Walston Studentship have elected into the Walston Studentship T. C. Skeat, B.A., of Christ's College.

The Electors to the Sandys Studentship have elected into the Sandys Studentship D. E. W. Wormell, Scholar of St. John's College.

The Burney Studentship is awarded to G. F. Woods, Scholar of Jesus College.

The Wrenbury Scholarship is awarded to K. S. Isles, B.A., of Gonville and Caius College.

The following college awards are announced:—

KING'S COLLEGE.—Elected to Eton Senior Foundation Scholarships.—D. BABINGTON SMITH, for Classics; A. R. H. MACDONALD, for History; E. J. P. RAVEN, for Classics. Elected to Open Senior Foundation Scholarships.—M. L. CLARKE, for Classics; C. H. O. ALEXANDER, for Mathematics; C. A. E. SHUCKBURGH, for History; R. N. QUIRK, for Natural Sciences. Elected to Minor Scholarships.—F. P. CLIFT, for Natural Sciences; R. W. STOBIE, for Classics; K. E. SUTCLIFFE, for Modern Languages. Foundation Scholarships held by W. E. SANDBACH, E. S. SHIRE, R. L. THAPHILL, G. B. BENTLEY, P. W. BRIAN, G. C. GILLING-LAX, and Minor Scholarships held by W. A. N. MACGOUGH BOND, P. H. ATKINS (Price), A. BIRCH, R. H. BULMER (Price), H. J. B. LINTOTT, and E. J. VOSS prolonged for one year. Exhibitions for one year awarded to:—B. P. ADARKAR, for Economics; E. O'D. C. GRATTAN, for Natural Sciences; T. D. SPENCER, for Classics. Exhibitions held by D. V. MORSE (Fielder), T. H. NEWLOVE, J. M. NICHOLSON, D. BAYLEY, and R. H. GAYNER prolonged.

QUEENS' COLLEGE.—First Year.—Elected to Exhibition of £30.—MCLELLAN, J., for History. Second Year.—Elected to Foundation Scholarships of £80.—ADDLESEE, C. F., for Mathematics; MAXWELL, E. A., for Mathematics; CLOUGH, W. L., for Classics; CHANTER, E. W., for Natural Sciences; LUPTON, D. E., for History; PADMORE, T., for Modern Languages; and HOLDEN, C. P., for Mechanical Sciences. Elected to a Minor Scholarship of £40.—DIAMOND, W. H., for Mechanical Sciences. Third Year.—Elected to a Bachelor Scholarship of £25.—WYCHERLEY, R. E., for Classics. Awarded Prizes of £3 3s. for Tripos Examinations.—BOWSER, G. H.; BARTLETT, M. S.; HOLLOWAY, W. T.; WYCHERLEY, R. E.; CLOUGH, W. L.; CHANTER, E. W.; LUPTON, D. E.; ASPDEN, J. C.; THACKRAY, H. S.; HOLDER, C. P. Awarded Prizes of £2 2s. for Inter-Collegiate Examinations.—ADDLESEE, C. F.; MAXWELL, E. A.; KIRK, G. E.; TERRY, M. T.; PADMORE, T.; MCLELLAN, J.; PATER, J. E.; DIAMOND, W. H. Elected to the Campion Scholarship of £40 for Natural Sciences.—OLIVER, A. R. (of Tonbridge School). Elected Assistant Librarian.—MCLELLAN, J.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.—Elections made:—To Scholarships.—S. E. AYLING, A. E. BAINES, B. V. BOWDEN, G. L. C. COLE, L. A. HAWKINS (honorary), M. HELLEWELL, P. H. HEWITT, L. T. JAMES, G. J. MACMAHON (honorary), A. W. MAILVAGANAM, C. F. D. MOULE, M. H. O'GRADY, H. W. S. PAGE, G. PERCIVAL, E. E. PETERS, F. S. POOLE (honorary), C. A. POYSER, R. J. PRINGLE, J. RABBETT, G. T. C. SMITH (honorary), F. S. TURNER, J. T. WHARTON (honorary), R. H. WICKRAMASINGHE. To HONORARY Exhibitions.—S. BERLIN, J. W. FISHER, F. C. KITSON, F. N. LLOYD-WILLIAMS, D. H. RATCLIFFE, J. WALLACE.

Mr. C. S. Davis, who was placed in the First Class in the Law Tripos, Part II., was educated at Corinth College, Cheltenham; and Mr. F. W. Morgan, who was placed in the First Class of the Geographical Tripos, Part I., was educated at Calne Secondary School.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school scholarship awards are announced:—

LEYS SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE.

ELECTED TO ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.—£25—R. K. W. SLOAN (Mr. F. W. Gardiner, Holm Park, Warriston, Moffat); £50—D. E. NORSH (Mr. F. Gordon Wood, Caldicott School, Hitchin, Herts); £50—J. C. BUTTON (Mr. D. M. McCurtain, County Secondary School, Crewe); £50—J. E. COCKS (Mr. F. Gordon Wood, Caldicott School, Hitchin, Herts); £50—R. H. HOWORTH (Mr. N. G. Pearson, Alton Burn, Naira); £40—W. W. PARK (Mr. F. W. Gardiner, Holm Park, Warriston, Moffat).

ELECTED TO ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.—£30—J. L. TEMPLE (Mr. J. M. Barnes, Earnseat, Arnside, Westmorland); £25—M. C. ACKERLEY (Mr. S. Wheildon Brown, Terra Nova, Birkdale); £25—W. R. L. HARRISON (Rev. T. A. Lord, Merton Court, Foots Cray, Kent); £25—J. V. HARD (Miss A. M. Poole, St. David's, Sudbury, Suffolk); £25—C. E. WEST (Mr. G. C. McFerran, Packwood Haugh, Hookley Heath); £10—J. C. CLOUGH (Mr. J. C. Langton, Cote House, Crosshills, Keighley).

THE BAGANDA AND THE C.M.S.

Archdeacon Blackledge on his recent resignation from the services of the Church in Uganda received from the Kabaka (King) of Buganda an autograph letter in English, in which his Highness said:—

I must place on record my expression of sincere gratitude and appreciation of the extraordinary good work which you have rendered to my country and people for a period extending over 37 years. No one knows better than I do the amount of hardship which the missionaries who first came to this country suffered, and you were one of them. I feel most gratified to know that the present standard of education and civilization of my people is due to the most valuable assistance and efforts on the part of the members of the Church Missionary Society, more especially to men like yourself who have sacrificed the best part of their lives in the work of Our Lord and Master Jesus Christ. We sincerely hope that you will always carry with you pleasant memories of my country and your Baganda friends.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF MR. W. J. LOCKE

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN LOCKE, of Les Arcades, Cannes, France, late of Corner Hall, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, the well-known novelist, who died on May 15, aged 67, domiciled in England, left estate of the gross value of £24,505, with net personalty £24,484.

The REV. SIR CHARLES PERCY GRAHAM MONTGOMERY, Bt., M.A., of Elvaston-place, Kensington, W., who died on April 1, aged 75, left estate of the gross value of £53,478, with net personalty £52,863.

DAME LOUISA CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL TROLLOPE, of Montagu-square, Marylebone, W., who died on May 6, widow of Sir William Trollope, 10th baronet, left estate of the gross value of £28,319, with net personalty £27,262.

DAME SARA ANTOINETTA GIBBONS, of Pine Grove House, Weybridge, who died on April 24, aged 78, widow of Sir William Gibbons, K.C.B., late Principal Clerk, Public Bill Office of the House of Commons, left estate of the gross value of £9,216, with net personalty £9,097.

Mrs. EVELYN ISABEL BETHUNE, of Bryanston-square, W., who died on May 25, widow of C. C. Bethune, left estate of the gross value of £116,740, with net personalty £115,517. She left:—

£300 to Maud Lewis, cook; an annuity of £100 to Ada Ridgard, £100 to Herbert Ewer, butler, if still in her service, and £200 to the executors for servants.

Mr. JOHN WILLIE WORSNOP, of St. Ives, Pannal Ash-road, Harrogate, worsted spinner and manufacturer, a director of Messrs. Hodgson and Co. (Bramley), Limited, and of Messrs. Priestley and Co. (Stanningley), Limited, who died on March 28, aged 64, left estate of the gross value of £53,760, with net personalty £78,767. He left:—

£500 to his chauffeur, John Gilbert Smithson, if still in his service.

On the death of his wife, £500 each to the Yorkshire Home for Incurables, Harrogate, the Harrogate Infirmary, the Bradford Infirmary, the Leeds Infirmary, the National Children's Home and Orphanage, the Wesley Chapel Trustees, Harrogate, the Wibsey Wesley Chapel Trustees, and the Great Horton Wesley Chapel Trustees.

Miss EMILY BLANCHE HAMMOND, of Lincoln Lodge, Newmarket, died on March 19, aged 82, leaving estate of the gross value of £19,201, with net personalty £18,957. She left:—

Two stained-glass windows for St. Mary's Church, Newmarket (if not given in her lifetime), not to exceed £500 each, and a new Font, not to exceed £500, all in memory of members of her family; £200 to her gardener, Isaac Rayner; £100 to Sarah Beatrice Ashby, cook, if still in her service; one year's wages to other servants; and £200 and an annuity of £52, furniture and contents of the kitchen, and her wearing apparel to her "servant and friend," Ada Dilly.

Miss JANE HAMMOND, of Mount Pleasant, Promenade-square, Harrogate, died on February 5, aged 81, leaving £12,182, with net personalty £9,157. She gives:—

£1,000 to the Sheffield Royal Infirmary; £500 to the vicar and churchwardens of the Parish Church of Eccleshill, for the benefit of poor blind inhabitants of the village; £300 towards the fund for a Hostel for the Harrogate Blind; £100 to the National Institute for the Blind, Great Portland-street, W.; and £1,000, an annuity of £150 and her wearing apparel, silver toilet set, and cuckoo clock, to her companion, Edith Graham.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ANDERSON, Mr. David, of Chirnton, West Linton, Peeblesshire, retired ironmonger (in addition to trust property in England) (personal estate)	£5,854
BILLINGTON, the Rev. Charles (76), of St. Josephs, Thorpe Tare, Woodbridge, Suffolk (net personalty £1,829)	1,877
BOAL, Mr. Robert, of Innesfallen, Church-road, Holywood, Co. Down, director of John Riddel and Son, Limited (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	12,012
CHATHAM, Mr. Edward Alfred (34), of Ellergarth, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, and of Norfolk-street, Manchester, solicitor (net personalty £11,480)	11,791
EGGAR, Mr. Thomas (81), of Mountgomeries, Brunswick-road, Hove, and of Old Steyne, Brighton, of the firm of Thomas Eggar and Son, solicitors, of Old Steyne and Grace-church-street, E.C. (net personalty £11,939)	23,681
GILL, Miss Annie Warren, C.B.E., R.R.C., of Uplands, Heathfield, Sussex, late President of the College of Nursing and Principal Matron, Territorial Army Nursing Service (net personalty £4,940)	5,065
LEYS, Mrs. Margaret Wade, of Holywell Cottage, St. Cross-road, Oxford, wife of K. K. M. Leys, Fellow of University College, Oxford (personal estate in Great Britain)	7,336
MCLAREN, Miss Clara Wilhelmina, of Chester-street, Edinburgh (personal estate)	39,709
PRICE, Mr. Frederick Thomas Whittaker (68), of Ching, Spencer-road, Bromley, Kent (net personalty £5,384)	6,979
TREVOR, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Prescott (58), C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Army (retired), of Wilmington House, Kensington, near Ashford, Kent, late Resident and Consul-General, Persian Gulf (net personalty £3,084)	3,606
WHITCOMBE, Dr. William Sandford (65), M.D., F.R.S.M., of Harley-street, Marylebone, W., and of Holland-road, Kensington, W. (net personalty nil)	1,337

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

"PARLIAMENT HOUSE OF THE CHURCH"

The annual meeting of the Corporation of the Church House, Westminster, was held at the Church House, Westminster, yesterday, the BISHOP OF LONDON presiding. The three retiring members of the Council—Lord Wolmer, M.P., the Bishop of Norwich, and the Rev. Sir Stanley Dewey—were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN said that he could recall the days when unreasoning prejudice existed against the establishment of the Church House, which would never have come into being, in all probability, had it not been for the efforts of the late Bishop Harvey Goodwin, of Carlisle. Now, however, every one realised that the Church House was one of those institutions which was indispensable to the manifold activities of the Church. It provided what might be called the Parliament House of the Church of England, while the social amenities available in the building had been steadily improved. The library possessed in the Julian collection on hymnology (recently augmented by a large collection of hymn books and psalters formed by Dr. A. H. Mann, Organist of King's College, Cambridge) the largest and most important selection of works on that subject in the world.

Referring to the proposal to complete the building of the Church House—a project which will shortly be possible—the Bishop emphasized the fact that the financing of this scheme would not lead to the diversion of ordinary Church funds or those directed to other charitable purposes. While the Council looked forward to receiving gifts in money and in kind for the enlargement of the new buildings, its present view was that money necessary for building should be provided in other ways than by the issue of an appeal for funds.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT

Archbishops and Bishops of the Church Overseas will meet the Church of England Council of Empire Settlement on Friday at a conference to discuss how best the 10,000 parishes in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada can work with 15,000 home parishes for encouraging and welcoming migrants.

After luncheon, under the chairmanship of the Bishop of London, Mr. G. G. Whiskard, Vice-Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, will give an address on "The Present Position and the Opportunity for Voluntary Societies." This meeting will be attended by representatives of a number of voluntary societies.

APPOINTMENTS

CANON H. E. HYDE, formerly organising secretary of the Church Extension Fund in the diocese of Perth, Australia, has been appointed Home Organising Secretary of the Missionary Council of the Church Assembly.

The REV. S. H. COLLINS, vicar of Biscot, Luton, is exchanging benefices with the REV. A. E. SHEWRING, rector of Dalham, Newmarket, and will be leaving Bedfordshire at the end of July.

ORDINATIONS

The following ordinations are announced:—

BANGOR

In Bangor Cathedral, by the Bishop:—

DEACONS.—William Hugh Jones, B.A., Lampeter, and Jesus Coll., Oxf., licensed to Llanfairisgaer; Richard Jones, St. Aidan's Coll., Birkenhead, to Nevin.

PRIESTS.—George William Arthur Jones, B.A., Lampeter; Llewelyn Hughes, B.A., Univ. Coll. of N. Wales, and Schol. Canc., Linc.; John Morris Hughes, B.A., Lampeter.

Canon Fairchild preached.

BRISTOL

At the Bible Churchmen's Missionary and Theological College, Clifton, by the Bishop:—

DEACONS (under a Commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the Colonies):—W. Owen and E. J. Webster, Bible Churchmen's Missionary and Theol. Coll., Clifton.

NOTES

The resignation by the Rev. O. R. Walkey of the vicarage of Lanharth, Redruth, Cornwall, has now taken effect.

To-morrow afternoon, at 4.30, the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs will attend Divine Service at the French Protestant Hospital, Victoria Park-road, in celebration of its 212th anniversary. The sermon in French will be preached by the Rev. Dr. W. Stuart MacGowan, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Kingsway.

The annual commemoration of the men who fell in the Battle of the Somme will be held at All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, on July 1, at 12.30 p.m. A sermon will be preached by the Rev. Owen Watkins, Chaplain to the King and late Deputy Chaplain-General, and now joint administrative padre of Toc H. Wreaths and flowers may be brought and laid at the base of the Forster Memorial.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

AMATEURS' FLOWER SHOW

The Royal Horticultural Society's sixth Amateurs' Flower Show was held in the new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, yesterday afternoon. This annual exhibition differs from most of those held by the Society in that it is confined to amateurs, whereas at the ordinary fortnightly shows the majority of the exhibits come from nurserymen. When it was started in 1925 some doubt was expressed as to whether such a show would be a success, but each year the exhibits have increased in number, and yesterday there were nearly 150 more entries than at last year's show.

All amateurs, whether Fellows of the Society or not, were invited to compete, and the schedule was divided into three sections, one open to all amateurs, a second open only to those amateurs who do not regularly employ more paid assistants than one gardener and one boy, and a third open only to those amateurs who do not regularly employ any paid assistant in the garden. The competition was good, especially in the first and third sections, and the quality of the exhibits throughout the show appeared to be even better than last year. It is the nature of things there was a greater variety of plants than at the average fortnightly exhibition, and many uncommon subjects were shown.

PLANTS

In the most difficult class for a group of flowering and/or foliage plants staged on an area of 100 square feet, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, who had a tastefully arranged collection of well-grown plants, including varieties and species of *Anthurium*, *Hippeastrum*, *Richardia*, *Streptocarpus*, *Gloriosa* and *Codiaeum*. Sir Gomer Berry, who also showed in this class, had two remarkably fine specimens of *Dracaena* "Victoria." The best exhibit in the class for a group of greenhouse plants of one genus was a collection of *Hippeastrum* hybrids from Mr. de Rothschild, and the second prize was won with a group of gloxinias by Mr. E. H. Atkins, an amateur who employs no regular gardener and grows his plants in a small garden at Muswell Hill, London. The first prize for tuberous begonias was won by some exceptionally well-grown plants sent by Mr. T. C. Morris, of Bath. The best foliage plants came from Mr. de Rothschild, the best plants of *Streptocarpus* from Sir Gomer Berry, and the best gloxinias and perpetual-flowering carnations from Lady Emsley Carr.

SHRUBS

Some of the most interesting exhibits were shrubs. In the most difficult class, which called for 12 vases, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Gerald Loder, who had, among other things, *Philesia buxifolia*, *Caesalpinia japonica*, *Olearia macrodonta*, and a fine form of *Magnolia parviflora*. Mr. de Rothschild, who was placed second, had an exceptionally good vase of *Buddleia alternifolia* and a very dark *Diervilla* called "Descartes." Lieutenant-Colonel Stephenson Clarke showed *Kolwitzia amabilis* and the "Chinese Tulip Tree," *Liriodendron chinensis*, and Lord Swaythling had the pink "False Acacia," *Robinia hispida*. In one of the smaller classes Mrs. C. M. Whittall showed an exceptionally good spray of *Cornus Kousa*. Sir William Lawrence showed *Premontia californica*, and Mrs. A. Desborough had the lavender-coloured variety of *Abutilon vitifolium* and the dark red *Leptospermum Nichollsii*. The best six species of *Rhododendron* were shown by Mr. Gerald Loder, and the best six hybrids by Mr. de Rothschild, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephenson Clarke being placed second in both classes.

ORCHIDS

There were four competitors in the class for a group of orchids. All staged beautiful exhibits, but the best came from Mr. de Rothschild, who had many *Miltonia* hybrids, including "T. B. Armstrong" and a fine flower of *Cypripedium Godefroyae leucochilum*. Mr. F. J. Hasbury was second in this class. The best exhibit of 12 orchids came from Mrs. Carl Holmes, who showed the large-flowered Mexican *Stanhopea tigrina*. Mrs. Holmes also showed elsewhere a well-grown specimen of *Odontoglossum* "Miquelito." Mr. Robert Paterson did not compete, but he sent *Miltonia gattonensis* "Snow Queen" and *M.* "H. T. Pitt" variety "Excelsa," which received awards of merit.

Roses were well represented, the best exhibits coming from Mr. G. A. Hammond, of Burgess Hill. The first prize for lillies was won by Lieutenant-Colonel Stephenson Clarke, and Lord Riddell won first place with delphiniums. Lord Swaythling led in the principal class for hardy flowers. There were many good exhibits of sweet peas, the first place in the most difficult class being taken by Mr. C. B. Krabbe of Reading.

The best vase or pot of a new species introduced since 1925 was judged to be a vase of a species of *Heliophila* shown by Mr. de Rothschild, and the first prize in the corresponding class for a plant of garden origin was won by Sir William Lawrence with a pretty foxglove called "Shell Pink." The cup offered for award to the most successful competitor in the section open to all amateurs was won by Mr. de Rothschild.

MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION

SIR H. MIERS AND PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JUNE 24

The forty-first annual conference of the Museums Association opened at Cardiff to-day under the presidency of SIR HENRY MIERS, F.R.S.

The PRESIDENT, in his address, dealt chiefly with the recommendations contained in the final report of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Art Galleries, and with the assistance given by the Carnegie Trustees towards museum service in this country. He said he ventured to assume that the Association as a body warmly approved the recommendations of the Commission so far as they concerned them. After briefly summarizing the Commission's recommendations, he said these had not been allowed to drop, and arrangements were being made for a meeting in London in October of Curators and members of museum staffs, which should prove a first step in the institution of an annual school of training in museum principles and technique. Another recommendation of the Royal Commission had reference to the establishment of a national folk and open-air museum, and the Association was cooperating with other bodies to promote the scheme suggested by the Commission.

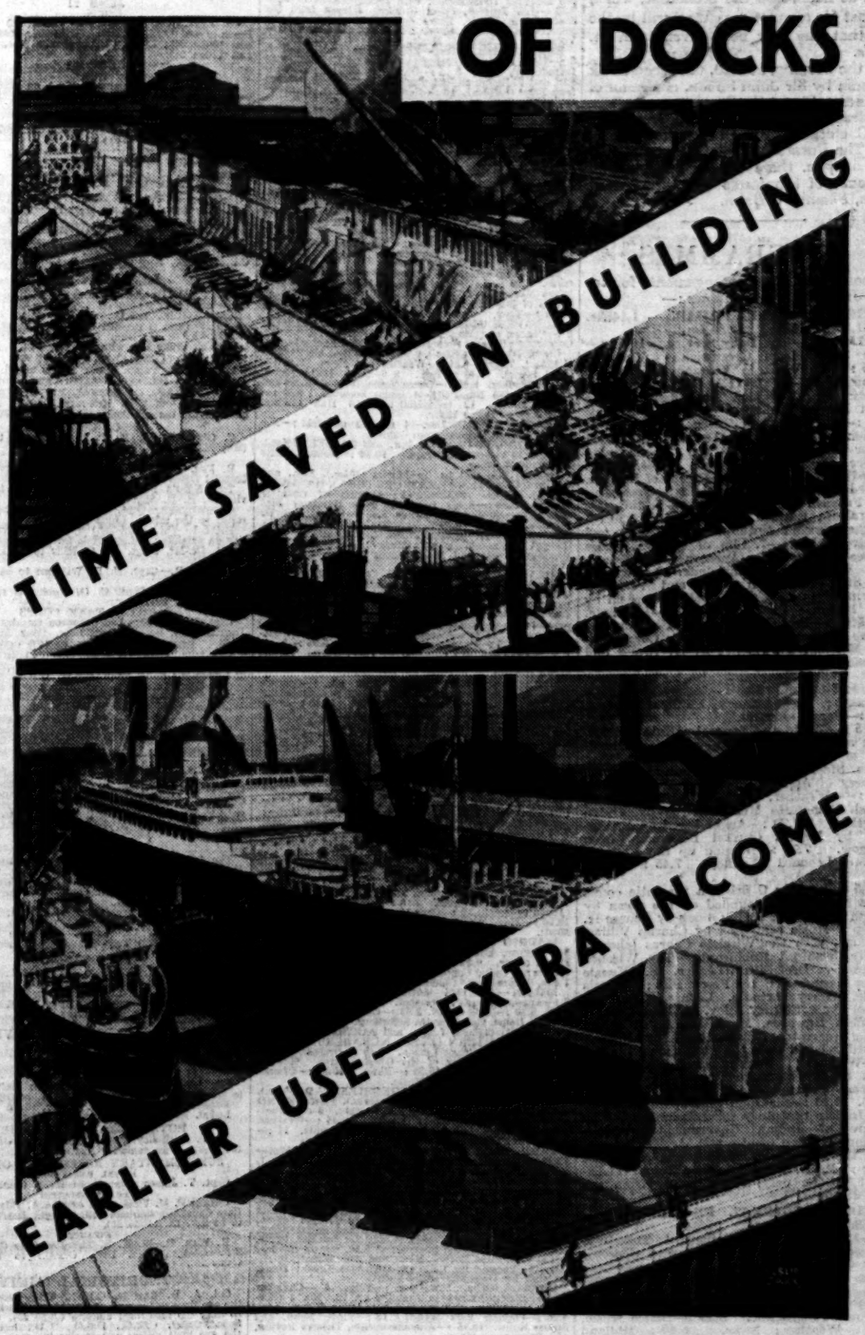
Referring to the assistance of the Carnegie Trust, he said that the trustees proposed during the quinquennial period 1931-35 to devote the sum of £100,000 to museum purposes. Of the three purposes which the trustees had adopted as their immediate policy, one would have already begun before 1931, namely—a school of training in London. The second item in their policy related to the extension of museum facilities to rural districts, and the third proposal was one to which £7,000 of the £10,000 was to be allocated. This was to be devoted by way of grants of not more than £250 each to public museum authorities who were prepared to reorganize their institutions on the lines recommended by himself in his 1928 report to the trustees. These grants would be confined to museums administered by public authorities in towns with a population of between 10,000 and 70,000. They would be offered on the pound for pound basis, and would not be available for the erection or structural alteration of buildings. Under this scheme it would be possible to make the experiment in no fewer than 28 small museums if a sufficient number could be found prepared to reorganize themselves and to contribute the necessary funds to be added to the grant made by the trustees.

In order to be in a position to discharge the new responsibilities that would be undertaken by the Association as adviser to the Carnegie Trustees, the executive committee proposed a new constitution, which would convert the Association into a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. With an independent legal existence, its new constitution, and its new power, the Association should be able to look forward to a new career of usefulness, and he hoped that all the museums and art galleries in the British Isles would appoint representative members on the Association and that many institutions and individuals in the Dominions and abroad would join the Association and cooperate in making it a stronger and more effective body.

Mr. A. B. HYSLOP, on behalf of the Carnegie Trustees, said the allocation for the next five years was of a purely experimental kind, and plans for a scheme of grants to existing museums were being worked out. The question of rural provision presented difficulties. Those who were familiar with the Trustees' library policy would understand that they had been attracted by the possibility of doing something for the rural areas because the problem was very similar to the library problem when they approached it 15 years ago. Now that the Trustees were proposing to take the same part in museum development they required the help of the museum curators, just as they had required the help of the librarians.

"FERROCRETE" REGD.

FOR RAPID CONSTRUCTION OF DOCKS



Every day saved in the construction of a dock is a day gained of loading and unloading — a day when money is earned, instead of a day when capital is locked up in an unfinished job.

The use of "Ferrocrete," the Rapid Hardening Portland Cement, for all concrete work will save weeks, perhaps months of time. For in four days, concrete made with "Ferrocrete" is *as hard and as strong* as concrete made with ordinary Portland Cement is after four weeks.

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

REOPENING OF ST. PAUL'S

The service of thanksgiving for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral, at which the King and Queen will be present, will be broadcast from all stations taking the National programme. The service will begin at noon, and the broadcast, which will last for about 40 minutes, will be the first that has ever been given from St. Paul's.

In the evening, at 9.20, the second talk on India by Sir John Simon, chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, will be broadcast from the National and other B.B.C. stations. The title of the talk will be "The Future of Indian Government." At 7.55 p.m. there will be given a performance of Stanford's romantic comic opera, *Shamus O'Brien*.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, June 25, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45:—The Week in Westminster, by the Duchess of Atholl. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12:—The King and Queen, the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the Thanksgiving Service, for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral. Address by the Bishop of London, relayed from the Cathedral. 1:—Orchestra, from Frascati's Restaurant. 2:—EdithCoates (contralto); Heard Nichol (tenor). 2.30:—For the Schools: Nature Study for Town and Country Schools. 7. Life of the Sea Shore (1) Seaweeds and Sea-Anemones, by Miss C. Von Wyss. 2.55:—Interlude. 3:—Stories and Story-Telling in Prose and Verse.—7. Description in Novels: David Copperfield by Miss Marjorie Barber. 3.25:—Interlude. 3.30-5.15:—Probable Running Commentary on the All-England Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting, by Colonel R. H. Brand and Captain H. B. T. Wakelam, from the Centre Court, Wimbledon, and also, if necessary, from 5.15-6 p.m. 3.30:—Jenny Sonnenberg (soprano); The Nancy Phillips Quartet. 4.45:—Organ Recital.

5.15:—Children: Songs by Kate Winter. Taku and the Goma Men—a further adventure of Taku, by Derek McCulloch. Two Snake Stories—Personal Adventures. 6:—Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin. 6.15:—Weather, News. 6.40:—Modern British Pianoforte Music, played by Vivian Langrish. 7-7.20:—Anglo-American Friendship, by Mr. J. Gordon Bohannan, from Glasgow. 7.25:—Digging up the Past—3, By Mr. Leonard Woolley. 7.45:—Interlude.

7.55:—Shamus O'Brien, a romantic comic opera in two acts, founded on the poem by Joseph Sheridan le Fanu; book by George H. Jessop; Music composed by Charles Villiers Stanford, with the Wireless Chorus (chorusmaster, Stanford Robinson); The Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Percy Pitt; Dennis Noble, Harry Brindle, Leonard Gowings, Trevor Jones, Stanley Riley, Enid Cruikshank, Gwyneth Edwards, Mary Hamlin; Filson Young (narrator); produced by Sydney Russell, relayed from the Parlophone Studios. 9:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 9.20:—Sir John Simon, Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission on "The Future of Indian Government." 9.50:—Shamus O'Brien (continued), Act II., relayed from the Parlophone Studios. 11 (1,554.4m. only):—Band, from Grosvenor House. 11.15-12 (1,554.4m. only):—Orchestra, from the Café de Paris.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). 12:—Organ Recital by Helen T. Young; Janet Hamilton-Smith (soprano), relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street. 1:—Gramophone Records. 1.30:—Midland Regional Programme. 5.15:—Dance Music. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—Midland Regional Programme. 8:—German Language Talk by Mr. Otto Siepmann. 8.30:—News. 8.35:—The Victor Olof Sextet; Avril Coleridge-Taylor (soprano). 9.20:—Sir John Simon, Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, on "The Future of Indian Government." 9.50:—The Victor Olof Sextet (continued). 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30:—Band from Grosvenor House. 11.15-12:—Orchestra from the Café de Paris.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. 1.30-3:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Mary Freeman (contralto); Amy James and Norah Fell (duet for two pianofortes). 5.15:—Children: Fishy Houses—Oyster Flats, by Margaret Madeley. Songs by Hilda Abbott (soprano) and Harold Casey (baritone). The Week's Sport, by Maurice K. Foster. 6:—London Regional programme. 6.15:—Weather; News. 6.40:—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis. Karl Melene (baritone); Charles Woodford (violoncello). 8:—London Regional programme. 8.30:—News. 8.35:—Frills and Flounces Concert Party, presented by Charles Beanland, relayed from the Pavilion, Royal Leamington Spa. 9.20:—National programme. 9.50:—London Regional programme. 10.15:—Weather; News. 10.30-11:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—National programme. 3.30:—See Glasgow. 4.5:—See Glasgow. 5:—Mr. George E. Greenhowe: Horticulture. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.20-11:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 12:—National programme. 1-2:—Ladies' Orchestra, relayed from the Plaza, Dublin. 2.30:—National programme. A running commentary on the Irish Derby at the Curragh, by Mr. Michael Byrne, relayed from Dublin. 3.40:—The Radio Quartet. 4:—The Embassy Six, relayed from the Plaza, Dublin. 5:—Interlude; John Vine (tenor). 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 7.45:—Concert by First Prize Winners from recent Musical Festivals at Newry, Portadown, Coleraine, Ballymena, Larne, Dungannon, and Carrickfergus—Walden String Orchestra, conducted by Alma Henry; Newry Cathedral Male Choir, conducted by M. Josef Delafaille; Agnes Houston (soprano); Mrs. A. Anderson (pianoforte); R. Wilson (vocalist); Killowen Male Voice Choir, conducted by Maude E. Biggart; Rosemary B. Dinsmore (vocalist); Molly D. O'Neill (pianoforte); Larne Male Voice Choir, conducted by William Curran; Larne and Inver Parish Church Ladies' Choir, conducted by the Rev. L. C. Stevenson; Honor Brown (vocalist); John Cunse (folk fiddling); the Carrick Cubs, Junior Male Choir. 9:—National programme. 9.15-9.20:—News. 9.20-National programme. 9.50-11.5:—The Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Margaret Collier (soprano).

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—National programme. 1.15:—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. 2:—National programme. 3.30:—The National Orchestra of Wales. 4.45:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.20-11:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. 6:—Gramophone Records. 6.15:—Children. 7:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—News. 7.40:—Time and Irish Lesson. 7.45:—German Language Lesson. 8:—Band Concert. 8.30:—Talk. 8.45:—Band Concert. 9:—Concert—P. J. Duffy (baritone); the Station Orchestra; K. A. McCaffery and S. O'Carroll: Vera Dudley; J. Sheridan and V. Dudley: Love Sonata for Cello and Pianoforte; Mabel Horne (contralto); Light Opera; the Station Orchestra: Light Opera. 10.30:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—National programme. 3.30:—See Glasgow. 4.5:—See Glasgow. 5:—See Glasgow. 6.15:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.20-11:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—National programme. 3.30:—The Duke of Gloucester and Lord Home, speaking at a special meeting of the Scottish Association of Boys' Clubs, relayed from the Banqueting Hall. 4.5:—Herring Fishing Bulletin. 4.5:—The Octet: A. E. Cruickshank (baritone), from Aberdeen. 5:—Orchestra. 5.15:—Children. 5.47:—Birthdays. 5.53:—Herring Fishing Bulletin. 5.57:—Weather for Farmers. 6:—Mr. Dudley Howells: Tropical Gardening Notes. 6.15:—National programme. 6.25:—Weather. 6.30-11:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—National programme. 2.30:—National programme. 2.55:—A running commentary on the Northumberland Plate, by Mr. W. C. Lyle, relayed from the Gosforth Park Racecourse. 4.25:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra. Jack Davies (pianoforte): Ivan Maloney (tenor). 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.20-11:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—National programme. 1.15:—See Cardiff. 2:—National programme. 3.30:—See Cardiff. 4.45:—National programme. 5.15:—See Cardiff. 6:—National programme. 9.15:—News. 9.20-11:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30-11:—National programme. 12-1:—National programme. 2.30:—See Manchester. 3.25:—National programme. 6:—See Manchester. 9.15:—News. 9.20-11:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EA.J1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Trio Music and News. 9.30:—Elementary French Lesson. 10:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. 10.5:—Orchestra, Selection. 10.10:—Trio Music. 10.45:—Literary Recital. 11:—News. 11.5:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert to celebrate the Centenary of the Romantickists. After the Concert:—Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (432m., 2.5kw.—7.30:—Talk. 8:—Pianoforte Recital. 8.30:—Quartet Concert. 9.30:—Time and News. 9.45:—Slavonic Songs. 10.45:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—4:—See Hamburg. 5.30:—Talk. 5.55:—Soldier and War Songs. 6.20:—Talks. 7.5:—Elementary Spanish Lesson. 7.30:—Talk. 7.55:—Weather for Farmers. 8:—Programme from Hamburg; followed by News and Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—7.5:—Talk on the following transmission, with announcement of cast. 7.30:—Lee Travers, opera (Bertica), relayed from the State Opera House, Unter den Linden; followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Concert of Light Vocal and Instrumental Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—7.58:—Time and Weather. 8:—Violin Concerto (Brahms, arranged by Kreisler), with Introductory Talk. 8.50:—Orchestral Selections. 9:—Lied und Pilsenia, one-act musical play (Angely), relayed from Basel (1,010m.). 10:—News and Weather. 10.15:—Orchestral Concert.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7:—Concert. 7.20:—Children. 7.30:—See Prague. 8.30:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava. 9.20:—See Prague. 10.20:—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—7.5:—Weather for Farmers. 7.7:—Concert of Slavonic Dances—Dance Suite from The Bartered Bride (Smetana); Polka and Furiant from Schwanda the Piper (Weinberger); Trepak from the Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikovsky); Polonaise (Moussorsky); Bohemian Dances (Smetana); Slavonic Dances (Dvorak). 8:—Weather. 8.2:—A Glance at the Times, by Martin Darge. 10.25:—News.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.5:—Talk. 7.30:—See Prague. 7.35:—Talk. 7.55:—The Sea in Music and Poetry. 9:—Popular Programme. 10:—See Prague. 10.20:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5.30:—Gramophone Records. 7.30:—Le Journal Parlé. 8.15:—Scenes Napolitaines (Massenet). 8.30:—Talk. 8.40:—Concert from the Works of Marsick, under the direction of the Composer 10.15:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—7.15:—Shorthand Lesson. 8:—Concert of Operetta Music and Waltzes, followed by Concert by a Tzigane Orchestra from the Café Scolastic.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7.5kw.—6.50:—Weather and News. 7.15:—Time Signal. 7.30:—Talk. 8:—Town Hall Chimes. 8.2:—Reading. 8.32:—Dance Music. 9.10:—News and Report of the Non-Political Radio Societies. 9.30:—Dance Music. 12 (midnight):—Town Hall Chimes. 12.30 a.m.:—Dance Music.

CRACOW (413m.), 1kw.—4 p.m.-12 midnight:—The Day of the Sea, a Relay from Gdynia.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—5-10.30:—See Stuttgart. 10.30:—News, Sports Notes and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (337.4m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (219.8m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—4:—Concert of Chamber Music. 5.30:—Relay from the New Hamburg Bird Sanctuary—Birds of Many Lands. 5.55:—(From Hanover) Educational Talk. 6.30:—Variety Concert. 7:—Talks. 7.50:—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather. 8:—Convert of Classical Operetta Music. 10:—Talks, News, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. 10.20:—Concert from the Café Wallhof.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 0.5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.).—5.40 a.m.:—Time and Daily Service. 11.40:—Quintet Concert. 1.40 p.m.:—Gramophone Records. 2.40:—Gramophone Records. 3.40:—Study Music for Piano. 4.40:—Gramophone Records. 5.10:—Orchestral Concert relayed from the Tuschinski Theatre, Amsterdam. 5.40:—Time Signal. 5.41:—Concert. 6.10:—Exchange Quotations. 6.25:—Gramophone Records. 6.55:—Talk. 7.25:—Gramophone Records. 7.40:—Time Signal. 7.41:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 10.40:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—7.55 a.m.:—Concert. 10.10:—Service for Hospitals. 10.40:—Gramophone Records. 11.10:—Harmonium Recital. 11.40:—Police Notes. 12.10 p.m.:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 1.40:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 2.25:—Reading. 2.55:—Concert. 3.55:—Gramophone Records. 4.40:—Children. 5.40:—Gramophone Records. 6.55:—Talk. 7.25:—Police Notes. 7.40:—Concert. 9.40:—News.

LAHTI (1,000m., 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—7—Sports Talk. 7.20:—Duet Selections. 7.40:—Recitations. 8:—Dance Music. 8.45:—News in Finnish and Swedish. 9.15:—Military Music.

LANGENBERG (473m., 1.8kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m.), COLOGNE (277m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—Economic Notes. Weather and Sports Notes. 7.15:—Dance Duo. 7.40:—Talk. 8:—Orchestral Concert of Opera Music. 9.20:—Orchestral Concert of Symphony Music. 10.20:—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Zoological Gardens, Düsseldorf, followed by Concert, Weather Notes, and Gramophone Concert of Dances from the Sound Films.

LEIPZIG (259m., 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7.30:—Zither Concert. 8:—Rendezvous—A Play (Alfred Politzsch). 9:—Chamber Music. 9.30:—Dialogue. 10.10:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA.J7 (424m.), 2kw.—8:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Market Prices, and Time Exchange. 9.25:—News. 11:—Chimes. Time Exchange and Guitar Concert relayed from the Hotel Nacional.

1 a.m. (Thursday):—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 7kw.—7.15:—Concert. 8:—Announcements; Weather. 8.10:—News. 8.20:—Talk. 8.30:—Time Signal. 8.32:—Concert of Light Music, Variety Items, and Operetta Selections.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—7:—English Language Lesson. 7.30:—Orchestral Concert. 8.50:—Review of the Graphic Arts. 9.20:—Variety Programme. 10.20:—News. 10.45:—Gramophone Concert and Dance Music.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (394m.), HAMAR (367m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—7.30:—Talk. 8:—Orchestral Concert. 9:—Poetry Recital. 9.35:—Weather, News, and Talk. 10.10:—Gramophone Records. 11:—Humorous Programme.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. 3.30:—Exchange Quotations. 3.45:—Quintet Concert. 4.55:—News and Exchange Quotations. 6.30:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.35:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. 7:—Talk. 7.30:—Elementary German Lesson. 7.45:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and News. 8:—Airs, opera (Verdi) by Soloists, Choir, and Orchestra. In the intervals at 8.30, Sports Review, and at 9.15, Press Review, News, and Time Signal. 10:—Concert—Legende for 'Cello and Orchestra (Cras); Danse macabre (Saint-Saëns).

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—7.35:—Talks. 8:—Chamber Music—String Quartet in C minor, op. 18, No. 4 (Beethoven). 8.25:—Czech Songs. 8.50:—Pianoforte Recital. 9.20:—Popular Folk Music. 10:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 10.15:—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes.

ROME—Call IRO (441m.), 50kw.—Programme relayed by Naples (352m.)—8.15:—Giornale parlato, Announcements, and Sports Notes. 8.30:—Report of the International Institute of Agriculture (in Italian, French, English, Spanish, and German), followed by Exchange, Weather, News, and Press Review. 9:—Time Signal. 9.2:—Tuscan Programme—Music. News after the programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 30kw.), BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (467m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—7:—Song Recital. 7.30:—Talk. 8:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. 8.55:—Agricultural Talk. 9.40:—Two Men in a Boat—A Fishing Dialogue, relayed from Göteborg. 10:—Concert of Light Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—7.5:—Talk. 7.30:—Sicilian Vespers—Opera in Five Acts (Verdi), from the Württemberg Theatre. 10.30:—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—8:—Exchange Quotations. 8.15:—Concert. 8.50:—Fashion Review. 9:—Time and Concert, from the Café des Americains. 10.15:—North African News. 10.30:—Concert. 11:—Picture Transmission.

TURIN—Call ITO (251m.), 7kw.—5.15 a.m.-8.20 a.m.:—Programme, relayed from Milan. 8.20:—Variety Items. 8.30:—Time Signal. 8.32:—Talk, followed by Programme from Milan.

VIENNA (516.2m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (263.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—7:—Talks. 7.55:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcement for Thursday. 8:—The Great Organ Works of Johann Sebastian Bach. 8.50:—Popular Viennese Evening; Sievering in Song and Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—11.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—6 a.m.
LAUSANNE. Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m., 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (309m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5 m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 10.10 p.m.-1 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 8.7kw.—12.30 p.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—12.30 p.m.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1830. Price 7d.

[Advertisement.]—On the 1st of July, dedicated to Her Highness the Princess Victoria, by the express permission of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, to be continued in monthly volumes, price only 4s. each, neatly bound, *The Juvenile Library*, No. 1, containing the lives of remarkable youth of both sexes. This work will be conducted by William Jerdan, Esq., the editor of the "London Literary Gazette," with whom a number of authors of high character are associated, to illustrate the various branches of polite literature and popular instruction, in which their respective talents have already obtained public weight and celebrity. No. 1 will contain a portrait of Her Highness the Princess Victoria, from an original drawing in the possession of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, portraits of King Edward VI. and Lady Jane Grey, and one of Sir Thomas Lawrence, engraved from a portrait painted by himself. . . .

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES

The Society of Apothecaries of London announce that in the recent examinations the following candidates passed in the subjects named:—

SURGERY.—CROOKES, F. R., Oxford and Sheffield; HALE, H. J., Liverpool; ISAACS, J., University College Hospital; SEELEY, C., St. Mary's Hospital.

MEDICINE.—CASHELL, G. T. W., King's College Hospital; CLARKE, L. P., St. George's Hospital; CROOKES, F. R., Oxford and Sheffield; EDMUNDS, H. G., University College Hospital; EDWARDS, I. F. W., St. Mary's Hospital; GLYNN, R., Charing Cross Hospital; HALE, H. J., Liverpool; LETHEM, E., Guy's Hospital; LYLE, R. H. W., King's College Hospital; WIGGINS, A. W. B., Sheffield.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—CROOKES, F. R., Oxford and Sheffield; DAVIES, R. P., London Hospital; HALE, H. J., Liverpool; HEPPOLETTE, J. E. R., St. Mary's Hospital; PILLAI, K. V. B., Manchester; SHAW, E. M. M., Westminster Hospital; WILKES, G., Leeds and Royal Free Hospital.

MIDWIFERY.—COPDAN, V. J. H., Weymouth and Charing Cross Hospital; CROOKES, F. R., Oxford and Sheffield; HALE, H. J., Liverpool; PILLAI, K. V. B., Manchester; SHAW, E. M. M., Westminster Hospital; TODD-NAYLOR, I. J., King's College Hospital; WILLIAMS, L. M., Edinburgh.

The diploma of the society was granted to the following candidates, entitling them to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery:—

L. P. CLARKE, V. J. H. COPDAN, F. R. CROOKES, I. F. W. EDWARDS, H. J. HALE, E. LETHEM, E. M. M. SHAW, A. W. B. WIGGINS.

In a circular addressed to directors of laboratories M. Baels, the Belgian Minister of Agriculture, reminds them that, except in case of necessity, experiments on living animals may only be made when the animals are under an anæsthetic.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 19

R.N.

Cd. Shipwrights to be Ships. Lieuts.:—W. Morrissey, D.S.E., A. H. Gwilliam, A. Lamey (June 6).

Lieuts. (retd.) to be Lieut.-Comdrs. (retd.):—R. G. T. Gildard, G. F. Evans, G. G. Peters, P. G. Sanderson (June 15).

JUNE 20.

R.N.

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts. with seny. as stated:—A. C. Akerman, L. P. Moore, W. H. G. Saunt, T. L. Eddison (June 1); L. C. Bower, L. H. Phillips, R. W. F. Northcott, F. C. Brodrick, J. O. Mansell, P. A. Booth (June 16).

Sub-Lieut. A. Yeoman to be Lieut. with seny. of Jan. 1.

R.N.R.

Sub-Lieut. G. Morgan to be Lieut. (June 1).

JUNE 21

Cd. Engr. J. W. Jones to be Lieut. (E) (June 21); Paym. Com. O. L. Parsons, O.B.E., placed on Retd. List (June 21); Lieut. (E) A. Moules placed on Retd. List (June 21).

JUNE 23

R.N.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. Horsfield placed on Retd. List at own request with rank of Comdr. (June 22).

JUNE 24

R.N.

Engr. Comdr. W. G. Main placed on Retd. List with rank of Engr. Capt. (June 21).

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 24

Maj.-Gen. J. W. D. Megaw, C.I.E., M.B., V.H.S., Ind. Med. Serv., is apptd. Hon. Physician to the King, vice Maj.-Gen. A. Hooton, C.I.E., Ind. Med. Serv. (ret.) (Feb. 16); Lt.-Col. F. D. G. Howell, D.S.O., M.C., R.A.M.C., is apptd. Hon. Surg. to the King, and promoted Bt.-Col., vice Maj.-Gen. D. Harvey, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., late R.A.M.C. (ret.) (June 3).

REGULAR ARMY

Col. T. M. Hutchinson, D.S.O., O.B.E., on ceasing to be empld. is placed on h.p. (June 25); Col. R. C. Jellicoe, C.B.E., D.S.O., LL.D., retires on ret. pay (June 19), and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen.; Lt.-Col. A. J. G. Bird, D.S.O., h.p. list, late R.E., to be Col. (June 19), with seniority Jan. 1, 1922.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Capt. C. M. Falcon, Essex R., is apptd. G.S.O. for Weapon Trg. (C) at Western Comd. (June 14).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Coast Bn.—Maj. J. McSweeney retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (June 23).

FOOT GUARDS

C. G'ds.—Lt. J. M. P. Spring-Smyth to be Capt. (May 28).

INFANTRY

R. Fus.—Lt. S. Vickers is secd. for serv. under the Colonial Office (May 7).

The King's R.—Lt. R. N. M. Jones to be Adjt., vice Lt. D. Short (June 25).

Cameronians.—Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) W. F. Todd is restd. to the estabt. (June 7).

D.C.L.I.—Capt. (Qr.-Mr.) S. E. Hart, retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for rank (June 22).

Regtl. Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. C. Mills to be Lt. (Qr.-Mr.) (June 22).

Border R.—Capt. N. D. Williams to be Maj. (June 14).

Y. and L.R.—Capt. C. G. Robins is restd. to the estabt. (May 27).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Capt C. B. C. Campbell-Johnston remains secd. whilst Instr., Exptl. Sectn., Cent. Schs. (May 26).

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

The follg. Majs. (O.M.Rs., 2nd Cl.) to be Lt.-Cols. (O.M.Rs., 1st Cl.) (June 22):—F. W. de Saxe, M.C., M.I.Mech.E.; B. H. Penn, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.; Capt. (O.E.O., 2nd Cl.) H. Brummell is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill-health (June 25); Condr. H. E. White to be Lt. (O.M.Rs., 2nd Cl.) (June 22).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. D. J. McHugh, O.B.E., Chapln. to the Forces, 3rd Cl., retires on ret. pay (June 22).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Chief Principal Matron Miss W. Walker, O.B.E., R.R.C., retires on ret. pay (June 24); Principal Matron Miss A. M. Phillips, R.R.C., to be Chief Principal Matron, vice Miss W. Walker, O.B.E., R.R.C., to ret. pay (June 24); Matron Miss E. R. Collins, R.R.C., to be Principal Matron, vice Miss A. M. Phillips, R.R.C., promoted (June 24).

ESTABLISHMENTS

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Capt. S. Poole, R. Sussex R., Asst. Adjt., Army Tech. Sch. (Boys) (June 5); Col. (temp. Brig.) M. L. Wilkinson, C.B.E., Vice President, Ord. Committee, and the temp. rank of Brigadier (June 22).

The follg. appts. are made:—Lt. R. I. P. Earle, R. Tank Corps, to be Asst. Instr. (C. GG). Tank Gunn. Sch. (June 9); Lt. E. B. Rathbone, R.E., to be Admin. Offr., Army Tech. Sch. (Boys) (June 6).

MEMORANDA

Capt. G. S. H. R. V. de Baury, M.C., Essex R., is graded (Cl. BB), whilst specly. empld. under the Air Ministry (May 25); Lt. K. H. Treseder, R. Signals, is granted the temp. rank of Capt., whilst empld. with the R.W. Afr. Fron. Force (May 13).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

REGIMENTAL LIST

INFANTRY

The follg. having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off.:—

Foresters.—Capt. T. E. Davey (June 14).

Loyal R.—Lt. L. Spencer, M.C. (June 15).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Lt. L. A. Bailey, from Supp. Res. of Off., to be Lt. (June 24), with seniority Aug. 13, 1922.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Capt. T. James resigns his commn. (June 25).

TRANSPORTATION

Gunner C. M. Field, from 52nd A.A. Bde., R.A., T.A. (late Cadet, Cheltenham Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (June 25).

INFANTRY

R. War. R.—S. K. E. Thwaites (late Cadet, Repton Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (June 25).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

Col. A. D. Bayliffe, C.M.G., T.D., having attained the age limit retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (June 20). Col. C. J. H. Spence-Colby, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., having attained the age limit retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (June 25). Col. E. S. Smith, D.S.O., T.D. (Hon. Lt. in Army) having attained the age limit retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (June 25).

ROYAL ARMY

Nottingham (Sherwood Rangers).—Sec. Lt. G. W. L. Darwin (late Durham L.I.) to be Sec. Lt. (June 25).

ROYAL ARTILLERY

99th (Surrey and Sussex Yeo.) Fd. Bde.—Offr. Cadet D. K. Price, from Oxford Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C., to be Sec. Lt. (June 1).

54th (C. of Lond.) A.A. Bde.—Capt. F. A. J. Laville, M.C. (late Ind. Army) to be Lt. (June 25).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

47th (2nd Lond.) Divl. Engrs.—G. E. Hoyle (late Lt., Supp. Res. of Off.) to be Lt. (June 7); C. T. Hunt (late Lt., Supp. Res. of Off.) to be Lt. (June 7); E. G. Paulus to be Sec. Lt. (June 25).

56th (1st Lond.) Divl. Engrs.—Lt. E. A. Remnant (late R.F.A.) to be Lt. (June 25).

Tyne Electrical Engrs.—N. Booth (late Cadet Sergt., Durham Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (June 14).

ANTI-AIRCRAFT SEARCHLIGHT COMPANIES

Surrey Group.—Capt. G. C. Morgan, O.B.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., to be Maj. (June 25).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

43rd (Wessex) Divl. Sigs.—Sec. Lt. E. C. L. Wright to be Lt. (June 7).

INFANTRY

4th Bn. Norfolk R.—Lt. W. F. P. Molineux to be Capt. (April 1).

5th Bn. Norfolk R.—Sec. Lt. E. W. O'F. Wilson to be Lt. (Feb. 9).

4th Bn. Devon R.—Lt. N. F. Pearce resigns his commn. (June 1).

4th Bn. R.W. Fus.—Sec. Lt. J. De la H. Erricks resigns his commn. (May 29).

6th Bn. R.W. Fus.—Capt. J. Morris-Jones resigns his commn. and retains his rank with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (June 3).

5th Bn. K.O.S.B.—Sec. Lt. J. L. Johnstone to be Lt. (June 9).

4th Bn. Hampshire R.—Maj. E. G. Wheeler M.C., Hampshire R., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (June 18).

4th Bn. Oxf. and Bucks L.I.—Capt. J. W. Shaw resigns his commn. and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (June 6).

4th Bn. Royal R.—Sec. Lt. W. J. Catterall resigns his commn. (May 26).

8th Bn. Midd'x. R.—Maj. W. H. Parmeter to be Lt.-Col. (June 11).

Hallamshire Bn., Y. and L. R.—Lt. J. Derby to be Capt. (May 1).

6th Bn. Seaforth.—Sec. Lt. J. L. Thomson resigns his commn. (Nov. 1, 1929).

5th/7th Bns., Gordons.—Sec. Lt. D. P. Hall to be Lt. (June 15).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

48th (S. Midland) Divl. Train.—Sec. Lt. L. R. Lloyd to be Lt. (June 4).

56th (1st Lond.) Divl. Train.—Capt. D. H. Scott, T.D., to be Maj. (May 21).

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

44th (Home Counties) Ord. Co.—Capt. G. M. Coombs to be Maj. (March 10).

GENERAL LIST

Officers' Training Corps

Maj. L. W. Birt, D.S.O., O.B.E., ret. pay, to be Capt. for serv. with and to comd. St. John's Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div. (May 23). R. Bateman (late Cadet Corpl., Marlborough Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div.) to be Sec. Lt. for serv. with Abingdon Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div. (June 4); J. B. Forsyth (late Cadet Sergt., Glasgow Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div.) to be Sec. Lt. for serv. with the Infy. Unit of that Contgt. with seny. Dec. 10, 1929 (June 10).

Arbuthnot Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div.—Sec. Lt. L

UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

Summary of Message to the National Congress by the President of the Republic, Senhor Washington Luis P. de Sousa, on May 3rd, 1930.

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil delivered his fourth message to the National Congress on May 3rd, 1930. The following is a summary of his address dealing particularly with the finances of the country.

The budget proposals, based on sound calculations, were in due course submitted to the Chamber of Deputies; they were carefully studied in the two Houses of Congress, they were voted without precipitation, and, when converted into law, they were loyally and conscientiously executed.

The following tables, supplied by the Accountancy General of the Republic, give clear demonstration of this:—

Receipts	Gold	Paper	Total converted
Estimated	157,897:000$000	1,352,644:820$000	2,210,770:419$000
Collected	190,385:552$651	1,330,108:906$833	2,399,599:725$789
Surplus collected ..	2,488:552$651	177,464:086$833	188,829:306$789

Simple arithmetical calculations, without any further explanations, show that altogether our ordinary revenue exceeded expectations by 188,829:306$789, or more than four and a-half million pounds sterling.

All this was obtained without the creation of new taxes or any increase in the existing ones, and without having recourse to loans of any kind, either internal or foreign.

The increase in the import duty on textiles, authorized by law No. 5,650 of 9th January, 1929, which modified the Customs Tariff, did not contribute towards this increase in collection.

Our trade, availing itself of the provision of the sole paragraph at the end of Art. 27 of the Code of Public Accountancy, which only permits the collection of the increase of Customs duties after 90 days from the authorization of same, caused all the imports of textiles relating to the year to be effected during the first quarter of 1929, which is readily verified by comparison of the collections of the two half-years with those of the two preceding years.

NO FOREIGN TRANSACTION.

Neither has the Government resorted to loans in order to increase its resources. It carried out no foreign or internal credit transaction, nor did it even wholly make use of the authorization for coining subsidiary currency, although solicited for this purpose.

By the budget law No. 5,606 of 19th December, 1928, which came into force for 1929, the Government was authorized to issue subsidiary coinage—aluminium, nickel and copper—which disappears from circulation by melting down for industrial requirements, through loss and other causes—to the extent of 30,000:000$000.

If this authorization were made use of, the revenue would be increased by this amount of 30,000:000$000.

Meanwhile, as being unnecessary, the Government did not wish to avail itself of this faculty, only 4,918:312$410 having been coined, thus giving up a quite legal and very usual increase in the revenue amounting to 25,081:667$590.

On the other hand, developing its programme of far-seeing and careful administration, the Government continued to take the greatest care in the application of the federal funds.

This is also shown by the following table, likewise supplied by the department already referred to:—

Expenditure	Gold	Paper	Total converted
Estimated	134,535:797$705	1,502,946:269$205	2,117,371:257$323
Realized	126,043:156$013	1,442,054:443$956	2,017,693:537$467
Less expended ..	8,492:641$692	60,891:825$249	99,677:719$856

The Government spent 99,677:719$856 less than the budget law in force allowed it to spend.

It made provision for all the public services, it did not interfere with, decrease or suppress any of those which were in course, but on the contrary it created some and extended and developed others, and in spite of which it succeeded in spending 99,677:719$856 less, or two and a half million pounds sterling, in round figures.

The administration continued in its normal course, even improving.

BUDGETARY BALANCE.

As already pointed out this financial year having had a surplus revenue and a smaller expenditure it is in the same position as the previous financial years of the period of this Government in which budgetary balances were also found.

This is further shown by the following table:—

Public Income and Expenditure	Gold	Paper	Total converted
Receipts	190,385:552$651	1,330,108:906$833	2,399,599:725$789
Expenditure	126,043:156$013	1,442,054:443$956	2,017,693:537$467
Balance	64,342:396$638	88,054:462$877	381,906:188$322

We not only have a balanced budget, which was the programme of the Government and the hope of the Nation. We have gone much farther, always obtaining substantial budgetary surpluses.

The budget surplus of 1929 reached the sum of 381,906:188$322, being even higher than that of 1928, which had attained 294,351:190$063.

If we had already terminated the re-adjustment of economic life; if we had completed the payment of the contracts made by the previous Governments; if we had wiped out the liabilities arising from treaties and interpretations of treaties agreed decades ago, we should be able, by the firm carrying out of the financial and monetary reform, to withdraw from circulation at once, and burn, an amount of paper money corresponding to a part of the said budgetary balance, and with the other part definitively converted into gold, to increase the reserve of the Stabilization Office in order that the currency might be made convertible with our own resources establishing the gold standard which is the aspiration of all Brazilians.

NOTEWORTHY RESULTS.

The result obtained in this financial year is noteworthy, since the sum of 381,906:188$322, at the stabilization rate of exchange—5 57-64—is equal to over £69,300,000 and to over $345,000,000.

This budgetary balance was partly applied in the payment of the extra-budgetary expenditure authorized by the laws of the Republic concerning special and extraordinary credits, and partly in the terms of Decree No. 18,554 of 31st December, 1928, it will be entered in the returns of the current financial year as possible extraordinary revenue.

The extra-budgetary expenditure effected by special and extraordinary credits was heavy, all being useful and the great majority unavoidable.

All the extra-budgetary expenditure amounted to 306,923:034$793, which, being defrayed out of the proceeds of the budgetary surplus of 381,906:188$322, still leave after everything is completely settled, a final surplus of 174,983:163$529, legally and properly verified by the General Accountancy of the Republic, based on the accounts and figures furnished by the accountancies of the seven Ministries, duly studied and registered at the Audit Office.

It cannot be considered an excessive repetition to state and emphasize that, in the difficult year of 1929, in the circumstances described, the Brazilian Federal Administration should have been able to present, for the third time in succession, a surplus in the balance-sheet of its financial-year, and that of the respectable amount of 174,983:163$529.

TAXATION REFORM.

It is highly proper to put before Congress the position of our sources of revenue, in order that it may act with assurance, from the financial and economic point of view, in issuing its laws.

Some taxes underwent increases and reductions in collection, which are of small extent, as it is not possible to predict them with mathematical precision.

There are, however, three sources of revenue which deserve public attention.

The import duties, in gold, rose by 8,526:964$495. In paper on some items there was an increase of 5,674:540$780, but a decrease on others of 2,950:436$078, or, say, a net increase of 2,724:104$802.

With regard to the excise duties, some items showed an increase and others a decrease, and on the whole there was a decrease of 22,777:322$677 as compared with the budget estimated figure. The taxes paid on the consumption of beverages, matches, perfumery, and textiles, &c., were less, whilst the articles responsible for increases were tobacco, tinned foods and petrol.

The income tax yielded an increase of rather more than 3,000:000$ over the amount estimated in the budget.

The latter tax, which yielded 75,720:000$, is a comparatively new one, and for this reason there were difficulties connected with its assessment and collection, and it is the general opinion that its progress must be gradual in order to yield the results anticipated.

The import duties need the very careful attention of the public powers: they even require constitutional reform, in the direct interests of both the Union and the States, if we wish to solve the fundamental problem of Brazil under its economic and financial aspect.

CUSTOMS REVENUE INCREASE.

The customs revenue increased and the excise revenue decreased, which means to say that our imports increased and our consumption diminished.

On the other hand, our exports decreased in value.

This position reveals a greater efflux as against a lesser afflux of gold, the result being a smaller surplus in the trade balance.

The constitutional reform, for a new tax-levying organization, is a matter that does not admit of delays, if we desire seriously to work for the prosperity of Brazil.

It should be studied and decided upon in such a manner that at the same time both the Union and States are enabled to provide for their present and future requirements in accordance with the obligations they have already undertaken.

REFORM OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFFS AND LAWS.

However, the reform of the customs tariffs, which are at present a hindrance to our domestic trade and to the signing of commercial treaties with friendly countries, does not depend on a revision of the Constitution, but merely of ordinary laws.

As a rule, the most advanced nations divide the custom house tariffs, upon the same article, into maximum and minimum, whereby they acquire elasticity for negotiating an outlet for their principal products, by rendering the entry of foreign goods easy or difficult by means of a smaller or larger duty.

Our customs laws, however, lay down a fixed tariff and merely provide for the application of penal tariffs equal or above those who infringe commercial or economic rules.

Helped in by this rigidity, it is not possible to conclude commercial treaties profitable to both parties, in spite of our desires and those of the friendly nations.

It also happens that, whilst some of the laws passed are not subject to system, all the others relating to the customs are disconnected, and out of date. They have been in existence for more than half a century, they date from the time when sailing ships and paddle-wheel steamers held sway, when we possessed neither ports nor quays, from those times when the discoveries of science and the applications of electricity were few in number and doubtful, when wireless telegraphy and telephony were still unknown, and when consequently the inspections had to be made personally, with examinations of the Custom House, examinations of the Public Health Authority, examinations of the police, examinations of the immigration authority, examinations of the Port Captaincy, these out of date examinations which cause all-round delays and make everything cost more, carried out in blind obedience to regulations that are now obsolete.

There is therefore an indispensable necessity for constitutional reforms in the matter of duties, and legal reforms regarding customs tariffs and regarding landing of passengers and discharging of goods in our ports.

REVENUE IN ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

Our financial situation has enabled the Government, as in the former years of this four-yearly period, to retain its surplus balances in the Bank of Brazil, refraining from competing with private parties in the domestic money markets, but on the contrary allowing that Bank to assist the Brazilian markets by the employment of the deposits effected.

This position was reflected in the public securities market in general, and principally in the Federal bonds.

INTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT.

The bonds of the Public Debt of the Union had a higher average quotation during the year 1929 than the average of the previous year, and higher than was reached during the last five years.

The bonds of the Internal Debt, not including those that belong to the Sinking Fund of the Internal Loans, with regard to which there can be no further transactions, in accordance with the mechanism established by the law No. 854 of 30th December, 1909, again put into execution since the year 1928, the bonds of the internal public debt in circulation on 31st December, 1928, amounted to the nominal value of 2,392,746:200$000 and on 31st December, 1929, they had been reduced to 2,381,292:200$000, or say a reduction of 11,454:000$000.

FOREIGN DEBT.

Our Foreign Debt, represented in sterling, dollars and francs, as shown in the following tables, has been redeemed to the extent and on the dates provided for in the contracts relating thereto.

There was in circulation:—

On 31st December, 1928	£106,958,592 11 11
On 31st December, 1929	104,285,734 16 4
A reduction of	£2,682,857 15 7
On 31st December, 1928	$152,800,427.00
On 31st December, 1929	148,003,280.35
A reduction of	$4,797,146.65
On 31st December, 1928	Frs.333,577,056.20
On 31st December, 1929	331,762,179.28
A reduction of	Frs.1,814,906.92

Of its foreign debt, Brazil has redeemed £2,682,857 15s. 7d., U.S. $4,797,146.65, and Frs.1,814,906.92.

It is well always to remember that the redemption service of the foreign debt, which was suspended for many years, was resumed in 1927, and has been strictly maintained, as indeed have all the other engagements of the Union.

A country which in this way integrally meets its obligations, both domestic and foreign, which at the end of each financial period shows large surpluses, and which with regard to all rights and the security of all liberties maintains the public order unaltered, may rest assured with regard to its credit and its good reputation.

DECISION OF THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

For many years past there has been controversy with regard to the interpretation of three loan contracts, one for the construction of the port of Pernambuco, another for construction of the Goyaz railway, and the other for the railways and roads of Bahia, made in France by the Brazilian Government.

The Brazilian Government understood that the payment of the interest and the amortization of the loans in question should be effected in France in the current coinage, in the legal tender which France itself had established for its own transactions.

We then suggested and accepted the Hague Tribunal, composed of members of various nationalities, as arbitrator, and submitted the final decision of the question to its arbitration.

The decision of the Hague Tribunal, which functioned not as a Court of Justice but as an Arbitration Court, was unfavourable to the argument maintained by the Brazilian Government.

As soon as we were officially and authentically informed of the award, we at once accepted it, and, what is more, we took steps for the payment of the interest and amortization of capital, at the date provided in the contract, in gold, at the value of the time of the loan contracts, corresponding to the year 1929, during which we were authorized to that effect in the budget law.

CONVERSION OFFICE.

During the year 1929, under the terms of decree 18,052 of 7th January, 1928, 2,790 notes of the value of 209:830$ were redeemed, which amount, at the exchange of 16d., is equivalent in Brazilian currency to 569:058$960, but which, in view of the progressive discount provided for in the decree referred to, amounted only to 499:048$226.

On 31st December, 1929, there should have been still in circulation the amount of 3,057:110$, in notes of the said Conversion Fund created by the law No. 1,575 of 6th December, 1906, which, under the provisions of the laws and regulations in force, would have no value as from 7th January, 1931.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The paper money in circulation at 31st December, 1928, was 1,951,724:552$500 in notes of the National Treasury, and 592,000:000$ in notes issued by the Bank of Brazil and taken over by the National Treasury, forming a total of 2,543,724:552$500.

During the year 1929, notes to the value of 257:993$ were exchanged with the legal discounts which decreased the sum by 36:053$, so that the circulation of paper money was reduced at 31st December, 1929, to 2,543,688:499$500.

The circulation of convertible notes issued by the Stabilization Office was at 31st December, 1929, 848,234:167$300, giving a total figure of 3,391,922:666$800.

ECONOMIC POSITION.

In view of the conditions of perfect public order in the country, which have remained unaltered during the last years of stability of the value of the currency in that period, and of budget surpluses in the Federal Administration, in addition to the security of labour, of a whole population anxious to employ capital and activity on our fertile lands, it was logical to expect and to secure a prosperous economic position and therefore one that was superior to those of the past.

Meanwhile Brazil had to be subject to the common law which governed the whole world under the economic aspect, being inexorably reflected in the financial life of all nations.

The terrible consequences of the Great War continue to exact their influence, which war has for so many years profoundly disturbed the civilized world.

All nations desire to re-establish their economic and financial position, and with this object they are rigorously cutting down expenses, reducing consumption, and, a matter which should be noted, are trying to produce what they consume.

We are principally under the dominion of a crisis of reduction in consumption.

The forerunners of this position, felt everywhere, became gravely accentuated during the course of and chiefly towards the end of 1929.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Our principal export products, such as preserved meat, wool, skins, tallow, sugar, cocoa, carnauba wax, manganese, precious stones, bran and oil, suffered an appreciable depression in prices and in the volume exported.

Cotton, frozen meat, salted meat and coffee experienced an increase in the number of tons exported in comparison with the year 1928, but did not maintain prices in proportion to the volume exported, some of them having been sold at lower prices.

In 1929 the tonnage of exports was 2,180,314, as compared with 2,075,048 in 1928, or 114,266 tons more, but only yielded £94,831,000, as against £97,426,000 or in national currency $3,857,725:080, as compared with $3,963,289:680, to the prejudice of national economics, which in this way performed more work and received less for it. In spite of this the trade balance of £8,178,000 was greater in 1929 than in 1928.

Coffee, which contributed to the extent of 71 per cent. to the exports of 1929, was the greatest victim, with its low prices from October forward at about 40 per cent. reduction.

In the last message which I had the honour of addressing to the National Congress, I exhaustively pointed out, wherein consisted the defence of our principal export product, and consequently the principal basis upon which national wealth is founded. São Paulo, which is the greatest producer of coffee, as it alone exports 75 per cent. of this merchandise, was of course the one that suffered most severely.

COMMISSION'S VIEWS.

From there, a commission composed of the most weighty and intelligent elements, representing commerce, industry, agriculture and labour, all of whom were known for their austerity, came to ask for and suggest means judged indispensable, in order to master a crisis which the panic immeasurably aggravated.

Among these means a moratorium for the cultivation of coffee and an initial issue of paper money amounting to 400,000:000$ were indicated in order that, by meeting the claims of primary necessity, imminent ruin should be avoided, the effects of catastrophe should be diminished, which, as it was affirmed, were bound to reflect upon the economics and the finances of the country, upon public order, and possibly even upon the stability of the regime.

I had occasion to explain to and to convince the commission that while it was entirely of good faith, the means suggested were inacceptable, as being profoundly prejudicial to the country.

The moratorium for coffee cultivation was practically a moratorium for Brazil because coffee represents two-thirds of the wealth of Brazil, it would affect two-thirds of the export, import and retail business, transport generally, industry and labour, and would powerfully affect the remaining third.

Anyone requiring money would not obtain it by loans, the legal power of postponing payments being already provided.

The issue of paper money would profoundly aggravate the delicate position, which was already one of difficulty.

ISSUES OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Issues of paper currency, being forced loans issued by the sovereign power of the States, without any time limit and without any interest, would increase the number of notes in circulation, bringing about a proportionate depreciation in the value of the currency. If the State should continue giving the same guarantees, which depreciation would be all the greater if the State were further impoverished by other causes which were then presented.

This financial, immediately manifested in the drop in exchange, with the inevitable consequences of the breakdown of the economic readjustment already accomplished, would subsequently compel further increases in wages, in salaries, in railway freights, in customs tariffs, in the prices of commodities and would again occasion high cost of living which is in that case nothing else but an actual diminution in the purchasing power of money.

The drop in exchange would bring about the exchanging of the convertible notes at the Stabilization Office, consequently reducing the circulating currency, which at that moment was already considered to be inadequate.

POWER OF RESISTANCE.

We were without doubt in the presence of a serious crisis which, however, was not the first one, nor even the third one, and which would doubtless not be the last one, in the life of the nation. We had duly overcome the previous ones and there was no reason why Brazil should not emerge from this one with a complete victory: principally because now our elements of resistance were greater and our financial and economic resources were higher than in former times.

Thus the Federal Government had liquidated the last few financial years with substantial balances, which, strengthening its credit on the markets, averted the drawbacks of its competition in the business of private individuals.

We had the greatest gold reserves that Brazil had accumulated during the whole of its existence, i.e., £11,000,000. If and to that £11,000,000 were immediately liable for the exchange of the convertible notes in circulation, by the effects of the law No. 5,108, of 18th December, 1926, ten millions were entirely free, the Government being able to dispose of same for the necessities authorised by law and principally by exchange operations in order to maintain the rate laid down in the said law.

In the previous positions, the crises showed themselves when Brazil had already sold the whole of her crops and her consumption markets had accumulated heavy stocks, which preserved them from immediate purchase.

COFFEE IN WAREHOUSES.

The present crisis, however, a necessary reflex of the position of the countries which were considered the strongest, arose when Brazil still in her warehouses about 20,000,000 bags of coffee, with the prospect of a small figure in the coming harvests, and also when the consumption markets were unsupplied with these goods, which the long world war proved to be of prime necessity. They therefore required to provide themselves, as proved by shipping orders by passenger steamers, the freights of which are 20% higher than those of cargo boats.

These 20,000,000 bags of coffee warehoused in the country, even if they were only purchased in order to constitute stocks abroad, even at the ridiculous prices of 20s. to 25 per unit, would form a total of £30,000,000-£40,000,000, which would increase our said reserves.

As nearly all of the coffee was financed by the Defence Institutes, its immediate export would cause funds to come in, which would be insufficient during the first few weeks, but which later on would supplement the amounts advanced by way of finance, permitting of new financing, forming the first line of defence, which would continually increase until a remunerative price was reached without any excess, more especially if everybody, commission merchants, capitalists and bankers mutually assisted by renewing bills and promissory notes, even for short periods.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.

We were certain and we guaranteed that the Bank of Brazil, within the possibilities of its resources, which were not inconsiderable, would assist the markets affected and help the banks in contact with producers and dealers in coffee.

These words and ideas were received and accepted and justice compels me to declare that among the best and most decisive helpers which Brazil has had for the restabilishment of calmness in business and for a solution of the present crisis were almost all the members of the São Paulo commission who applied to the Federal Government.

As a matter of fact, the President of the Bank of Brazil went to São Paulo and to Santos, entering into direct contact with all the interested parties, planters, commission houses, bankers, commercial associations, agricultural and rural societies.

On the other hand, the Government of the State of São Paulo and the Paulista Institute of Coffee Defence, having also put all their resources into action, the coffee crisis was completely dominated.

It may be affirmed that the coffee crisis was completely overcome because the wealth flowing from goods depends upon the conditions of its remunerative production, and upon the existence of sufficient consumption which would pay for the respective transport.

The first aspect of the question, that relating to the production of coffee, is solved by the stable organization of agricultural work. The price of coffee having fallen by 15 to 40 per cent. of its value, the planters reduced the money wages of the agricultural workers in this proportion, granting them, however, liberty to plant cereals between the rows of coffee trees.

EXCHANGE.

As was logical, the general position was reflected in the value of our currency, according to the plan laid down in law No. 5,108 of 18th December, 1926, which had become stabilized for three years by the stabilization of the exchange.

The fall in our currency, however, was less than that suffered by many countries in identical conditions.

Some South American countries, at this period, decided to suspend the exchange into gold of their convertible notes, decreeing therefore the enforced currency of paper money.

In accordance with the directions traced in law No. 5,108, the Stabilization Office in Brazil still continued to effect the exchange of its convertible notes into gold and at sight.

The Government did not alter it, because whilst the financial and economic causes indicated lasted, the demand for gold in specie would continue. The suppression then of one of the places where it would be found would accentuate its greater necessity inexorably, causing a greater fall in the exchange, with all the immense injury in the readjustment of cost of living already in execution.

As the exponent of the value of our currency in relation to the gold standard of the countries which possess it, our exchange fluctuated, going down a few points from October to 31st December.

In the first ten months of the year 1929 the fluctuations in exchange were extremely insignificant on the average, such fluctuations being inevitable, even in the countries with a metallic currency and well equipped economically.

To the causes of the slight currency depreciation which was a reflex of the world-wide financial crisis, with economic influence in all countries, as we have already demonstrated, there is to be added the insufficiency and rigidity of our bank equipment.

If we consider all these causes, many of them formidable and all of them serious, if we see that the monetary-financial plan formulated in the law No. 5,108 of 18th December, 1926, and firmly carried out by the Government, bravely stood during this period, every one of good faith must agree that the programme put into practice corresponded to expectations.

CENTRAL ISSUING BANK.

It is also noteworthy that Brazil did not possess a central issuing and rediscounting Bank.

This fact may be imputed to the Government and it may be made responsible for this lacuna.

You are aware, however, that it is not difficult to conceive the organization of a central Bank or to have the Banco do Brasil reorganized in this sense, for which there is already legal authorization, the Government holding the majority of the shares of this credit institute for its approval.

At the end of 1925 the clauses of the reform had already been studied and the Federal Government had already entered into negotiations with its financial agents in London and in New York in order to carry same out; but these were totally suspended by the financial and economic conditions of the world, which took shape from December, 1928, and which broke out violently and persisted during the whole year as to which I am reporting to you.

A central bank has to assume the obligation of making all our fiduciary circulation convertible, it must only issue notes convertible into gold and must only rediscount securities which are converted into gold.

Gold capital, for these purposes and results, was absolutely non-available in 1929.

A bank for issuing paper money and opening a portfolio for rediscounts with paper money is an easy matter to establish. It suffices that there should be a machine for printing notes in the Mint and another for signing them at the Amortization Office.

Its effects, however, are economically and financially pernicious, as the heavy losses hitherto borne by us all demonstrate.

The financial position of the world, however, already looks less sombre. The Bank of England has already reduced its discount rate to 3%; the liquidation of securities on the New York Exchange is already effected with all its consequences. The other financial markets, such as that of France, are reviving. The readjustment of Brazil to its new economic position is already taking place, and we shall possibly even this year be able to bring about the reorganization of the Bank of Brazil, transforming it into a central bank for issuing notes and rediscounting on a metallic basis.

STABILIZATION OFFICE.

In the month of November, 1929, the gold stock in the Stabilization Office reached its highest figure, attaining 859,412,881$040, which together with the 406,801:388$880 taken over from the Bank of Brazil made a total of 1,266,214:269$920, constituting therefore a gold basis in relation to all the money in circulation, 3,403,117:433$340, representing a percentage of 37.20%.

In December it dropped to 1,255,033:556$180, still giving the percentage of 37% between the gold basis and the circulation.

Though already belonging to the present financial year and no longer to that of 1929, on which I am reporting, I must state that still more gold went out in January and February, and that it is still continuing to go out. Of the total withdrawn up to the end of February, 209,061:660$900, according to the latest data supplied by the Stabilization Office, there was shipped for abroad the sum of 191,342:819$880 which means that, in the hands of private individuals, there still exists in Brazil, but outside of the Stabilization Office, the not very small sum of 17,820:840$710 unproductive and locked up, being still the consequence of the panic which had broken out.

But if we cannot yet effect the reform of the Banco do Brasil, which does not depend on us alone, but chiefly on capital, which we have to procure and find on foreign markets, we can meanwhile at once effect the reform of the law on the supervision of Banks.

BANKING SUPERVISION.

The service of banking supervision, in the hands of the General Inspectorate of Banks, has been duly carried out in such a way as to accomplish the objects of decree No. 14,728 of 14th March, 1921, which governs it, without, however, maintaining a system of repression, which would be excessive and unnecessary, against the establishments supervised.

Advt.

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

AMALGAMATION OF FOOD STORES

INTERNATIONAL TEA DEVELOPMENT

A provisional agreement was signed yesterday for amalgamating the interests of the following multiple shop companies engaged in the distribution of foodstuffs:—Home and Colonial Stores, Lipton, Maypole Dairy Company, Meadow Dairy Company, Pearks Dairies, and International Tea Company's Stores. A new company will be formed to acquire the businesses and undertakings of all the above companies except Lipton, but the shareholders of this company will be given an opportunity of exchanging their present holdings for shares in the new company. The Preference and Ordinary shareholders of the other five companies will receive shares in the new company in lieu of their present holdings. The allotment of Preference shares will take into account all preferential rights of capital and dividend, while the Ordinary shares of the new company will be allotted to the shareholders in the constituent companies in accordance with their respective earning capacities. In other words, the ratio which present profits of the different companies bear to the aggregate profits will determine the proportion of shares that each company will receive in the "combine." These details are now being worked out, and as soon as they are available a full statement of the scheme will be issued to shareholders and the necessary meetings called to consider the proposals. It is anticipated that the amalgamation will not only increase the efficiency of manufacture and distribution, but also make possible considerable economies in the conduct of the combined businesses which will be beneficial to both customers and shareholders.

Absorption of the International

This announcement really means that the International Tea Stores is being merged with the group of companies already under the control of that great industrial combination known as Unilever, Limited, which controls the Home and Colonial Stores, and through it the Lipton, Maypole, Meadow, and Pearks Companies. The Meadow Dairy also holds a controlling interest in Broughs, Limited, Sherry's Dairy Company, and Neales' Tea Stores. The Maypole Dairy controls the Maypole Margarine Works, Limited, and the Erith Oil Works, Limited. The International Tea Company's Stores, Limited, owns a controlling interest in Kearley and Tonge and Ridgways, Limited, and has also acquired the Star Tea Company. The nominal capital of the six companies mentioned in the official announcement is £11,657,509, in addition to which Lipton's has £1,100,000 of Debentures. It will be remembered that Lipton's carried out in 1929 a drastic scheme of capital reduction. The figures of the individual companies are as follows:—

—	Ordinary	Preference	Debentures
	£	£	£
Home and Colonial	1,580,976	1,400,000	—
Lipton	222,500	800,000	1,100,000
Maypole	2,158,335 Dfd	350,000	—
	450,000 Pfd.		
Meadow	375,750 Ord.	850,000	—
	187,875 Pfd.		
Pearks	250	155,004	—
International Tea ..	1,249,438	1,877,383	—
	6,225,122	5,482,387	1,100,000

The total of £12,757,509 is the nominal amount of capital invested in the businesses, but the real amount is no doubt considerably larger.

A Comparison of Profits

In the subjoined table are shown the latest available figures of net profits of five of the companies, the proportion of these profits to the nominal capital employed, including Preference as well as Ordinary shares, and the percentage earned on the Ordinary or Deferred capital:—

—	Net profits	% earned on capital	% earned on Ord'ry or Deferred capital
	£		
Home and Colonial (53 weeks to Jan. 4, 1930)	576,264	19·3	28·3
Lipton (year to Jan. 4, 1930)	118,377	11·6	33·9
Maypole (53 weeks to Jan. 4, 1930) ..	558,837	19·0	20·7
Meadow (year to Jan. 4, 1930)	277,916	19·7	38·0
International Tea (year ended April 27, 1929)	429,283	20·4	35·8

The International, which has made great strides since the change of control a few years ago, earns a higher percentage on its total capital than any of the other companies, and when the report for the year ended April 30 is available, its total profits are expected to show a large increase over the figure given in the table. Shareholders of the International may therefore wonder what reasons have led their directors to join the Home and Colonial group, having regard to the marked progress the company has made in recent years as an independent enterprise. The answer is probably to be found in Mr. Colin Cooper's speech at the annual meeting last year. He then pointed out that competition among those engaged in the sale of foodstuffs was perhaps fiercer than in any other industry, and that the most economical methods of manufacture and distribution, in the end, would be bound to prevail. Owing to trade depression, which has reduced the buying power of the public amongst the food supplying companies, competition must have become increasingly intense. Clearly the directors of the International have reached the conclusion that the time has arrived when greater benefits can be secured from amalgamation than from independence.

A New Issue Success

There is no lack of capital for first-class businesses which are managed on such sound and progressive lines that they can rise superior to trade depression. That is the explanation of the prompt over-subscription yesterday of Marks and Spencer's issue of £1,000,000 of Six per Cent. First Mortgage Registered Debenture Stock at 102 per cent., and of £1,000,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each at 21s. each, the lists for which were opened in the morning and closed at 10.15 a.m. A number of important issues of capital are contemplated, including two or three foreign issues.

National Bank of New Zealand

The directors of the National Bank of New Zealand, while maintaining the half-yearly dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of tax, making 12 per cent. for the year ended March 31 last, have decided on this occasion not to pay the customary bonus of 2 per cent. They give as their reason for withholding the bonus the unsatisfactory general economic situation and the general fall in the prices of commodities. The bank could easily have paid the bonus, for we understand that the profits far from showing a fall actually show an increase, but the directors have wisely decided to conserve the bank's resources. In periods of difficulty and uncertainty it is sound policy to strengthen reserves, and the shareholders will no doubt approve of the board's policy.

Floating Debt Expansion

Expenditure last week amounted to £24,507,557 and exceeded revenue by £7,189,345. The excess of expenditure was mainly due to interest on debt, which required £15,261,000. The Treasury borrowed, in the form of Ways and Means advances, £10,990,000 from Public Departments, but repaid £8,750,000 of similar advances previously obtained from the Bank of England. Sales of Treasury Bills in excess of repayments amounted to £4,570,000. As the following table shows, the floating debt was increased on the week by £6,810,000:—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	June 21, 1930	June 14, 1930	June 22, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances:—			
By Bank of England	—	8,750	—
By Public Departments	64,029	53,030	51,155
Treasury Bills Outstanding	622,895	618,325	755,925
Total	686,915	680,105	807,080

Compared with a year ago the debt shows a reduction of £120,165,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been an increase of £49,500,000.

Economic Conditions in Turkey

Profits of the Ottoman Bank for 1929 amounted to £229,070. This total is within £10,000 of that for the previous year, and the directors are repeating the dividend of 2½ per cent. and are setting aside £100,000 as provision for contingencies. At the annual meeting of the bank, held yesterday, General Sir Herbert Lawrence (the chairman) showed how the difficult business situation in Turkey had restricted the operations of the bank during the past year. While Turkey's productions of wheat, cotton, and tobacco were larger, the nut crop, usually an important export, was almost wholly destroyed, and the country, which is predominantly agricultural, suffered severely from low prices. Another adverse factor was the increased competition which Turkish exporters encountered in the world markets for produce which had always been associated with Anatolia. The troubles of the country were aggravated by the necessity which arose of importing large quantities of wheat and by the excessive imports of manufactured goods which were made to avoid the increase in Customs duties which came into force during the year. This combination of circumstances was responsible for numerous failures and for a sharp fall in the national currency towards the end of last year. Sir Herbert Lawrence dealt with the remedial measures which the Turkish Government had adopted, and showed how the Ottoman Bank had given assistance, both by the extension of credits and by the offer of practical advice. He mentioned that the stabilization of the currency and the establishment of a central bank were matters now under Government consideration.

Attock Oil Disappointment

The annual report of the Attock Oil Company shows that in spite of a materially larger revenue the board is unable to recommend the payment of a dividend. After writing off £200,000 as depreciation on field, pipeline, and refinery plant the company was left with a profit of £167,006. This compares with a profit of only £78,872 for 1928, arrived at after the provision of £120,000 for depreciation. Twelve months ago the shareholders received 7½ per cent., and the reason for the passing of the dividend now is to be found in the fact that last year's record output was obtained from two wells whose production has since declined, leaving the management without any substantial production from newer wells. Further sands, it is stated, have proved oil-bearing in zones at greater depths, but at these depths considerable drilling and production difficulties are being encountered. In the circumstances the board's decision to conserve its resources is undoubtedly sound, for, while the accounts show a surplus of floating assets over current liabilities of about £300,000, the capital needs of an oil company faced with the possibility of extensive exploratory work are impossible to determine in advance.

Motor Propulsion for Liners

The forthcoming sailing of the first motor-liner in the regular passenger service between Great Britain and the United States is clearly an important event in shipbuilding and shipping. Indeed, during the passage of the vessel from Belfast to Liverpool during the week-end, a spokesman for the White Star Line, the owners of the Britannic, described it as epoch-making. Mr. F. E. Rebbeck, one of the managing directors of Harland and Wolff, the builders, declared that the construction of the ship was in accordance with a deliberate policy to achieve a definite result. The vessel had been conceived in the brain of the White Star Line and worked out by the builders in association with the owners, and, in Mr. Rebbeck's view, the White Star Line was fully justified in its choice of the machinery, having regard to the particular trade for which the ship was built and the particular speed the management had in mind. That both the owners and builders firmly believe that they are working on right lines is suggested by the construction of a sister ship, which is now proceeding at Belfast. The Britannic, in other respects a notable ship, is not designed as a candidate for attaining the highest speeds on the North Atlantic—had she been the problems presented would have been different.

Considerations of Particular Trades

Mr. Rebbeck showed much fair-mindedness in discussing the broad question of the choice of engines for shipping, deprecating the idea of a controversy between propulsion by steam and motor engines, and contending that there is room for both types. While great progress is now being made in the development of steam engines, progress is also being attained with motor engines. Within the last 18 years, it was stated, the relative intensity of combustion per cubic foot of cylinder volume has been increased by about 80 per cent., and the suggestion was made that engineers are now awaiting further metallurgical developments. The truth seems to be that, in the present state of progress with various types of engines, no hard and fast rule can be laid down which can be applied to all shipping alike. First, the owners must determine the precise type of ship they have in view, and then the advantages of each form of engine for that particular vessel need to be examined. Naturally, regard will always be had to economy of working, and for a ship of the type of the Britannic economy was held to be with the motor machinery. Again, there is the consideration, as was pointed out, that the price of oil varies throughout the world, and this variation has certainly been taken into account by owners when considering the choice of engines for ships intended for particular trades and routes. The White Star Line has, in the course of its history, successfully adopted various types of steam engines, and while each development has meant more parts and a higher capital expenditure, it has also brought about a reduction of working costs. When the company comes to contract for a vessel of higher speed it will doubtless take into consideration all the possibilities—among the latest types of machinery are, for instance, turbo-electric and Diesel-electric engines.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A BETTER TONE

RISE IN THE FUNDS

A better tone prevailed in the stock markets yesterday, and while business in most sections of the House remained small prices in many cases advanced. The easy condition of the money market had a favourable effect on British Funds, and Home railway securities were firmer. In the miscellaneous market international shares opened at higher levels, but closed below the best points. Rhodesian copper shares advanced, and closed almost at their highest prices.

In the GILT-EDGED market the Funding Loan was a particularly firm feature. It changed hands up to 89½, and closed at 89½, a net rise of ½. Four per Cent. Consols also were strong, with a rise of 5-16 to 87 13-16. Other loans showed rises of ½; the War Loan being 102½ and the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan 104½, after changing hands at 104¾. Treasury Bonds were higher in a number of instances. HOME RAILWAY stocks were a better market. "Berwick" Preferred rose to about 22½, and Southern Deferred was very firm at 28. Underground issues again advanced, the shares rising 3d. to 23s. 6d., and the Income Bonds closing a point higher at 111½.

In the FOREIGN market the Reparations loan rallied from 1½ to 1½ discount. Brazilian bonds were again easier, the Rescission loan falling to 60½, and the new San Paulo scrip to 3½ discount. Japanese scrip advanced further, closing at ¾ premium. Polish "Sevens" finished 1½ higher at 90. SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY securities were mostly quiet. Cordoba Central stocks were bid for, the Ordinary rising 1

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS WEAK

GOLD FOR FRANCE

As expected, Lombard-street yesterday began its end-of-the-half-year borrowings at the Bank of England, a large amount being taken in loans into July at 3½ per cent. This addition to outside supplies of credit made conditions very easy so far as day to-day loans were concerned, money being freely offered at 1½ per cent. Loans over the turn of the half-year were arranged at 3 per cent., and the rate for the renewal of weekly fixtures was 2½ per cent. The discount market continued weak. Business in three-month spot bills was done at 2 5-16 per cent., and at this rate there were buyers of "hot" Treasury Bills; indeed, some transactions were reported in the morning at 2¼ per cent. The market quoted 2 3-16 per cent. for bills to arrive in July. In some quarters a slightly steadier tendency was reported towards the close. Of the gold in the open market amounting to nearly £300,000, France bought £275,000 at the higher price of 85s. 0½d. per ounce.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).				Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.		
1½–2	2½–3	2 9/16–2 5/8	2 7/16–2 5/8	2 7/16–2½	2½–2¾		
Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.			
2 5/16	2 5/16	3–3⅛	3¼–3⅜	3½–3⅝			

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The National Bank of Czechoslovakia has reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.—*Reuter.*

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

(000's omitted)

—	June 24	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	458,759	+ 622
Bills and advances	375,418	+ 3,082
Notes in circulation	797,114	– 15,454
Deposits	61,377	+ 7,782

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Apart from Spanish pesetas the Continental currencies yesterday were steady. The rate on Spain rose sharply, closing at 42.15p. as compared with 41.44¾p. on Monday. The Paris rate was rather firmer at 123.77f. and the rate on Berlin rose at one time to 20.39rm., reacting later to 20.38¾m. Scarcely any change occurred in Belgian, Dutch or Swiss currencies. Sterling on New York rose to $4.86 and closed 1/32c. below that figure. A premium of ¼cent. on the forward business for all periods. Canadian dollars moved in sympathy with American, the rate on Montreal being about ⅛c. below that on New York. Another break occurred in the Argentine exchange, which was quoted at only 41 11/16d., against 41 13/32d. on Monday. The Brazilian milreis was slightly easier at 5 17/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of quoting	Par of exchange	June 24	June 23
New York	$ to £	4.863	4.857+–863	4.851 5/16–13/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.863	4.851/32–857/32	4.851/32–857/32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.76–123.79	123.75–781/2
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81½–82¼	34.81½–82¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.74–92.77	92.74–92.77
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.07–25.07½	25.07–25.08½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½–375½	374½–375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	198.23	1927/8–1931/8	1927/8–1931/8
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	41.60–42.15	41.40–41.80
Lisbon	Esc. to £	—	108½–109	108½–108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09½–09⅜	12.09–12.09½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38¼–39¼	20.37–20.39
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.41–34.44	34.41–34.45
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75–27.79	27.77–27.81
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163½–163¾	163¼–164
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.32–43.37	43.32–43.37
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17–25.27	25.19–25.26
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Constant'e	Pst. to £	110	1.025⅞	1.025⅞
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	2743/4–2751/4	2743/4–2751/4
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.86	485/8–487/8	485/8–487/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.21–18.27	18.21–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.145/8–151/8	18.143/8–151/4
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.083/4–091/4	18.083/4–091/4
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½–16⅛	18.15½–16⅛
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 15/16–97 31/32	97 15/16–97 31/32
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/1 5/16–1/1 11/32	1/1 5/32–1/1 11/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/1 5/16–1/1 11/32	1/1 5/32–1/1 11/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/1 5/16–1/1 11/32	1/1 5/32–1/1 11/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3–1/3 1/16	1/3–1/3 1/16
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 15/32–7/16	2/0 13/32–15/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/5⅝–1/6⅛	1/5⅝–1/6¼
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32–7/32	2/3 31/32–7/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07¼–08¼	12.06–06¾
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5/1 32–5/1 8	5/1 32–5/1 6
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	41–41¼	41⅜–41 7/16
Valp'raiso	$ to £	40	39.93	39.94
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	43⅛–43½	43⅛–44
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	13.15	13.16¾
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15–10.35	10.15–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.05 to 100kr.. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 2 9
Africa & Rhodesia	95 15 0	95 8 2	95 0 0	94 16 7

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the purchase of £9 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £237,586 as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
June 9—		June 19. ..	Nil
Sovs. released	250,000		
June 20. ..	Nil	June 20—	
		Bar gold ..	3,442
		Sovs. ..	2,000
June 21. ..	Nil	June 21—	
		Bar gold ..	3,501
June 23—		June 23—	
Bar gold ..	23	Bar gold ..	3,503
June 24—		June 24 ..	Nil
Foreign gold coin ..	9		
Net influx	237,586		
Total ..	£250,032	Total ..	£250,032

Net influx for 1930 to date, £10,399,656: net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

Of the BAR GOLD available in the open market France acquired £275,000; of the balance £18,000 was taken by the trade and £5,000 by India. The price was fixed ¼d. higher at 85s. 0½d. per ounce.

SILVER relapsed to 15 7/16d. per ounce for cash and to 15½d. for forward delivery, these quotations being ⅛d. below those of Monday and constituting a new low record. China was a seller, and while there were some covering purchases by "bears" the demand was soon satisfied and the market closed dull.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on June 19 to midday on June 23 amounted to £8,611 (from France), while exports amounted to £313,913, of which £289,313 went to France. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £20,939 and exports amounted to £27,335.

The return of the Bank of Portugal will be found on page 28.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2 9/16–2⅝	1½–2
New York	2½	2–1⅞	2
Paris	2½	1 15/16	2
Berlin	4	3½	1½–4
Swiss Bank rates	3	2½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1 15/16	¾
Brussels	3	2½	1½

AMERICAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

According to the American Petroleum Institute the daily average production of crude oil in the past week was 2,598,900 barrels, against 2,571,500 barrels in the previous week and 2,784,500 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

Coupons and drawn bonds of the Chinese Government Five per Cent. Reorganization Gold Loan of 1913, due July 1, 1930, will be paid on and after that date at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3. In accordance with instructions received from the Chinese Government, payment of coupons and drawn bonds relating to that portion of the loan issued in Russia is at present confined to bonds of the Green Issue, Nos. 586669 to 666669, 666673 to 668269, 668320 to 668525, 668528 to 668593, and 668797 to 668817.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEAK AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, June 24.—Although the volume of trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was about 1,000,000 shares smaller than yesterday, with sales returned at 2,859,000 shares, the market was subjected to considerable pressure from the short interest and closed weak.

The opening, which was quiet, showed irregular changes. Accumulation was noticeable in a few standard issues, which show prospects of good earnings for the second quarter, such as American Tobacco and Air Reduction, it being predicted that the earnings of the latter company will exceed the corresponding quarter of last year and that the company will pay an extra dividend in September. The list generally showed a lack of important support, the temporary suspension of buying from investment sources being attributed to the desire to await to-morrow's steel trade reviews, which it is anticipated will prove discouraging. This served to cause the discontinuance of yesterday's covering movement, and subsequently encouraged the resumption of professional selling. Bethlehem Steel was particularly easy under selling influenced by the possibility that the current litigation against the merger with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company will succeed. The ready absorption of offerings on declines imparted a steadier feeling later in the morning, but movements continued irregular, a feature around midday being the liquidation in copper stocks based on expectations of a reduction in the Anaconda dividend next Thursday, the market being uncertain as to whether a $3 or $4 rate will be substituted for the current annual rate of $7.

The publication of the average May net earnings of the first 12 reporting railroads showing a decrease of 27.9 per cent. compared with May last year was the signal for an active selling outbreak in the railroad group during the afternoon, professionals making strong attempts to force prices below the November resistance levels. Southern, Atchison, Chicago Rock Island, New York Central, and Great Northern declined sharply, fulfilling the purpose of the "bears." The persistent weakness of commodities was a contributing influence inducing general liquidation in farm implement stocks, "bears" stressing the cheapness of wheat as unfavourably affecting the purchasing power of the farming community. The close was at about the lowest of the day.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	June 24	June 23
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.863	4.853/4	4.851/16
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.853/32	4.851/32
Cables	£1	4.863	4.86	4.852/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.831/32	4.831/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.855/8	4.851/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.851/16	4.851/8
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.913/4	3.923/8	3.923/8
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.237/8	5.237/8
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.14	40.13
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.771/2	26.77
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.861/2	26.861/2
Copenh'gen, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76¾	26.76½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅜	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.84	23.83½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96	13.95½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.381/4	19.377/8
Madrid, cables	100p.	19.30	11.50	11.68
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.115/8	14.115/8
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.501/4	17.493/4
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.771/8	1.77
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.293/4	1.293/4
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.56	36.82
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.321/2	11.30

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	June 24	June 23	Closing Prices	June 24	June 23
Atchison	198	207	Int.C.Amer	22	20⅛
Atl. Coast	153½	155	Kansas City	59	56¾
B. & O.	98¼	103	Louisville	125	132
Do., Pref.	81¼	81¼	Minn., S.P.	20	—
Brooklyn M. Trait	61	62	Miss., Pac.	63	63
Can. Pac.	186½	190½	Do., Pref.	120½	120⅜
Cent. N.J.	230½	230½	N. Mex. I. Pf	1¼	—
Ches. & O.	173	173	Do. 2 Pf.	—	3/4
Ch. G.W.	8½	8¾	N.Y. Cent.	152⅛	157
Do., Pref.	27½	30	N.Y., C. & St.L.	220	223
Ch. N.W.	68¾	70¾	N. Pacific	69	71¼
Ch.Mil.St.P.	13¼	13¾	Pennsylv'a	70¼	71¼
Ch.Rock Is.	96¼	101	Reading	102	107½
Del. & Hud.	149	152½	S.L. & S.F.	91½	96½
Del., Lack.	111½	112	S.L. & S.W.	58	59
Erie	37	37½	S. Pacific	110⅜	111
Do., 1st Pf.	54½	54	Southern	96¾	103
G.N., Pref.	70	78	Do., Pref.	95¾	95¾
Ill. Cent.	115	116½	U. Pacific	205	208
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	22½	22⅝	Do., Pref.	83¾	83¼
			Wabash	33	33¾
			Do., Pf. A	72	70

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	116	120	Int. Paper	19¼	18⅛
Allied Chem.	236	241	Int. Tele.	40½	42½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref	24⅛	24¼	Kennecott	37⅛	37⅞
Am. and F. Pwr.	60¼	64½	Kresge S.S.	26⅜	26¾
Am. Can.	110¼	116	K'ger, S'ds	26	26⅜
Am. Loco.	49⅛	49½	Liggett & M.	86	87½
Am. Rolling Mills	51¾	53¼	Loose Wiles	54	58½
Am. Smelt.	53½	55¾	Mack Trucks	50¼	54
Am. Sug. R.	43¼	45⅝	Montg'y W	33⅛	35
Am. Tel.	203	208¼	Nash Mtrs.	30⅛	31⅝
Am. Tob.	212	214	Nat. Biscu.	73	74
Am. Woo'n	11¼	11¼	Nat. Dairy	47⅝	49¼
Anaconda	45¾	48⅞	N. Amer.	96	100
Atlantic Refg.	26	27⅝	Packard	13	13
Aviation Corp.	7⅝	7⅝	Pan A. Pet.	55½	56½
Baldwins	20½	22⅛	Pub. Ser. N.J.	88	91¼
Barnsdall A	21¼	21½	Pullman	62½	64
Beth. Steel	76	79¾	Radio Corp	33¼	35¾
Can. Pacific	44¼	44¾	Sears Roeb.	24⅞	25⅞
Chile Copp.	50	50	Shell Trans	44¼	43¾
Chrysler	25	25⅞	Shell Un.	18⅝	18⅞
Col. Fuel	45	46½	Shos S. Stl.	22	22
Colum. Gas	60⅛	62½	Std. Brands	18	18⅝
Col. Graph.	15¼	15⅞	Std. Gas	86½	89
Cons. Gas	99⅝	106	Std. Oil of Cal.	58	59½
Cont. Can.	51¼	52¼	Do., N.J.	62⅛	64¾
Cont. Oil	19⅛	19¾	Do., N.Y.	30⅜	30⅝
Corn Prod.	89¼	94¾	Studebaker	22⅝	26⅛
Crucible	72½	73	Texas Corp	50⅞	51¼
DavisonCh.	25	26	Tex.G. Sul.	50⅜	51½
Drug. Inc.	69	70	Tidewater	12⅝	13
Du Pont	102⅝	104½	Tri-Cont'Cp	11¼	11
EastmanK.	179½	189	Un.Carbide	65½	66½
Elec.P.&L.	60½	65½	United Electric Coal Corp.	29¼	31⅜
Fox Films	39	41⅜	Un. Fruit	86	88
Gen. Elect.	64½	68¼	United Gas	33⅛	34½
Gen. Foods	52⅜	52⅞	U.S. L'ther	9½	9½
Gen. Motors	39¾	41	U.S. Rbr.	21½	21½
Gillette	69	71	U.S. Steel	152½	156½
Goodrich	25	25	Do., Pref.	145½	145⅝
Goodyear	60	62	W. Un. Tel.	155	160
Hou.OilTx.	66	70½	W'hse. Mfg.	127½	133
Hud. Mtrs.	25⅝	27	Woolworth	52½	52½
Ind. Rayon	88	93	Worth'n Pump	116½	125
Int. Harv'r	78	81½	Youngst'n Sheet	115	115
Int. Match	71	72¼			
Int. Nickel	22⅞	24			

CURB EXCHANGE

An.-Am.Oil	32⅛	31	Mid. West Utilities	26⅝	27
Assoc. Gas			Pennroad	10⅝	11
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	22	23½	Silica Gel.	15½	15¾
Celanese ..	16⅞	17⅛	Stand. Oil of Indiana	48⅛	49
Elec. Bond	77¼	77⅞	Swift Int.	30½	31
Gulf Oil ..	120	119	VacuumOil	79	79
HydroElec.	36⅝	37⅝			
Int. Pet. ..	17⅜	18			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	100²⁸/₃₂	100²⁸/₃₂	Fdl., 6% 1945	96⅝	96⅜
Do. 4¼%	102²⁸/₃₂	102¹/₃₂	Fren., 7½% 1941	122⅝	122⅝
Do. (4th) 4¼%		102²⁵/₃₂	Do., 7% '49	117⅜	117⅜
U.K., 5½% 1937	104	103¼	Ger. 7% '49	105⅜	105¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	88	88	Do., 6% 1964	100½	100⅝
Arg., 6% 1959	98½	98¼	Hamb'g, 8% 1946	95¼	95¼
Aust., 5% 1957	85½	85⅝	Hungary, 7½% '44	99⅞	99⅞
Aust., 7% 1943	104	104⅛	Ital., 7% 1951	98⅛	98⅜
Belg., 6% 1955	103	102⅝	Jap., 6½% 1954	103⅝	104
Do., 7% 1955	113⅛	113¼	Nord Ry., 6½% '50	105¾	105¾
Bordeaux, 6% '34	104	104	Norway 5% P.L.M. 6% 1958	103¼	103¼
Brazil, 7½% 1952	100½	100½	Do., 7% 1956	104¾	104½
Bulg., 7% 1967	83	83	Poland, 7% 1947	84⅛	84¼
Canada, 5% 1931	100⅞	101	Do., 8% 1950	92½	92¾
Chile, 7.42 Do., 6 '60	100½ 89½	101 89	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	99½	99½
Czech., 8% 1951	109¾	109¼	San P., 8% 1950	94¾	96⅞
Denm'k 6% 1942	104¾	104⅝	Seine, 7% 1942	107⅝	107⅝
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	101⅛	102	Swed. 5½% 1954	105	104½
Do. 5½% 1953	101⅝	101⅝	Tokio City, 5½% '61	90⅛	90¼

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	June 24	June 23
Atchison, Pref.	107	106¼
Lehigh Valley	60¼	64
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	33½	36
New York, Ontario and Western	—	9¼
Reading, 1st Prefd.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	117	115⅜
National Lead	125	125

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Money continued plentiful and cheap, call loans, after ruling at 2½ per cent., declining to 2 per cent., the last loan being arranged at the lower figure. Commercial paper was quoted 3½ to 4 per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were lowered ¼ to 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange was firmer, cable transfers advancing to 4.85.

Silver fell ⅛c. to 33⅛c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $1,745,000 has arrived at San Francisco from Japan.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

FURTHER FALL IN WHEAT

NEW YORK, June 24.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed weak at 3½c. to 3¾c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 106c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 94½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 102½c. MAIZE easy at 1¼c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 86c., f.o.b. New York. OATS easy, ¼c. down. White clipped, 45½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy at 2½c. decline. No. 2 Western, 54½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

According to *Bradstreets* the visible supply of wheat is 7,379,000 bushels smaller on the week at 250,509,000 bushels, which compares with 215,662,000 bushels last year; that of maize is 941,000 bushels smaller at 9,207,000 bushels, against 13,128,000 bushels; and that of oats is 1,650,000 bushels lower on the week at 21,832,000 bushels, compared with 25,353,000 bushels a year ago.

FLOUR was irregular, Spring clears and Kansas straights 10c. down at $4.90 and $4.80 respectively. Minneapolis patents 5c. higher at $5.85 and bakers' clears 10c. up at $5.10. Rye flour quoted 10c. lower at $4.15 to $4.40.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	665	928	1,527	418,244	509,092
Do., Atlantic	247	645	883	83,533	123,960
*Exports, ditto	151	197	726	83,633	105,253
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	379	778	940	245,436	272,286
Do., Atlantic	22	7	46	4,992	21,177
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	10	17,652
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	100	91	208	27,445	27,195
Receipts, Atlantic	91	86	144	21,094	23,648
*Exports, ditto	24	107	28	4,139	5,574
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	185	33	521	135,543	135,125
Do., Atlantic	13	380	22	5,978	12,523
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	187	4,348

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was barely steady, without change. Prime Western steam, $9.95; Middle West, spot, $9.80.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed firm, 7 to 22 points higher. Sales, 20,000 bags. Closing prices:—July, 7.45c.; Sept., 7.41c.; Dec., 7.26c; Jan, 7.20c.; March, 7.08c.; May, 6.97c. Santos No. 4 futures closed firm, 21 to 12 points up. Sales, 31,000 bags. Closing prices. —July, 12.45c.; Sept., 11.41c.; Dec., 10.67c.; Jan., 10.77c.; March, 10.41c.; May, 10.22c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 9c. to 9½c.; Santos, No. 4, 13c. to 13½c.

COCOA futures closed firm and 13 to 7 points up. Sales, 34,000 bags. Closing prices:—June, 7.84c.; July, 7.85c.; Sept., 8.05c.; Dec., 8.15c.; Jan., 8.24c.; March, 8.39c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady, 1 point higher to unchanged. Sales, 52,000 tons. Closing prices:—July, 1.27c.; Sept., 1.35c.; Dec., 1.44c.; Jan., 1.45c.; March, 1.53c., May, 1.60c. No. 2 contract, July, 3.17c.; Sept., 3.26c.; Dec., 3.36c.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, was quoted 3.24c. per lb. Sales comprised 28,000 bags of Porto Rico, prompt shipment, at 3.27c. per lb., c.i.f.; 29,000 bags of Philippine, Aug.-Sept. shipment, at 3.35c. per lb., c.i.f.; and 46,000 bags of Philippine, in port and afloat, at 3.24c. per lb., c.i.f. According to Messrs. Willett and Gray, the Cuban port receipts for the past week amounted to 32,000 tons, against 50,000 tons last year; stocks amounted to 1,651,000 tons, against 1,371,000 tons a year ago.

COTTON on the spot closed 25 points lower at 13.25c. The futures market opened with values 3 points lower to 4 points higher, but generally declined afterwards under moderate selling pressure owing to favourable crop advices and bearish trade reports. The fall was checked later by covering, but renewed selling was influenced by the weakness of wheat and stock markets, and the close was barely steady at losses ranging from 9 to 30 points. New Orleans spot middling fell 30 points to 12.36c., and the futures market closed steady with prices 12 to 32 points down.

New York	Closing Range		
Futures	To-day	Week ago	Prev. day
June	—	—	13.38
July	13.16	13.13	13.40
August	12.75	12.75	13.05
September	12.85	12.85	13.15
October	13.00	12.99	13.13
November	13.06	13.06	13.20
December	13.13	13.13	13.29
January	13.18	13.18	13.29
	New Contract		
October	12.71	12.70	12.86
November	12.77	12.77	12.92
December	12.87	12.85	13.00
January	12.88	12.88	13.01
February	12.98	12.98	13.09
March	13.10	13.09	13.20
April	13.15	13.15	13.23
May	13.23	13.23	13.32

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	9,000	22,000	*8,550,000	9,333,000
Exports Gt. Bin.	nil	4,000	1,247,000	1,828,000
Exports Cont., &c.	19,000	30,000	*5,399,000	6,112,000

* Adjusted.

COPPER was steady and unchanged. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and July delivery quoted 12c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing prices were unchanged. June, July, and Sept., 11.75. Sales, nil. TIN firm. Straits metal, spot, ⅛c. up at 30½c., and July delivery, ⅛c. up at 30¼c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—June, 30.20; July, 30.25; Sept., 30.50. Sales, 39 lots. SPELTER easy at 5 points decline. East St. Louis, spot, and July delivery quoted 4.30c. per lb., asked. LEAD, spot, unaltered at 5.25c. per lb. PIG IRON steady, No. 2 foundry again quoted $19 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheets sellers unchanged. Spot and June, 12¼c.; June-July, 12¼c. per lb. First latex crêpe sellers unchanged. Spot and June, 12¼c., and June-July, 12¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were unchanged to 20 points up. June, 11.70c.; July, 11.80c.; Sept., 12.20c.; Dec., 12.80c.; March, 13.40c. Sales, 236 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Refined futures were 4 to 2 points higher. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, nominal; yellow, spot, 8.15c. bid. Futures.—July, 8.14c.; Sept., 8.16c.; Oct., 8.15c.; Dec., 8.06c.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $2.15 to $2.20 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady and unchanged at 46c. to 47c.

JACKSONVILLE, June 24.—TURPENTINE was steady at 40½c. to 41c.

SAVANNAH, June 24.—TURPENTINE was firm at 40½c. to 41c. ROSIN.—Grade F., $5.35; grade K., $5.45; grade WW., $7.02½.

DULUTH, June 24.—LINSEED futures closed weak at 8c. to 8¼c. decline. July, 282c.; Sept., 215c.

TOLEDO, June 24.—CLOVERSEED closed firm and 15 points up. Cash, $12.30; Oct., $12.90.

WINNIPEG, June 24.—WHEAT opened easy at a decline of ⅛c. to ¼c., support being discouraged by Liverpool advices and reports of beneficial rains in Germany. Renewed selling on professional account was further stimulated by liberal car-lot receipts and reports of freer offerings of Indian wheat abroad. The market rallied temporarily on rumours that exporters were buying, together with unfavourable private reports of crop conditions in Alberta and Saskatchewan and forecasts of fair and warm weather, but aggressive selling, chiefly on short account, broke the market to new low levels in the latter part of the session, and the close was weak at a fall of 3¼c. to 3¾. July, 93⅛c.; Oct., 97⅛c.; Dec., 99⅛c. OATS closed easy at a fall of ⅛c. to 1⅛c. July, 45⅜c.; Oct., 44¼c.; Dec., 42⅜c. BARLEY futures closed easy and 1⅛c. to 1¼c. lower. July, 36¼c.; Oct., 40⅜.

LINSEED closed easy, 2¼c. to 3¼c. down. July, 207¼c.; Oct., 178½c.

CHICAGO, June 24.—WHEAT opened ⅛c. to ¼c. lower, renewed easiness being influenced by favourable weather in the North-West and South-West, discouraging advices from Liverpool, and a continuance of hedging pressure. Subsequent reports of hail and rain storms in Oklahoma creating fears of damage to the crop together with an improved flour demand and rumours of a better export inquiry brought about a temporary recovery, but the increasing interior movement in sections of the South-West with only a poor cash demand led to a renewal of selling pressure. Reports that the cutting of the new crop has started in Nebraska caused a fresh outbreak of selling pressure in the latter part of the session, and the close was weak at a fall of 3⅛c. to 4c. July, 88¼c.; Sept., 91⅛c.; Dec., 97c.

MAIZE closed easy and 1⅛c. lower, July, 75c.; Sept., 73⅛c.; Dec., 69c. OATS closed barely steady at ⅛c. to ¼c. decline. July, 35½c.; Sept., 36⅛c.; Dec., 39¼c. RYE, No. 2, cash nominal. Futures easy at a fall of 2½c. to 2⅝c. July, 44¼c.; Sept., 48⅛c.; Dec., 55c.

PROVISIONS closed steady, with lard 5 points higher to unchanged, and PORK unchanged to 12½ points up. Cash lard closed 5 points higher at 9.42½. Closing prices:—Lard—July, 9.40; Sept., 9.52½; Dec., 9.30. Pork (dry-salted clear bellies)—July, 13; Sept., 12.12½.

—	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Light	Heavy
To-day	9.62½	8.85 to 9.15	8.50 to 9.10
Previous day	9.87½	9.00 to 9.60	8.75 to 9.35
Last year	12.62½	10.60 to 11.35	10.00 to 11.10
Receipts		Western	Chicago
To-day		118,000	20,000
Previous day		118,000	45,000
Last year		144,000	20,000

COMPANY RESULTS

ATTOCK OIL

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

| Company | Dividend | Corresp'g div. | Date payable | Total for year | Prev

COMPANY MEETINGS

BARRY AND STAINES LINOLEUM

SATISFACTORY TURNOVER AND SUBSTANTIAL PROFITS

A BONUS ISSUE

SIR ALEXANDER GLEGG ON THE OUTLOOK

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Barry and Staines Linoleum, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR ALEXANDER GLEGG, J.P. (the chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Henry I. W. James) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before directing your attention to the business before us I record with regret the death of Lord Ashton, who had a world-wide reputation as a manufacturer of floorcloth and linoleum. He was a man of indomitable energy and business ability, and during a long life built up a business which sent the products of his factories to every part of the civilized world. He will also be remembered for his great generosity to the town of Lancaster, where his works are situated.

Since I last addressed you important steps have been taken concerning which you have been advised by various printed communications. The Linoleum Manufacturing Company, Limited, has amalgamated with Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited, of Kirkcaldy, and has changed its name to Barry and Staines Linoleum, Limited. Individual manufacturing units have to face harder times than they did in the past. Cooperation has been taking the place of competition, and the amalgamation of units will afford opportunities of effecting economies in manufacturing costs and in distributing charges.

We see this happening all over the world. Japan has so successfully accomplished this that 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. of its exported cotton goods is handled by three firms, and four firms produce 40 per cent. of its cotton output. In contrast to Japan, Lancashire has 1,800 manufacturing firms and 800 merchanting firms.

Your directors, looking ahead, and conscious of the advantages gained by concentration, advised the shareholders to empower them to carry through this amalgamation. The work and thought entailed, you will realize, have necessitated the unremitting attention of your directors, and I take this opportunity of thanking the shareholders for the unanimous support they have rendered when called together to give their sanction to the legal steps necessary to carry the matter through.

A NEW PRIVATE COMPANY

We have thought it desirable to form a new private company retaining the name of Linoleum Manufacturing Company, Limited, London and Staines, to acquire and carry on the Staines business, and Barry and Staines Linoleum, Limited, hold all the issued capital therein. Barry and Staines Linoleum, Limited, thus becomes a holding company, controlling the following five subsidiary companies—namely, Linoleum Manufacturing Company, Limited, Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited, Kirkcaldy, La Compagnie Rouennaise de Linoleum, in France, Barry and Staines Linoleum (Canada), Limited, and Barry and Staines, Incorporated, New York, all combining, at home, on the Continent, in Canada, and throughout the world, to give us enhanced opportunities for the production and distribution of our goods.

One of the advantages of forming this new company for the Staines works is that we retain the old name and the goodwill attached to it. Another is that it gives us an opportunity of strengthening its board by putting on three of our managers and our secretary. Each of the four subsidiary companies will trade in its own name, and, I hope, will engender a healthy and stimulating rivalry in producing the finest goods at the lowest cost, and keep all four units up to the highest state of efficiency.

A good qualification for managing a big business is to have made a success of a smaller one, but I would warn the shareholders that there is no magic in the word "amalgamation." It, as I have said, affords opportunities which, if wisely handled, ought to effect economies and reduce costs. It will, however, take time and careful planning to cut out in one direction and concentrate in another before appreciable results will begin to be reflected in the balance-sheet. Things only run by themselves downhill. The things we have set ourselves to accomplish entail uphill work and take time, and that is the reason why I have asked you to be patient.

BONUS SHARES

The next matter I should like to mention is the intended issue, as soon as the necessary formalities can be carried through, of two bonus shares for every five Ordinary shares held. Your directors feel satisfied that so far the various extensions and developments requiring capital have proved themselves sound and remunerative, and that the present intended bonus issue is based on the conviction that in the best interests of the company the amount of capital ranking for dividend should be brought more into line with the value of the assets employed in the company's business.

THE DIVIDEND

Fifteen months ago I felt it my duty to sound a note of warning. During the past seven years, while many trades and industries have been experiencing hard times and lean balance-sheets, we have had a succession of exceptionally good years and paid dividends of 25 per cent., tax free, whilst Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited, have during the last seven years paid a dividend of 25 per cent., less tax. During the 15 months now under review we have done remarkably well. The drop in the selling prices of linoleum which took place in August, 1928, only affected five months' trading of that year, but every yard we have sold during the past 15 months has been at the reduced prices. Owing to the economies resulting from our new power station and up-to-date plant, we earned sufficient to pay 25 per cent. per annum, free of tax, but the directors have thought it prudent to declare a rather smaller dividend—that is, 27½ per cent., free of tax, for the 15 months' trading.

I may here say that the combined profits of Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited, and Barry and Staines for the 14 months and 15 months periods respectively were sufficient to pay a dividend on the combined Ordinary capital at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, free of tax, for the respective periods and leave a margin, while the carry-forward of the combined companies, after providing for the dividends, allocations, &c., will amount to £249,500.

Two interim dividends of 7½ per cent. each have already been paid to the Staines shareholders, whilst interim dividends of 5 per cent. and 11¼ per cent., both less tax, have been paid to the Barry shareholders. We now propose a final dividend of 12½ per cent., tax free, to both classes of shareholders, the total dividend to the Barry shareholders for the period of 14 months being thus equal to 25 5/6 per cent., free of tax.

CANADA

You will be interested to learn that the factory we are building in Canada is well under way and the contractors' time for completion of buildings is the end of October. The entire cost of building, equipping and financing Barry and Staines Linoleum (Canada), Limited, will be provided out of the investment resources of Barry and Staines Linoleum, Limited. The factory will be situated at Farnham, about 42 miles from Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and will enjoy exceptional advantages by sidings of the two great railway companies of Canada, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National, entering the works, and also cheap electric current from the Southern Canada Power Company.

The layout and equipment of the factory have been very carefully thought out and embody all that skill and experience can suggest for turning out hard-faced floor-coverings of every type and quality. Canada, with its enormous natural resources, is more of a continent than a country. Forests, fisheries, furs, minerals, water power and agricultural lands, have attracted United States' and British capital for their development. We feel confident that we have chosen the most promising country and the most advantageous site in which to erect a factory to supply the needs of a rapidly increasing population with a great future before it. (Hear, hear.)

AUSTRALIA

Australia's straitened financial situation, together with the drastic measures now being applied as remedies, renders the business situation for importers very difficult. If we send out goods, it is difficult for our customers to remit the money home. High wages, short hours, protection behind ever-increasing tariff walls, together with lavish oversea borrowing, largely account for their present financial plight.

Experience, let us hope, will teach the needed lesson. Meanwhile we are doing our best to retain our excellent trade connexions with our customers in Australia, who continue to send us substantial orders.

AMERICA

America is suffering acutely from the effects of over-speculation, and this is reflected in the number of bankruptcies and the slump in its trade. We are informed that certain of the linoleum manufacturers in the United States have materially reduced output as a consequence; it, therefore, can easily be imagined that the importer of linoleum has to face a difficult market where buyers are diminishing and where high tariff walls have to be climbed before he can land his goods. The American public has hitherto liked our designs and colourings, and in producing these we are still busily engaged, hoping to share in a revival of trade when it comes.

Before directing your attention to the report and balance-sheet, which, with your permission, I will take as read, I wish to explain that the figures give the results of 15 months' trading of the Linoleum Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the dividend paid from 14 months' trading of Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited. Hitherto the accounts of the Linoleum Manufacturing Company, Limited, have been made up to December 31 in each year, and those of Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited, up to January 31. It was felt that the end of March in future would be the most convenient date for both companies, and in order to get into step the accounts are made up for 15 and 14 months respectively.

As you are aware, business has been passing through difficult times. Over-speculation, lack of confidence, and an uncertain political horizon have all combined to check enterprise and depress trade. Despite these drawbacks I am glad to report that both companies during their respective 15 months' and 14 months' period have had satisfactory turnovers and have made substantial profits. What we have lost in one market we have gained in another.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

The balance-sheet contains one or two new features. The nominal capital has been increased to £2,100,000, of which £500,000 is unissued and is reserved for the bonus shares to be allotted.

The issued capital has been increased to £1,528,458 by the shares issued to the Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd shareholders, representing a total of Ordinary and Preference of £928,458; shares for the same amount in Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited, for which the latter were exchanged are included in the item of investments in subsidiary companies on the assets side.

Preference shares figure for the first time in the company's balance-sheet. It may be thought by some that the appearance of Preference shares is likely to detract from the value of the Ordinary shares. In some cases this may be so, but in our case these Preference shares represent an exchange for Preference shares in Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd. The company will hold £350,000 in Preference shares in Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd and these shares are covered by assets at Kirkcaldy, and the dividend will come out of Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd profits, so that the security of the Ordinary shares of Barry and Staines Linoleum, Limited, is not diminished by the existence of Preference shares.

The assets of Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited, amounting on written-down book values to £2,564,881, after deducting Debentures amounting to £252,860 and creditors and bankers, about £223,387, belong to this company. Included in the assets are Government securities of the value of more than £588,000 and other investments amounting to over £200,000. (Hear, hear.) Debentures outstanding of Barry and Staines Linoleum, Limited, are £7,500, and these will be paid off on July 1 next.

THE RESERVES

The reserves now amount to £560,000, a sum of £25,000 having been placed to general reserve out of the profits for the period. The reserves of the subsidiary companies amount to over £816,000, making a total of £1,376,000, and after capitalization of the £500,000 for bonus shares there will still remain the substantial sum of £876,000.

Creditors, accrued charges and provisions are £95,442 16s. 3d., against £148,285 3s. 3d. in the last balance-sheet, the reduction being accounted for by our having paid up all our income-tax before March 31. The amount due to a subsidiary company is the amount advanced by Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited, for the purchase of shares in Barry and Staines (Canada), Limited.

Cash at bank and in hand is £18,595, compared with £165,993, a difference of £147,398. This difference is explained by the payment of a second interim dividend of £45,000, the increase in the value of stocks in hand £32,000, and the increase in debtors about £91,000—which is natural at this period of the year—less some Treasury Bills realized.

INVESTMENTS

Investments, including Treasury Bills, amount to £287,756 8s. 11d., compared with £319,403 8s. 9d. in the previous balance-sheet. We increased our investments slightly during the period, but on balance the total is smaller owing to Treasury Bills having matured. There is an appreciation on market valuation over book value of £5,465.

You will have noticed the item of investments in subsidiary companies £969,378 14s. This consists of shares which the company has acquired in exchange for Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd shares, viz.:—

600,048 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid	£600,048	0	0
23,403 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. shares of £10 each, fully paid (original issue) ..	£234,030	0	0
9,438 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. shares of £10 each, fully paid (1904 issue)	£94,380	0	0
	£928,458	0	0
and 2,000 shares of $100 each in Barry and Staines Linoleum (Canada), Limited, which cost	£40,920	14	0
	£969,378	14	0

Bills receivable at £16,858 are about the same amount as in the 1928 balance-sheet, while sundry debtors are about £91,000 more. Amount owing by subsidiary companies represents expenditure on account of the Canadian company and dividends receivable from Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited.

The stocks stand at £465,368, compared with £435,352 in 1928, an increase of £32,016. Capital expenditure during the year amounted to £24,018—namely, £6,523 on buildings and £17,495 on plant, machinery, &c.—but having regard to the large amount written off for depreciation the two assets together show a net decrease of £14,954.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

Turning to the profit and loss account, this shows, after making ample provision for all contingencies, a profit for the period of £287,360 11s. 6d., which includes the final dividend of 12½ per cent. receivable from Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd in respect of the shares transferred to this company by shareholders who have assented to the scheme of amalgamation, and the amount reserved for dividend accrued to March 31 last on the Preference shares. The balance brought forward from the previous balance-sheet is £114,238 9s., which, with the profit shown in the accounts, makes a total of £401,599 0s. 6d.

The interim dividends paid in September, 1929, and January, 1930, on the old Linoleum Company's capital of £600,000 amounted to £90,000. It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 12½ per cent., free of tax, on the old capital and on the new shares allotted, which will take £155,930 15s.; provision for Preference dividend accrued to March 31 is £2,856 1s. 6d., and amalgamation expenses written off are £8,255 3s. 4d. It is proposed to appropriate to general reserve £25,000, bonus to workpeople £3,000, to benevolent fund £5,000, and after deducting these sums there remains a balance of £111,557 0s. 8d. to be carried forward.

WELFARE OF THE STAFF

Industry can never be shorn of its human touch except at the cost of its working efficiency. Men are men even when, to some extent, they become cogs in a machine, but the better the men or the women the more smoothly and silently run the cogs, and to this end your directors encourage and contribute to all that promotes the social interests and well-being of their employees.

The pension schemes which we introduced some three years ago are highly appreciated by our workpeople and staff, and are running quite smoothly. Messrs. Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd have also pension funds, fortunately framed on similar lines to ours, and steps are being taken to ascertain if and how far arrangements can be made for combination or joint working. In former years, if the results justified it, we recommended that a gift of £3,000 be given to the workpeople at Staines, and we hope this will again meet with your entire approval; at Kirkcaldy a bonus on salaries and wages has been paid.

I take this opportunity of thanking in your name the managers, staff, travellers, agents, and workpeople who by their cooperation and team work have all contributed to produce the result I have the pleasure of putting before you. (Cheers.)

The success of your company in the past has lain in its pioneer work in producing new designs and colour effects in linoleum, and we are still unremitting in our endeavour to maintain our lead. With this aim in view our designers and managers are busy experimenting and perfecting processes which, I feel confident, will maintain the reputation we have already achieved.

SUMMARY OF THE POSITION

May I conclude by summing up the changes brought about by the amalgamation?

1. We have acquired by exchange the shares of Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, creating for this purpose £1,000,000 additional share capital—namely, 650,000 £1 Ordinary and 350,000 6 per cent. £1 Cumulative Preference shares.

2. We have increased our capital by a further £500,000 to provide for the issue of the 500,000 bonus shares. The total issued share capital will then be £2,100,000.

3. We have changed our name to Barry and Staines Linoleum, Limited.

4. We have added to our board five directors from the board of Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited.

5. We have formed as a private company a new Linoleum Manufacturing Company, Limited, for Staines Works, and have strengthened the board of that company by adding three of our managers and the secretary.

6. Representatives of the Barry board have been appointed to the board of the Linoleum Manufacturing Company, Limited, and similarly members of the Linoleum Manufacturing Company have been elected to the boards of Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd and La Compagnie Rouennaise de Linoleum.

7. We are building a factory in Canada from which we trust a profitable business will ensue.

I wish to take this opportunity of tendering my own and my colleagues' warmest thanks and appreciation to the directors of Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, Limited, for the valuable services which they have rendered during all the arduous negotiations which had to be gone through before we completed the task we set out to accomplish. Our relationship, which has been of the happiest, augurs well for the future. (Hear, hear.)

I now have pleasure in moving: "That the report of the directors and the accounts to March 31 last, submitted to this meeting, be received and adopted, and that a final dividend of 12½ per cent., free of income-tax, be paid on the 24th instant; that the payment of the directors in September, 1929, and January, 1930, of two interim dividends, each of 7½ per cent., free of income-tax, be and the same is hereby confirmed." (Cheers.)

MR. WM. SUTTON'S SPEECH

Mr. WILLIAM SUTTON (deputy chairman):—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before seconding the resolution, which has been so ably proposed by the chairman, I am sure it is your wish that some reference should be made to the honour which his Majesty the King has been pleased to bestow upon our chairman. (Cheers.) On your behalf, I wish to offer Sir Alexander our most hearty congratulations and wishes for long life in which to enjoy the honour which has been bestowed upon him. (Cheers.)

In seconding the chairman's proposal for the adoption of the balance-sheet and the payment of the dividend, I think that I should, as chairman of Barry, Ostlere, and Shepherd, Limited, make some reference to that company's financial position. The chairman has referred in his speech to some figures, most of which you have in the printed balance-sheet which is before you. Apart, however, from the increase in the capital and the corresponding amount in the investments held, there is only included in this company's balance-sheet the sum of £80,125 to enable the payment of a final dividend of 12½ per cent., free of tax, to be made to those shareholders who were formerly the shareholders of Barry, Ostlere, and Shepherd, Limited, and also the provision for the accrued Preference dividend, £3,501.

BARRY, OSTLERE, AND SHEPHERD'S ASSET

In Barry, Ostlere, and Shepherd you have a very valuable property. You have assets there, the written-down value of which is £2,564,381. Sir William McLintock, in his report, after examination of the accounts, put those assets at a very much higher figure. Against that figure the only liabilities are the First and Second Mortgage Debenture stocks amounting together to £252,860, creditors amounting to about £130,000, and the sum due to the bank £93,387, so that, apart from the figures in your balance-sheet, you have got in Barry, Ostlere, and Shepherd figures as good as those shown, and which are not disclosed because the balance-sheet before you is that of Barry and Staines Linoleum, Limited.

Included in the assets to which I have referred are Government securities of the value of more than £588,000—securities on which there is very little depreciation—and in addition to that there are other investments, including shares in the subsidiary company, amounting to over £200,000. Then, with regard to reserves, the chairman has referred to the capitalization of the linoleum company's reserves to the extent of £500,000 for the purpose of providing for the issue of bonus shares. We have £800,000 of reserves in Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd and its subsidiary company in France, so that you need not go away from here thinking that we have used up all our reserves. (Cheers.)

ADVANTAGES OF AMALGAMATION

With reference generally to the amalgamation, which has now become an accomplished fact, I am, as I have always been, of the opinion that both companies will benefit considerably from the cooperation established and the economies which will gradually be effected in working and production. Apart from this, the competition from America and the Continent is increasing. To meet this, more especially when trade in the linoleum industry, as at present, is not as good as it has been for some time past, the amalgamation of interests will considerably strengthen the positions held by these companies in the industry.

Already the exchange of ideas and the steps which have been taken to effect production economies are proving of considerable value, and, as the policy of your board in this direction is increasingly developed, the economies effected will show a considerable saving of cost, which ought to be reflected in future balance-sheets. So far as the arrangements for joint working have proceeded, the utmost cordiality and harmony have prevailed, and this confirms the opinion which I have already expressed, that the amalgamation of our two companies is going to be an excellent thing for both. (Cheers.)

CAUSES OF DELAY

There is only one other thing to which I should like to refer, and that is the rather long time which it has taken to complete the amalgamation. Some of the shareholders seem to be rather surprised, and I really do not wonder at that, for we do seem to have taken a long time to get the amalgamation into shape. It was proposed on June 29 last year, almost exactly 12 months ago, and unfortunately we had to wait until November 1, when the new Companies Act came into operation, in order to take procedure under it.

Then there were applications to the Court to change the Memorandum of Association, which occupied some time, particularly as the Christmas vacation intervened. After that we got along pretty quickly, and now the amalgamation has become an accomplished fact, and we have got on so well that very shortly there will be no outstanding shares of Barry, Ostlere, and Shepherd; we shall have got them all into the Barry and Staines company. The latter will thus become a holding company with five subsidiaries, four of them manufacturing, and one a distributing company in the United States. I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed by the Chairman. (Cheers.)

In reply to a shareholder, who asked whether the competition of rubber flooring would affect them, the CHAIRMAN said that rubber flooring was much dearer than the company's products, and they did not feel alarmed on that score.

The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

THE DIRECTORATE

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the confirmation of the appointment to the board of Mr. William Sutton, Mr. Peter O. Byrne, Mr. Herbert G. Finch, Mr. Charles Fraser, and Mr. Harold Ostlere

SIR JOHN N. BARRAN, Bt., seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously approved.

On the proposition of Mr. A. FRANK DENCE, seconded by Mr. PETER O. BYRNE, the retiring directors, Mr. Harold G. Morrish and Mr. A. Lindsay Glegg, J.P., were unanimously re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. F. J. CLARK, seconded by Mr. J. A. JOPP, an honorarium at the rate of 1,000 guineas per annum was voted to the directors in recognition of their services during the period under review.

The auditors, Messrs. Jackson, Pixley and Co., were reappointed, on the proposition of Mr. E. H. BLISS, seconded by MAJOR GRAHAME HAMILTON.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. D. NEAVE proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and officials for their valuable services during the period under consideration. In doing so, he said that it was obvious that all those gentlemen must have had a very arduous task.

The vote was seconded by Mr. R. L. F. NYE and accorded amid cheers.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment, adding that he would like to thank Mr. Sutton for the congratulations which he had offered to him on his knighthood.

The proceedings then terminated.

WORKMAN CLARK (1928) LIMITED

(SHIPBUILDERS, BELFAST)

CREDIT BALANCE OVER £31,000

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Workman Clark (1928) Limited was held in London on June 19.

Mr. WILLIAM STRACHAN, the chairman, presided.

The balance-sheet for the year ended April 30, 1930, which was put before the shareholders, showed a credit balance for the year of £31,465 12s. 6d.

The CHAIRMAN said that this result had been attained notwithstanding the joiners' strike, which lasted six months, and the depressed condition of the shipbuilding industry. He stated that the depression was probably worse than ever experienced in the history of shipbuilding and that, with several millions of tonnage laid up and cargo liners running with a great deal of empty space, the outlook was anything but encouraging; consequently the South Yard, which contained five building berths, had been closed, and work was now being concentrated in the North Yard and engineering works, where capital was being expended on improvements and new machines for more economical production.

The Chairman also stated that the board of directors had decided to join the National Shipbuilders Security, Limited, which had for its object the raising of money for purchasing and dismantling redundant shipyards and shipbuilding berths.

Mr. A. H. RISELEY, in seconding the adoption of the balance-sheet and directors' report, said he would like to take the opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the chairman and directors for the ability they had shown in booking 21 ships and steering the company through its first two years. The fact that the second year's working showed a balance of over £30,000 he considered reflected great credit on the management.

The report and accounts were adopted.

WM. CORY & SON, LTD.

STEADY PROGRESS

The THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of Wm. Cory and Son, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR A. C. CORY-WRIGHT, Bt. (the chairman), in reviewing the trading results, said that after the payment of Debenture interest, the dividend on the Preference shares, the interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary and Employee shares and directors' fees there was an available balance of £1,173,586, including the sum of £677,497 brought forward from the previous year. The board now recommended a final dividend of 12½ per cent. on the Ordinary and Employee shares, making 17½ per cent. for the year, and that £50,000 be transferred to the reserve account, raising it to £1,300,000, and that £54,993 be applied to extinction of the balance of goodwill account, leaving £701,852 to be carried forward.

In spite of various adverse factors which they, in common with nearly all industrial undertakings, had had to encounter, and the difficulties and uncertainties that had arisen in the coal trade, brought about to a large extent in anticipation of the Coal Mines Bill, it was gratifying to be able to present a statement of accounts which reflected a very satisfactory position and showed that, although there was a slight decrease in the profits, the company still continued to maintain its record of steady progress. The accounts now before them presented a clear statement of the financial position of the company, which must be considered as a particularly sound one. In reviewing the company's activities during the year, he was pleased to report that in practically every branch of their trade they were able to show an increase in the tonnage handled. This was mainly attributable to the progressive policy pursued during past years and the high state of efficiency to which they had brought their organization to deal with the transport and distribution of coal. Their business in fuel oil continued to make rapid expansion and was considerably in excess of the large tonnage handled in the previous year, which was in itself a record. With very few exceptions all their subsidiary companies had returned satisfactory dividends.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Other COMPANY MEETING reports appear on page 26

CANADIAN CROP OUTLOOK

USEFUL RAINFALL IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Rain fell during the past week in all districts of the Prairie Provinces, according to the cabled crop report of the Canadian National Railways. This rainfall has materially improved the situation in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, but the moisture is sufficient only for present needs and more will soon be required.

In Manitoba the wheat is in shot blade, but barley and oats are late. There has been no serious cutworm damage and conditions are excellent generally.

Wheat is a foot high in some sections of Northern Saskatchewan, in which province there has been rapid growth of all grains.

There have been high winds and some soil drifting in South and Central Alberta and more moisture is needed for the grain fields and the pastures.

In the Peace River block it is reported that there has been enough rain and in some areas there has been flooding. The present need is for warm weather.

A branch of Lloyds Bank is now open at High-street, Orpington. A sub-branch of the bank is also open at 31, Chapel Ash, Wolverhampton.

BRITISH EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY

"EMINENTLY SATISFACTORY RESULTS"

DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA

GREAT RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION

PROGRESS OF COMPANY'S INTERESTS

PREFERENTIAL TRADING WITHIN THE EMPIRE

MR. J. DAVIDSON'S VIEWS

The TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Empire Trust Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Abercorn Rooms, Great Eastern Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. J. DAVIDSON (chairman and managing director) presided

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. M. Cox) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Will you take the report and accounts as having been read? (Agreed.)

The report and accounts for the past year are, we think, sufficiently clear to require no additional explanations or comment from us.

We are glad to be able to repeat the increased dividends of 7 per cent. on the Preferred and 9 per cent. on the Deferred shares, paid last year, and to show an amount of £23,285 12s. 8d. carried forward as compared with £9,304 0s. 8d. last year. Having regard to the exceptionally disturbed financial conditions which prevailed during the year under review, we regard these results as eminently satisfactory.

CANADA'S SOURCES OF WEALTH

As you are aware, our business interests and investments are largely in Canada. Canada, after a period of four or five years of unbroken prosperity, has suffered during the past year, alike with nearly every other country in the world, from an all-round fall in commodity values. General conditions, however, continue to be sound. The welfare of Canada does not depend upon any one branch of activity. Among the nations or Dominions of the world Canada enjoys a highly diversified economic life, producing, from her own natural resources, a variety of vital commodities. She occupies a predominant position as a producer of the finest wheat, and her science of farming by machinery is the most advanced in the world. She is also the world's largest producer of pulp and paper, which is now her most important manufacturing industry. Her asbestos and nickel deposits are the world's largest sources of supply of these rare and useful minerals. She is now the third largest producer in the world of gold and silver, and the fourth largest of copper and lead. Last year Canada rose to second position in the manufacture of motor vehicles.

Another great source of wealth is her water powers. New installations brought into operation in 1929 amounted to 378,400 h.p., bringing the total water power development of the Dominion up to 5,727,600 h.p. The new installations brought in were all immediately required and indicate a substantial addition to the industrial activity of the Dominion. There is now under construction further water power developments designed to produce an additional 1,600,000 h.p. during the next three years. Other sources of supply, which are numerous, are continually being investigated, and it is certain that for many years to come additions will be made to the development of the water power resources of the country.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

There is one most interesting feature in connexion with Canada to which I would invite your closest attention. Last year Canada's imports from the United States amounted approximately to $847,000,000, and her exports to the United States to $536,000,000. During the same period Canada's imports from Great Britain amounted to $189,000,000, and her exports to Great Britain to $283,000,000. You will observe that these figures show that Canada bought from the United States of America $311,000,000 worth of goods more than she sold to them, and that Canada bought from Great Britain $94,000,000 worth of goods less than she sold to us. This should not be so, and it is to be hoped that arrangements will be made whereby Canada will buy much less from the United States and much more from Great Britain, to the advantage of both Great Britain and Canada.

The desire of Canada for closer trade relations with Great Britain was clearly indicated in the recent Budget submitted to the Parliament of Canada, which increased in the most generous manner the preference on certain British goods, which in the aggregate last year amounted to some $200,000,000 (£40,000,000) worth of British imports to Canada, including various iron and steel manufactures, machinery, electrical apparatus, porcelain and chinaware.

It is to be hoped that the coming Empire Economic Conference, to be held in September next, which will be attended by the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, will result in some form of reciprocity in the shape of preferential treatment by Great Britain of the products of the Dominions and Colonies.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

Preferential trading within the Empire, or Empire free trade—call it what you like—is neither a dream nor an experiment: it is a common-sense business proposition which, if adopted, will result in enormous economic advantage to Great Britain and the Dominions alike. Other countries, notably the United States, which possess vast internal resources, have proved the advantage of import duties to protect their own trade and industries, and it is my considered opinion that the adoption of a like policy would be equally successful in the case of the British Empire, which possesses within its own confines—at least in equal measure with the United States—everything essential to the necessities and luxuries of life. I feel strongly that this is entirely a business matter which should be settled by business people. That it should be, or should have to be, made the subject of party politics is a misfortune, and it is to be hoped that it will be removed from the sphere of politics altogether. (Hear, hear.)

I know that some of you like me to refer at our annual meeting to some of the more prominent companies with which we have been long closely associated, and with your permission I will make a few brief remarks upon some of them.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION

The British Columbia Power Corporation which, as you know, owns and controls the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and some 12 allied concerns, records for the year ended June 30 last expansion in every direction. The corporation's ramifications are now so extensive that it is impossible on an occasion of this kind to do more than refer to one or two points.

The gross earnings of the corporation for its last financial year were approximately $14,681,000. For the period of the nine months from July 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, the gross earnings were approximately $11,110,000, an increase of $567,000, as compared with the previous year. The net earnings for the same period, owing to increased cost of operation, showed a decrease of $192,000. The increased cost of operation was due to a phenomenal water shortage in the winter of 1929, which curtailed the company's output of electricity, and necessitated the purchase of power from outside concerns at relatively high prices extending beyond the period of the actual water shortage.

A recurrence of such conditions is extremely remote and will, in any case, in future be so well provided against that it will not interfere with the company's operations, because the company is now engaged in the development of two additional very important water powers—namely, Bridge River Power and the Ruskin Power. The Bridge River Power is capable of development up to an estimated total of 750,000 h.p., of which the first 54,000 h.p. is expected to be available by the autumn of 1932. In addition the company has added another 7,000 h.p. to its steam plant, raising the steam plant capacity to 36,900 h.p. These new sources of supply, therefore, guarantee to the company a sufficiency of power to meet all its requirements for a long time to come, and I anticipate for it a very great expansion as the Province of British Columbia continues to grow in commercial and industrial importance.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY

The Winnipeg Electric Company's record of progress for the year 1929 was satisfactory. Passengers carried showed an increase in numbers of 1,015,479, as compared with the preceding year, and the gross earnings were in round figures $2,800,000, as compared with $2,500,000, an increase of $300,000.

Net earnings showed an increase over 1928 of $238,887, and after paying the usual dividend of 7 per cent. on the Preferred stock and 2 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, the surplus is increased from $281,760 to $397,067.

Towards the end of 1929 the City of Winnipeg, in common with other cities in Canada, experienced some recession in business. This is reflected in the earnings of the Winnipeg Electric Company which, for the three months of the present year, are $635,806, as compared with $641,676 in 1929, a decrease of $5,870.

This, however, is due to passing conditions, and with the continued growth recorded in the population of the city, it is anticipated that the company's forward progress will be resumed.

CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER

The consolidated statement of the Canadian Western Lumber Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1929, shows that the financial position of the companies continues to grow stronger.

Sales of lumber showed an increase over the previous year of approximately 3,000,000ft., and the arrears of interest on the Income Debenture stock were further reduced by a payment of 11 per cent. on June 1.

The recovery from the serious losses of the War years has been steady and continuous for the past 10 years. During that period the enterprise has repaid indebtedness of approximately $2,700,000, has repaid arrears of Debenture interest amounting to £631,433, and has redeemed by sinking fund £640,191 of First Mortgage Debenture stock. In addition, there has been deposited with us as trustees £381,243 of Income Debentures which, with the invested accumulations of interest payable thereon, are estimated to provide for the redemption of the company's entire Income Debenture stock by the due date in 1945.

While sales of lumber for the first four months of the present year show an increase in the aggregate of approximately 4,000,000ft. as compared with 1929, the average prices obtained were $21.87 per 1,000ft., as compared with $24.12 per 1,000ft. obtained during the corresponding period of 1929. The company is at the present time suffering, like almost every other manufacturer of raw products throughout the world, from falling prices and reduced demand. As production costs cannot, to any appreciable extent anyway, be readjusted to offset the lower prices obtained, a prolongation of the present conditions must inevitably reduce the company's net earnings for the current year, and postpone the date by which the remaining arrears of interest on the Income Debentures can be repaid. It should be said, however, that the conditions to which I have referred were aggravated by the relatively poor crop harvested in Western Canada in 1929, together with the lower prices obtained and the slowness of marketing the crop. I have every confidence in the future of the undertaking, and look for a return to normal conditions within a reasonable period.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN SECURITIES COMPANY

The Canadian and Foreign Securities Company, Limited, was incorporated in Canada in 1926 as successor of the Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company, Limited, which had a successful career extending over a period of 20 years. The Canadian and Foreign Securities Company, Limited, has made steady progress during its first three years of operation. In addition to land holdings in the Canadian prairies owned by the company's subsidiary, its assets consist of Government, municipal, railway, public utility and industrial bonds and debentures, together with a well-selected diversified list of preferred and common stocks.

For the year 1929 the company reported net earnings, after expenses and debenture interest, of $80,868, which was carried to profit and loss account, increasing the total of that account to $174,933. The investments are carried on the books of the company at not over cost, and show an appreciation at market values.

The company's strong financial condition, its able management, and the opportunities available for profitable investment in a growing country, should assure to it a successful future.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE POWER

Finally I come to the West Gloucestershire Power Company, Limited, which is in this country. Substantial progress was reported by the company for the year 1929. The units of electricity sold were 13,263,000, an increase of 2,316,000 as compared with the previous year, while gross earnings from revenue rose from £60,321 in 1928 to £80,307 in 1929, an increase of £19,986.

During the first five months of the current year units sold are nearly twice the sales of the corresponding period of 1929, the figures month by month being as follow:—

	1929.	1930.	Increase in units.
January	935,939	1,733,496	797,557
February	952,983	1,965,651	1,012,668
March	1,376,973	2,510,754	1,133,781
April ..	926,984	1,870,103	943,119
May ..	946,627	2,065,960	1,119,333
	5,139,506	10,145,964	5,006,458 = 97.4%

This is very gratifying, as it indicates the early wiping out of the remaining deficit on revenue account incurred during the earlier years of operations and also the establishment of a suitable depreciation reserve.

Owing to the increasing demand upon the company's plant, it has been found necessary to extend the boiler house and erect two additional boilers. This work is under contract to be completed in time to meet the greatly increased load which the company anticipates will have to be supplied next winter. The system of transmission mains now extends from Gloucester in the north to the borders of Bristol in the south, and from the borders of the county of Hereford on the west to beyond Stroud on the east. This territory embraces an area of approximately 679 square miles, and the company expects that extension work will be actively pursued for a long time to come.

THE POWER STATION AT LYDNEY

I am glad to say that the publication on June 3 of the Central Electricity Board's scheme for South-West England and South Wales Electricity area shows that the company's power station at Lydney is one of the "selected" stations from which the Central Electricity Board will purchase supplies. The company's station will, therefore, be called upon to supply, in addition to the company's own requirements, such further amounts of electricity as the Central Board may require for the purpose of its scheme. Under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, payments by the Central Electricity Board will be made on the basis of the cost of generation, plus an assured allowance for interest and depreciation on the capital expended on the works required to give such supplies. The "selection" of the company's Lydney power station for the national scheme will facilitate future development, and will ensure that the company's additional requirements for electricity will be obtained in the most economical manner. It also emphasizes the importance of the company's position in the electrical industry.

CONFIDENCE IN CONTINUED SUCCESS

In conclusion I would like to say that the position of your company to-day is a very strong one. This is largely due to the conservative manner in which its affairs have been handled and to the fact that safety has not been risked for undue profit. I am satisfied that the success established will be continued and increased in the years to come. (

THE OTTOMAN BANK

DIVIDEND OF 5/- PER SHARE

CONDITIONS IN THE NEAR EAST

TRADE AND ECONOMIC SITUATION

SIR HERBERT LAWRENCE'S REVIEW

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of The Ottoman Bank was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

GENERAL the HON. SIR HERBERT A. LAWRENCE, G.C.B., occupied the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. P. Sheppard) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I have been informed that this meeting is properly constituted, and I presume that it is your pleasure that the report and balance-sheet circulated among you should be taken as read. (Agreed.) I think it will be of interest to give you a short review of the conditions prevailing in the countries which constitute our field of action.

TURKEY'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

In Turkey the past year has been difficult, although the various crops showed in quantity a general increase over those of the previous year. The production of wheat was 2,000,000 tons, against 1,600,000 in 1928; cotton 130,000 bales, against 110,000 bales; and tobacco 40,000,000 kilograms, which was a yield above the average. An exception, however, was the crop of nuts, which is ordinarily an important export, the harvest of which was almost entirely destroyed on the eve of maturity. This meant a loss of at least £1,000,000 to the credit side of the commercial balance of the country.

Two other factors exercised a depressing influence on Turkish exports. One factor was the world depression in agricultural prices, a serious matter for a country which is purely agricultural. The second factor, more particularly Turkish, was the increased competition which its exporters encountered on the world markets for products which had always been essentially associated with Anatolia. In the tobacco market Greece and Bulgaria, in the fruit market California and Australia, in the mohair market America and South Africa, in the carpet market Greece again, have all intensified their production of commodities for which Turkey was previously the prime market.

The results can be seen in the decrease in the value of Turkish exports. Statistics provided by the Customs show a fall from £T.192,000,000 in 1925 to £T.173,000,000 in 1928, and a further fall to £T.155,000,000 in 1929.

It is now recognized in Turkey that a serious effort is needed to encounter this tendency, by standardizing the quality of its products. The results of this are seen already with regard to tobacco, thanks to the intelligent initiative of the administration of the Monopoly.

With regard to imports, the year 1929 was also unfavourable because, as we foreshadowed in our remarks last year, large quantities of wheat had to be imported. Further, to avoid the increase in the Customs duties which came into force during the year, there were excessive imports of manufactured goods resulting in an increase of £T.32,000,000 under this heading.

The effect was inevitable, leading to numerous failures, not only in Istanbul but also in the country districts.

This situation has necessarily restricted the operations of the bank.

DEFICIT IN THE COMMERCIAL BALANCE

The commercial balance of Turkey for the year shows a deficit of £T.100,000,000, as compared with £T.50,000,000 in 1928. But this is not all. Last year the Turkish Government began to provide in its Budget for the service of its share in the old Ottoman Public Debt, and had to provide the moneys for this service in currencies outside its own country. At the beginning of each month from June, 1929, it paid in to your establishment the provisions for the coupons due for payment on November 25, 1929, and May 25, 1930.

The Government had also to provide the annuity due on the purchase of the Anatolian Railway, and finally the railway programme which was actively carried out on the lines Angora-Sivas, Samsoun-Sivas, and four other railways entailed heavy payments abroad.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL CURRENCY

These various elements produced, towards the end of last year, a sharp depreciation of the national currency. There was a moment of crisis, such as other countries with unstabilized currencies have experienced, but the Government took prompt steps to alleviate the situation. It imposed an economic limitation on exchange operations, and gave a good example by strict economy in administrative expenditure. At the same time, with the assistance of a consortium of banks, it formed a *masse de manœuvre* in order to protect the exchange.

To these remedial measures we contributed our share by extending the credit of £400,000 sterling, lent to the Government over and above our obligations under the Concession. The crisis was duly met without disturbance to the Budget and without seriously affecting internal prices, but it became clear that steps were urgently needed to end the instability of the Turkish pound, and to arrive at an equilibrium in the Budget. We had the honour to be consulted by the Minister of Finance, and we took the occasion of submitting to him the necessity of action on these lines. The Government, in addition to the measures already taken with regard to foreign exchange, studied the possibility of stabilizing the currency and constituting a central bank of issue. At the same time it laid before the representatives of the bondholders the effect which the situation could not fail to produce on the External Debt Agreement signed in Paris on June 13, 1928.

A month ago we had the great satisfaction of learning that the Turkish Government, for the purpose of studying the different elements of the budgetary and monetary situation, had invited a study and report from a specialist of world-wide repute, M. Rist, whose advice has been responsible in a large measure for the monetary restoration of Europe.

THE POSITION IN EGYPT

In Egypt the political situation has changed considerably since our last meeting. A new Government has been constituted and Parliament restored, but the result of the efforts of these two bodies cannot yet be tabulated. The Government hopes to obtain, by a considerable increase in Customs duties, an improvement in receipts of about £E.3,000,000 annually, to be utilized for the creation of national industries. During 1929 there was a steady fall in price of Egypt's principal product, cotton. The crop for 1928-29 exceeded 8,000,000 kantars, and it is estimated that the crop for 1929-30 will be even greater.

PROGRESS IN PALESTINE AND CYPRUS

The branches of the Palestine and Transjordan group have, on the whole, progressed during the year, and the results have been satisfactory. The riots of August last have had, however, a disturbing effect on the commercial community. The improvement of the general economic situation in 1928 and early 1929 was not maintained, and though the orange and grain crops were above the average, prices were unsatisfactory and exporters suffered accordingly. Reports of the 1930 agricultural situation are satisfactory.

In Cyprus further economic progress was made. The total revenue of the Colony rose from £806,553 to £849,675, and the surplus increased to £41,614.

From an agricultural point of view the year was satisfactory, but the external world conditions retarded exports, particularly of carobs and raisins.

The beneficial effects of the cooperative credit movement, financed by the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus Limited, in which we are largely interested, have steadily increased, though the lack of exports has temporarily affected the liquidity of the cooperative societies.

IRAQ, PERSIA AND THE LEVANT

It had been hoped that trading conditions in Iraq during 1929 would have been better than during the previous year, but agriculture suffered from the flooding of the Euphrates, which damaged about 15 per cent. of the crops, and the cotton crop was also damaged by disease.

In Persia the trading conditions were satisfactory during the first half of the year, but during the latter part were affected by the fall in value of the kran and the substantial decrease in the American demand for carpets of Persian manufacture.

Important progress was made in the construction of the railway line linking up the north and south of Persia, but subsequent difficulties between the Government and the contractors resulted in a temporary suspension of operations.

In the Levant countries under French mandate, the year 1929 was marked by a very abundant harvest, in anticipation of which there was considerable commercial activity, but this was nullified by a fall in price and a restriction of markets which made the disposal of the harvest a matter of difficulty. Our filiale, the Banque de Syrie et du Grand Liban, nevertheless increased the volume of is operations and the profits realized permitted the maintenance of a dividend of 11 per cent.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN GREECE

In Greece a serious economic crisis occurred, as a result of which commerce and industry generally suffered. Signs of improvement did not appear until the beginning of the present year. The British-French Discount Bank, Limited, which we established in Athens in 1928, was compelled under these circumstances to restrict its activities; thanks to a prudent policy, the bankruptcies and failures only affected the results to a very moderate degree and a profit was realized, which was carried forward to the present year. I recall to you that this bank only began to function in May, 1928, and last year was its first complete year. The branch in the Piraeus, which we opened in 1929, we believe to be promising.

The branches which our own establishment maintains in Salonica and Kavalla naturally felt the results of the stagnation which was prevalent on all the Greek markets.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN YUGOSLAVIA

In Yugoslavia the reorganization of the Banque Franco-Serbe, although its effects could only show themselves during part of the year, has already given excellent results: not only has our new filiale placed its assets on a sound basis, but it has displayed an activity which has led at the same time to an increase in its reserves and a corresponding development in the employment of its funds. Circumstances in general were in favour of the bank; Yugoslavia is essentially an agricultural country, and last year the wheat and maize crops were exceptional. The commercial balance, which showed a deficit in 1927 and 1928, showed last year a balance on the right side of 300,000,000 dinars. This resulted in a considerable increase in the reserves abroad of the National Bank and a continued stability of the dinar, the legal stabilization of which is now approaching. The abundance of money has favoured continued business activity, by which our filiale has profited. Its accounts show a net profit, which has been carried forward. In October, 1929, it negotiated with the Administration of Monopolies a credit of 100,000,000 French francs to finance the tobacco crop.

As in preceding years, our offices in London and in Paris have contributed their share to the results obtained, although the cheapness of money has affected the conduct of their business. As you will notice, there has been a further development in the acceptances of the bank.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

The balance-sheet which we submit for your approval has been drawn up with all prudence. Those elements on the credit and debit side which the exigencies of our business compel us to maintain in currencies other than those of the balance-sheet have been converted into pounds sterling at the rates ruling on December 31, 1929.

As drawn up the accounts show for the year 1929 an available balance of £229,069, approximately the same as last year. With a carry-forward of £23,248 the sum at our disposal amounts to £252,317.

We propose to you a division of this sum into two different parts, one for distribution to the shareholders, the other to reinforce our provision for contingencies, in continuation of the policy which has had your approval during recent years. If you are in accord with our recommendations a dividend of 5s. per share will be distributed, which in Paris will be paid free of tax. This dividend will be payable from June 30 next in Istanbul, London, and Paris. From the remaining amount of £127,318 a sum of £100,000 will be placed to provision for contingencies, and the balance of £27,318 will be carried forward.

As you will observe in the report, Viscount Goschen has been nominated, subject to your ratification, a member of the general committee. I am sure you will approve our decision in inviting our eminent colleague, as soon as he was free from his high office in India, to fill again the place which he vacated in 1923.

THE WORK OF THE STAFF

I should not like, ladies and gentlemen, to end this speech without giving once more to our staff the thanks which are due for their continued loyalty and service to the bank. With this, I am sure, you will be glad to associate yourselves. (Hear, hear.)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to move: "That the report and accounts now read be received and adopted; that the dividend for the year ended December 31, 1929, be fixed at the rate of 5s. per share, and that this dividend be payable in Istanbul, London, and Paris on June 30, 1930." Before I put the resolution to the meeting I am at your disposal to answer any questions addressed to me.

M. RAOUL MALLET seconded the motion, which, in the absence of question or of comment, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next moved: "That Viscount Goschen be and he is hereby elected a member of the general committee."

The EARL of BESSBOROUGH, C.M.G., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously approved.

The CHAIRMAN also proposed: "That Sir Guy Granet, Sir Albert Stern, Monsieur Jean Boissonnas, Monsieur Félix Vernes, the Earl of Bessborough, and Mr. A. C. Gladstone be and they are hereby re-elected members of the general committee."

SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. T. E. COCKERILL proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for the very able and clear way in which he had described the conditions which affected the bank, and to the committee of management and the staff, both at home and abroad, for their good work during the past year.

Mr. A. BRADBERY seconded the motion, which was unanimously accorded; and the CHAIRMAN having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, June 24.—At to-day's wool sale the offerings totalled 10,915 bales, of which 9,704 were sold; wool sold privately consisted of 1,301 bales. There was an average selection. The market was animated and prices were fully equal to yesterday's rates for all descriptions. Strong competition was encountered from France, Germany, and Japan. Greasy merino made up to 18½d., comeback 13d., and crossbred 11½d.

PERTH, June 24.—At the wool sale held here to-day good clearances were effected. Competition was keen at the rates prevailing at the last sale. The top price was 16d. per lb.—*Reuter.*

LEICESTER WOOL FAIR

At the annual wool fair at Leicester yesterday there was keen competition, but the prices realized were 30 to 40 per cent. less than last year's. Best Shropshire, Suffolk, Oxford, Southdown, and crossbred made up to 12¼d., Border Leicester up to 9½d., Blackfaced up to 9¼d., Kerry Hills up to 10½d., Lincolns up to 10½d., and Mashams up to 9d. per lb. The wool was generally in good condition, but a large percentage was unwashed.

STYLE AND WINCH, LTD.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

THE BARCLAY POOLING

SATISFACTORY TRADING RESULTS

COL. WINCH'S ADDRESS

The THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Style and Winch, Limited, was held yesterday at the Medway Brewery, Maidstone.

COL. GEO. B. WINCH, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. Dyson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I propose in the first place to deal with the accounts. You will notice we have had another successful year. There has been a considerable decrease in the cost of materials and our trade has been well maintained. For the greater part of the period we have had the benefit of our pooling agreement with Messrs. Barclay, Perkins and Co., Limited. The benefit which your company has derived from these conditions is reflected in the balance of profit on trading shown in the accounts before you, amounting to £415,254, as compared with £391,661 in 1928. The rental profit of £28,729 is £139 in excess of the previous year. Adding transfer fees of £70, and pupil premiums £94, we have a total credit of £444,147.

On the debit side of the account our expenses are largely affected by the transfer of some of our brewing operations to the brewery at Southwark. Wages, salaries, &c., are £80,690, as against £86,973; horse-keep, coal, and trade expenses are £39,088, against £37,657; and rates, taxes, and insurances are £24,323, showing a decrease of about £2,000. The cost of carriage and delivery is £2,300 less at £13,869, and professional charges (including trustees' and auditors' fees) amount to £4,491.

The amount charged to revenue for maintenance and improvement of the company's properties is £57,922, as against £65,365 in the previous year. The amount again shows a reduction, but nevertheless includes a substantial amount of capital expenditure on improvements and additions.

We have provided £28,170 for depreciation on various accounts, as compared with £27,048 in the previous year, and we are satisfied that full and ample provision has been made under this head.

The balance of this part of the account, £195,593, is brought down, and the interest from investments of £44,035 is added, making a total of £239,628.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS

After charging directors' fees, compensation levy, and providing for the interest and dividend on the various classes of prior securities, there remains a balance of £156,113, which, with the balance brought forward from 1928, gives a total of £230,961. Out of this we have paid an interim dividend of 7½ per cent., and we propose to pay a final dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent., making a total of 17½ per cent. for the year, and to carry forward £118,460 13s. 3d.

With regard to the balance-sheet on the credit side, you will observe that the property account is increased by approximately £101,000 by reason of the completion of the Ashford Breweries liquidation and the purchases and additions made during the year. The plant and effects show little alteration, and the consumable stocks a decrease of about £37,000, but the debts, rents, and loans have increased by about £69,800. The cash balance shows a reduction of £35,600; on the other hand, on the debit side you will notice that the creditors are reduced from £253,349 to £197,177.

The bank loan has increased by £25,883, and we have a loan of £10,000 from the joint wine and spirit business. The property reserve account shows an increase of about £65,000, chiefly due to the surplus arising out of the Ashford Breweries liquidation and the profits realized on the sale of property. The general reserve account now stands at £185,000 after placing £25,000 to this account—the amount allocated out of the profits for the year 1929.

PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT OF LICENSED HOUSES

During the year under review the directors have continued their progressive policy in regard to the licensed houses belonging to the company. Several houses have been rebuilt, and fitted with all the latest improvements both as regards cellar and bar furnishing. Many others have been entirely reconditioned throughout. In these days of quick transit due regard has been given to quick service facilities and the comfort of our numerous patrons. This policy will be steadily pursued whenever thought necessary.

Much assistance has been given by the licensing justices in the various divisions covered by our houses, who have at all times given careful and sympathetic consideration to plans for rebuilding and alterations.

As regards our sales, you may remember that the spring of 1929 was a very cold one, and in consequence we, in common with the majority of other brewers, suffered a decrease for the first few months. Trade, however, improved rapidly during the hot weather which followed, and at the end of the year we had practically wiped out the decrease I have mentioned. The increase in the sales of bottled beers, which was again very marked, contributed largely to the above result.

You will be pleased to hear that the quality of our beers during the period under review was consistently good, and I think perhaps it was owing to this fact that we were able to pick up a little extra trade in the country districts which we serve.

Owing to the new arrangement with Messrs. Barclay, Perkins and Co., Limited, our output at Maidstone has been very materially reduced, the beer we used to brew here and send by barge to London being now brewed in London. This reduction of course entailed a shortening of hands, and it was with great regret that we had to dispense with the services of a number of men. A substantial gratuity was given to each man when he left, and a certain number of old employees who had been here for a great many years were put on the pension roll. Apart from the latter, I am glad to say that no man of more than eight years' service was affected by this reduction of staff.

COOPERATION OF THE STAFF

Before passing on, I should like, on behalf of my co-directors and myself, to thank every member of our staff, both at our stores and the brewery, for their efforts on behalf of the company during the past year. It is their interest and cooperation which make it possible to carry on our business with smoothness and, I hope, efficiency.

I do not know whether there are any questions anyone would like to ask before I formally move the adoption of the report. (After a pause.) If there are no questions I formally move:—"That the report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, now submitted be received and adopted."

Mr. E. W. GIFFARD seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN moved: "That out of the balance of profits there be paid to the holders of Ordinary shares a dividend of 12½ per cent., less income-tax (of which an interim dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax, has already been paid), and a bonus of 5 per cent., less tax.

"That the general reserve account be increased by £25,000 and that there be carried forward to the next account £118,460 13s. 3d."

Mr. S. CONSTABLE seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. L. TASSELL moved the re-election of Mr. Leslie Caldecott, one of the retiring directors.

Mr. S. CONSTABLE seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. L. GRIMSTONE moved the re-election of Mr. H. G. Tyrwhitt-Drake.

MAJOR C. A. C. PERKINS seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. L. TASSELL, seconded by Mr. S. CONSTABLE, the auditors, Messrs. Mason and Son, were reappointed.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and directors for their successful conduct of the business during the year, and the proceedings terminated.

THAMES GRIT AND AGGREGATES

POSITION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING COMPANIES

TRADING RESULTS AND PROSPECTS

MR. REGINALD LUGG ON THE BOARD'S POLICY

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Thames Grit and Aggregates, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. REGINALD LUGG (the chairman) said:—Gentlemen,—It has already been brought to your knowledge that the company found immediately after its incorporation that its original name, "Thames River Grit Company, Limited," clashed with that of a firm carrying on a sand and gravel business, of whose existence we had no previous knowledge. It became necessary, therefore, to alter our name. The costs of this alteration have not fallen on the company, but have been borne by the vendors.

In carrying out the contract to purchase the shares in the subsidiary companies various adjustments in detail had to be made, with the result that the amount actually paid in cash to the vendors was £1,663 less than the amount mentioned in the prospectus; but between these companies there had been inter-locking investments and to have them all brought into the accounts of the parent company involved book-keeping entries making an apparent additional cost of £7,015. This explains the price at which the investments now stand in your company's books—namely, £296,422. The only other items in the balance-sheet that appear to call for comment are the deposit of £3,850 on account of the purchase of freehold land at Twickenham; the completion of this purchase is not due until December 31 of this year; the acquiring of the leasehold land at Ham required no capital payment beyond legal expenses: these have been written off and the lease stands in the accounts at a token value of £1; the amounts owing by and to subsidiary companies are explained by the parent company's acting as a clearing-house for the receipts and payments of the subsidiary companies which are set out separately in the balance-sheet in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

With regard to the profit and loss account the company has received by way of dividends from its subsidiaries a total of £78,678. At the date of purchase there were considerable accumulations in the profit and loss account of the working companies made up to September 30, 1928, a large amount of which represented provision for capital expenditure which was deferred during the period over which the negotiations for the purchase extended. Your directors thought it best to transfer practically the whole of the balance to the parent company by way of dividend, and the parent company in turn has transferred the amount to capital reserve. On the other hand all the profits made between October 1, 1928, and March 31, 1929, have been retained in the working companies and placed to general reserves. The capital expenditure required for development, principally at Ham, and the purchase of additional transport has been paid out of the working companies' funds. To capital reserve has also been added the balance of share premiums after the discharge of all expenses connected with the flotation of the company. The two sums combined make a total capital reserve of £84,971. All expenses, other than directors' fees and legal and auditing charges of the parent company, are borne by the working companies.

INITIAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE WORKING COMPANIES

The experience of the working companies during the first few months was rendered difficult by three reasons—the withdrawal of the original owner from all share in the management, the natural difficulties of a new management, and an abnormal period of frost. The first of these was mitigated by the advice generously given us by Mr. Brice from time to time when his judgment and experience were invoked, and for which we now make grateful acknowledgment; the second by the zeal and loyalty of a very efficient and well-trained staff; for the third unfortunately there was no remedy.

Since the beginning of April last year, as the new management became accustomed to its responsibilities, there has been continued progress, and for many months past the trading has been successful and satisfactory. The opening months of this year have shown further progress; but during the period covered by the accounts we had to meet new charges—one non-recurrent, the other unfortunately recurrent. The first was an addition of upwards of £2,000 to our rates. Under the Derating Act we hope that the rates of the current year will not be greater than they were before the Act was passed. The other was an addition to our petrol bill of upwards of £3,000, due in part to Imperial taxation and in part to the petrol companies' increased prices.

NEW WORKS AT HAM

At the time your company was formed the previous proprietor had in contemplation an extension of the works at Ham, involving considerable capital expenditure, and, to make it completely satisfactory, requiring additional transport. We have almost completed this programme and the new works, though not finished in detail, have been in operation for a few weeks past, with results that your directors consider fully justify the capital invested in them. Between these works and the new transport we have spent upwards of £37,000, most of it in the period under review, and we hope in future accounts to have the benefit.

In the matter of finance of the companies, your directors' policy is briefly to strengthen the position of the working companies by providing such reserves in them by way of depreciation and otherwise that by the time our leaseholds and freeholds are exhausted their value will have been completely written off. As already mentioned, all charges in the management of the parent and working companies, including depreciation and income-tax reserve, but excluding directors' fees and legal and audit charges of the parent company, are borne by the working companies. Such surplus as the directors think necessary for the payment of dividends and towards provision of a reserve to cover the Preference capital is transferred to the parent company by way of dividend free of tax. This explains the absence in your company's accounts of any reserve for income-tax or depreciation other than that in respect of the item of office furniture.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

You will remember that, when our prospectus was issued, attention was called to the fact that the excellent trading in the year immediately preceding was due in great measure to the long spell of fine weather during the summer of 1928. The company had scarcely been formed when we were troubled by the long spell of frost to which I have already referred, which adversely affected our trade. This reversal of fortune and the other unforeseen expenses have impressed on your directors the necessity of caution in distributing profits, especially in a company of our character, whose chief assets are always wasting. We try to hold the balance fairly between the provision of security for the Preference shares and the dividend to which the Ordinary shareholders are entitled.

THE DIVIDEND

We are recommending a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 10 per cent., making, with the interim already paid, 15 per cent. for the period to March 31, 1930. With no heavy capital expenditure in prospect, and assuming that future trading will continue satisfactory, we hope to be in a position to add to our reserves in the coming year, and we hope that the holders of the Ordinary shares will feel that our policy is in the long run directed in their best interests. We are investing our funds in what we think to be the best class of security. We have some £40,000 in freehold land at Ham, which will produce an income through one of our subsidiaries by way of royalty payable to the parent company on the same basis as the royalty now paid for the leasehold land. We have a contract to purchase further freehold land at Twickenham, which is not due for completion until the end of this year. Irrespective of its value as gravel-bearing land, it has a value as building land quite equal to the price we are paying for it. Amongst other securities we have holdings in British Government and other trustee stocks and also a substantial interest in shares in first-class insurance companies. You probably know that insurance company shares are mostly only part paid and the contingent liability of £4,080 referred to in the balance-sheet represents the uncalled liability on these shares.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

BOOTS PURE DRUG COMPANY

RECORD IN SALES AND NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

CONTINUED EXPANSION

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN RESERVES

THE HON. J. C. BOOT'S ADDRESS

The FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL ORDINARY MEETING of Boots Pure Drug Company, Limited, was held at Station-street, Nottingham, yesterday.

The HON. J. C. BOOT, J.P., chairman of directors, presided over a large attendance of shareholders.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. Sugden) having read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read and confirmed.

The report of the auditors, Messrs. Sharp, Parsons, and Co., chartered accountants, was then read by Mr. J. C. PARSONS.

The CHAIRMAN (who was greeted with cheers) said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Following our usual practice, I presume that we may take the directors' report and balance-sheet as read? (Agreed.)

Last year, you will remember, we brought out our accounts in the form which would, in the opinion of our consultant, Sir Harry Peat, meet the requirements of the new Companies Act.

NEW SET OF ARTICLES

This year we thought it desirable to bring the articles of all our companies right up to date in compliance with the new Act. As it is some years since the present articles were adopted, there are a certain number of amendments which have been approved from time to time, and we were advised that the simplest plan would be to adopt an entirely new set of articles. These are based on the existing articles, which are not altered in any material way. The new articles have been settled and approved by Mr. Wilfrid Greene, K.C., who, as you are no doubt aware, was the Chairman of the Government Committee which drew up the new Companies Act; you will agree, I am sure, that your directors adopted the best course in going to so eminent an authority for advice.

The adoption of these new articles is the reason for the Extraordinary General Meeting which we shall hold on the conclusion of this meeting.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

If you will turn to the balance-sheet you will see that freehold properties are up £258,547. The bulk of this money has been spent on retail expansion.

Plant and fittings show an increase of £40,801.

In a large manufacturing business it is vital to have the most modern equipment that it is possible to get; and it is necessary to have ample reserves in order to maintain this position.

Sundry debtors show a decrease of £19,070. In a firm of our size the amounts owing by subsidiary companies are bound to vary from year to year, and this year show a considerable reduction.

On the other side of the balance-sheet you will see that the creditors are down £78,343, and that we have transferred £25,000 to the general staff pension fund, against £35,000 last year, when we had record profits. £9,521 interest has been added to this fund, against £7,401 last year, and it has now risen from £148,000 in 1928 to a total of £224,942 this year.

YEAR'S PROFIT AND DIVIDENDS

Turning to the profit and loss account, you will notice that the balance, after deducting various charges, is £724,868, which is £25,284 less than last year.

After payment of all Preference and Preferred share dividends, and after payment of four quarterly dividends of 6 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares, we have a balance from the year's profits of £268,118, which, together with the balance from last year, amounts to £494,828.

Your directors recommend the payment of a bonus of 1s. per share, free of income-tax, on the Ordinary shares, absorbing £75,000, and a transfer to the reserve fund of £190,000, leaving £229,828 to be carried forward to next year.

GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS

On the whole I think the year was satisfactory. Our sales and number of customers were again a record, the latter being an increase of 2,500,000, and the profits have only been exceeded once—namely, last year, which, as you will remember, was an abnormal one both for cold weather and the amount of sickness, whereas this year there was neither cold weather nor an influenza epidemic. You must bear in mind, too, that there is great shortage of money in many parts of the country, so that it is not uncommon for the purchases of two or three consecutive customers to amount to only 1d. each.

We take a pride in giving the same service to a customer for one pennyworth as to one who spends a pound. Naturally we do not make as much profit, but we know that we are building up valuable goodwill for the company.

We have now had the results of a year's working in our new plant at Beeston, and I am pleased to tell you that they are very satisfactory and have exceeded our expectations. However, in this, as in all other departments, we shall strive to improve both our methods and our products.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT RESULTS

During the year our research department has discovered a number of synthetic chemicals suitable for use in medicine. One of these substances, amyl-*meta*-cresol, has 250 times the antiseptic value of phenol and is of very low toxicity. We are actively investigating the possibility of extending its use in all those branches of medicine where antiseptics of this type are essential. We have already incorporated it as an ingredient of our new Compound Glycerin of Thymol Pastilles, which are having a phenomenal success. Many of our competitors have copied us in marketing a compound glycerin of Thymol Pastille, but our pastilles differ from all imitations in containing this new antiseptic, amyl-*meta*-cresol. This substance is also giving promising results as an intestinal and urinary antiseptic. Its discovery may be considered to be one of the biggest advances made in recent years in the search for the ideal antiseptic.

VITAMINS

We referred in our last report to our work on vitamins. In view of the importance of and the public interest in these substances, we have greatly increased our facilities for vitamin testing, both for research purposes and for the routine control of our products. Cod liver oil well maintains its prominent position as a source of Vitamins A and D, and we are able to test every delivery biologically to ensure that it complies with our high standard of vitamin content. Our preparation of malt and oil is recognized as being of outstanding merit, only British barley being used, and we also issue a number of preparations containing added Vitamin D, for which we have evolved a very good manufacturing process. In addition to "Vitamalt," we are now issuing "Olivita," or "sunshine olive oil," and reinforced cod liver oil, both of which contain added Vitamin D.

As a further instance of the high standard of work carried out in the research department, we may mention that the results of some of our scientific investigations have been described in six contributions to the journals of learned societies in the course of the past 12 months.

RETAIL COMPANIES' SHOPS

Our retail companies have opened 41 new shops since our last report, and have now 876. The work of renovating and refitting our older shops is carefully kept up, one of the most important alterations during the year being our new corner premises in Bond-street, London, next door to the shop where we have been for many years.

This is one of the most attractive shops in London. The extra room and convenience is greatly appreciated by our customers.

We have also transferred our business to larger premises in Exeter and Ipswich. At each of the places mentioned we have been able to put in full Surgical Departments under the charge of certificated nurses, and at the present moment we are building fine new shops at Cambridge and Norwich, towns in which we have been established for many years. These are in addition to a number of smaller premises in various cities.

It may be convenient here to give a strong warning again to our customers against canvassers calling from house to house and offering for sale soaps and other articles usually stocked by chemists, with reference, direct or indirect, to their connexion with our company and in certain cases giving away coupons which are represented to be exchangeable at our branches.

For our customers' protection we would like to make it quite clear that none of these canvassers represents us either directly or indirectly.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The number of our employees has risen by over 700 during the year, and now totals nearly 17,000, which is the highest figure in the history of the company, and shows that we are doing our part in helping to lessen the unemployment problem.

We have a loyal, enthusiastic and hard-working staff. Our stocks are in good condition and reasonable in amount, and we have sufficient funds to take advantage of any good business opening.

With these assets your directors look forward with confidence and hope to be able to place a satisfactory report before you next year.

The CHAIRMAN then moved that the accounts be accepted and the appropriations out of the profits as printed in the directors' report be thereby approved.

Mr. J. E. GREENWOOD, M.A., LL.B., A.C.A., seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. J. W. HIND, seconded by SIR HARRY PEAT (consultant accountant), the retiring directors were re-elected as follows:—Dr. P. C. Brett (London), Mr. H. R. Gillespie, A.C.A., Mr. J. E. Greenwood, M.A., LL.B., A.C.A., Mr. L. K. Liggett, and Mr. H. B. Holthouse, F.C.S.

Messrs. Sharp, Parsons and Co., chartered accountants, Birmingham and London, were reappointed auditors to the company on the motion of Mr. A. N. BROMLEY, seconded by COLONEL F. P. BRAITHWAITE.

Mr. J. C. PARSONS.—In rising to thank you for our re-election may I say there is one item that does not show itself in the balance-sheet, and that is the reference made by the chairman to the loyal, hard-working, and enthusiastic staff. Wherever we go we are struck by the success of the firm and the loyal cooperation of the staff.

VOTE OF THANKS

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors was carried on the proposition of Mr. J. CLARKE, seconded by Mr. J. O. TEALE.

The CHAIRMAN.—In thanking you for the vote of thanks just accorded, I want to emphasize that no one person, no board of directors, could get results unless we had a sound, loyal, and hard-working staff. It is due very largely to them that the result of the year's working has turned out so satisfactory.

This concluded the meeting.

BORHÂT TEA COMPANY

STATISTICAL POSITION OF THE INDUSTRY

The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Borhât Tea Company, Limited, was held yesterday at 9, St. Helen's-place, London.

Mr. H. S. CHOLMELEY (the chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said:—In common, I think, with many Indian tea companies, our profit shows a considerable reduction, owing mainly to the lower prices obtained for our teas. The fall in price amounted to no less than 2½d. per lb. I spoke last year of the statistical position and how stocks were much larger than we liked to see, and I regret to say that there is no improvement with regard to this matter; indeed, the contrary is the case, for they are now estimated to be about 236,000,000lb., as against 215,000,000lb. at this time last year and 195,000,000lb. two years ago.

Our expenditure has been slightly higher on both divisions, and though we endeavour to be as economical as possible, subject always to efficient working, still the tendency is for everything to be a little more expensive. Our workpeople must be well housed and well paid if we are to expect to keep them, and our factories must be kept up to date in the way of machinery and buildings, and this I think I can assure you they are.

The Jamguri Division made a good profit, some £1,600 more than in the previous year, not a usual thing in these days, and on which I congratulate the management, but the Borhât Division did not do nearly as well and the result for the company after adjustment is a profit for the year of £11,289.

We propose the payment of a dividend of 4 per cent. and to carry over £24,775, or slightly more than last year. It is well I think, in these rather anxious times, to maintain the financial position as strong as possible.

Of our investment in the Achabam Tea Company I spoke last year and have no reason to change my views. I think it is a good property, well managed, and the teas of its early manufacture are full of promise.

Mr. E. TODD NAYLOR seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the staff at home and abroad terminated the meeting.

MEAT AND FISH MARKETS

LONDON, June 24.—SMITHFIELD MEAT.—Supplies amounted to 1,066 tons, made up of 229 tons of British and Irish produce and 837 tons of imported. Imports formed 78.5 per cent.

BEEF (per 8lb.).—English, long sides, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; hindquarters, forerib, and flank (kosher), 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.; Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; forequarters, chilled, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d.; Uruguayan, hindquarters, chilled, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Brazilian, hindquarters, chilled, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; forequarters, chilled, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; Australian, hindquarters, frozen, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—English (including tegs), 7s. to 8s. 4d.; ewes, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; New Zealand, wethers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; ewes, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 8d.; Australian, wethers, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.; Argentine, wethers, 2s. 4d. to 3s 2d.; Patagonian, wethers, 2s. 4d. to 3s.

PORK (per 8lb.).—English, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; New Zealand, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Argentine, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; ewes, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—English, 8s. 8d. to 10s. 4d.; Irish, 8s. to 9s. 4d.; (Birkenhead killed), 8s. to 9s. 4d.; New Zealand, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; Australian, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Argentine, 4s. to 5s.; Patagonian, 4s. 4d. to 5s.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 8s. 8d. to 8s.; specials, 8s. 4d. to 9s.; bobbies, 6s. to 6s. 8d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Spring chickens, per lb., 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d.; country, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; small, 11d. to 1s.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; lean, 11d to 1s. 2d; Belgian, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; French, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Dutch, yellow, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; white, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; Russian, 10d. to 1s. 1d.; American, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; English hens, old, 8d. to 10d.; ducklings, country, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Aylesbury, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; ducks, Russian, 10½d. to 11d.; geese, English, 9d. to 10d.; turkeys, Russian, 1s. to 1s. 2d.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Consignments totalled 733 tons. Fair sup

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	—	July 8	July 22
Pay-day	To-morrow	July 10	July 24

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	54⅛ 54⅜	+⅛
88⅛ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	87 11/16 87 13/16	+3/16
103¼ 99 7/16	War Loan, 5% ..	102 15/16 103 1/16	+⅛
101⅞ 99⅛	Do., 4% ..	101¼ 101½	+⅛
91⅛ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	89 7/16 89⅝	+⅜
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅛ 94⅜	..
95⅛ 90	Do., Sm. Bds ..	94⅛ 94⅝	..
80¼ 72 7/16	Conversion, 3½% ..	77⅝ 77⅞	..
100 95	Do., 4½% ..	98⅝ 98⅝	..
— —	Do., 5% ..	104⅛ 104⅜	..
101⅛ 97¼	Treas., 5% '33-35	102⅜ 102⅝	+⅛
100 96⅛	Do., 4½% '30-32	100⅛ 100⅜	+⅛
98 15/32 94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	101⅛ 101⅜	+⅛
97⅛ 93⅛	Do., 4% '31-33	100⅜ 100⅝	+⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	57⅛ 58⅛	..
66 3/8 59¼	Do., 3% ..	62⅛ 63⅛	..
65 5/16 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	63¾ 64	+⅛
84⅜ 80	Tyneal, 3% '22-52	81 83	..
266 239	Bank of England	251 254	+1
82⅜ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	82 84	..
71¼ 60	India, 3½% ..	61 15/16 62 1/16	..
64⅛ 56	Do., 5% ..	62 1/16 63 1/16	..
51⅞ 44	Do., 5½% ..	53 7/16 53 11/16	..
101⅝ 98	Do., 5½% ..	99 1/16 100*	+⅛
92¾ 80⅛	Do., 4% '50-55	84⅛ 85 1/16	..
109 105 1/16	Sudan, 5½% ..	107 108	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	62⅜ 63⅛	-6d
76¼ 70	Do., 2½% ..	74 75⅛	..
104⅜ 99⅛	Do., 5% '40-60	101 1/2 102 1/2	+⅛
104⅛ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104½ 105½	..
63⅛ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66 67	..
67 59⅛	Do., "A" ..	64½ 65½	..
95⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	86 87	..
93⅛ 67 15/16	Do., 2½% ..	71¼ 72¼	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	60 61	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% .. "B"	80½ 81½	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	95 96	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 5% '31-41	99¾ 99¼	..
99¼ 90 1/2	Do., 5% '45-75	86¼ 86¾	..
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	90 1/2 91	..
85⅜ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	82¾ 83¼	..
95¾ 91 1/16	Cape, 4% '16-38	95 95⅛	..
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	82 82⅛	..
81⅛ 78¼	Do., 3½% '48-53	80 83⅛	..
113⅝ 106 1/2	G.Col., 4% '45-70	110¼ 110⅝	..
104⅛ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	100 1/2 101*	..
85 1/2 81⅜	N.S.W., 5% '34-44	85¼ 85⅝	..
78⅞ 73½	Do., 5% '29-49	75¾ 76¼	..
88⅛ 83⅜	N.Z., 5% '35-45	86 86⅜	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	66 65¾	..
94⅝ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	91½ 92	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	86½ 87	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	89¼ 88¾	..
104 98¾	N. Zeal., 5% '46	100¾ 101¼	..
97⅞ 90 1/2	Do., 4% '45-75	85 85¾	..
89⅛ 82½	Do., 4% '43-63	85¾ 86	..
88⅝ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	80⅝ 81⅛	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% 1945	79¾ 80¼	..
104⅜ 98⅛	Nig., 5% '47-57	102 1/2 103	..
100 98⅜	Qld., 5% '40-60	84 84½	..
84 77¾	Do., 4% '50-60	72½ 73	..
104⅛ 98⅝	S. Af., 5% '45-75	91¾ 99¾	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85¾ 86¼	..
99⅜ 89	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	85¼ 86¼	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	101¼ 101¾	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas., 3½% 1940	79¼ 79⅝	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	85¼ 85⅝	..
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	66 65⅝	..
99⅝ 91	W. Aus., 5% '45-75	86⅝ 87¼	..
90⅛ 86	Do., 3½% '20-35	86 86½	..
83¼ 72	Do., 4% .. '42-62	68 68½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices June 23	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
88½	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	88¼ 89¼	..
82¾	Do., 6% 1909 ..	82½ 83	..
95	Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	94½ 95½	..
101¼	Austrian, 6% ..	100⅝ 101⅛	..
110⅛	Belgian, 7% ..	110 111	..
95	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	94½ 95½	..
52¼	Brazil, 4% .. 1889	51 52	..
62	Do., 4% Rescission ..	60 61	-½
64¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	62½ 63½	-½
76⅛	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914 ..	74¼ 74⅝	-¼
85	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	83¾ 84¼	-¼
99⅛	Buenos Aires, 5½% ..	59 60	..
84	Bulgaria, 7% ..	85 86	..
97	Chile, 6% .. 1926 ..	95 96	..
96	Do., 5% 1911 ..	89 91	..
108⅛	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	107 109	..
97½	Chinese, 5% .. 1896 ..	97 98	..
81½	Do., 4½% .. 1898 ..	81 82	..
40	Do., 5% 1912 ..	39 41	..
61¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	58½ 60½	..
4	Do., Shanghai-Nanking ..	3 4	..
24	Do., Tientsin-P. ..	20 24	..
27	Do., Hukuang 5% ..	26 23	..
110¼	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109½ 110⅜	..
75½	Egyptian Unified ..	74 75	..
20⅝	French, 5% ..	20⅝ 20⅞	..
20⅛	Do., 4% ..	20 20⅛	..
105¼	Midl, 6% ..	105 106	..
105¼	Nord, 6% ..	105 106	..
105¼	Orleans, 6% ..	105¾ 106¾	..
106¼	P.L.M., 6% ..	106 107	..
110¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	110 111	..
105¼	German, 7% ..	105 106	..
63	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	62 65	..
79½	Do., 5% 1914 ..	79 81	..
101¼	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101¼ 102¼	..
92¼	Do., 6% Stabilization ..	92¼ 93¼	..
102⅝	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102 103	..
18⅛	Italian, 5% ..	18 19	..
102	Do., Cit. Consort."B" ..	100¾ 101⅞	..
75¼	Japan, 4% .. 1899 ..	74½ 75⅜	..
90¼	Do., 5% 1907 ..	89½ 90⅛	..
101¼	Do., 6% 1924 ..	100⅞ 101½	-¼
93	Tokyo (City of), 5½% ..	92½ 93½	..
18	Mexican, 5% ..	16 18	..
78½	Peru, 6% .. 1928 ..	77 79	..
89	Polish, 7% ..	69 91	+1½
47½	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	46½ 47½	-½
46⅝	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	4⅞ 4¾	+⅛
2½	Russian, 4% .. 1889 ..	1 3	..
5¼	Do., 5% .. 1906 ..	1 5	..
103	Siamese, 6% .. 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
11	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	10 11	..
65¼	Uruguay, 5½% ..	65 66	..
7⅛	Peruvian Corp. ..	7 7½	..
44½	Do., Pref. ..	44 45	..
105¼	German Potash, 7% ..	105 106	..
88	San Paulo Coffee, 7½% ..	87½ 88½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

80¾	Great Western ..	80½ 81¼	+⅛
81	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80⅛ 81⅜	-⅛
91	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98¼ 99¼	-⅛
96	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94½ 95½	..
44½	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	44¼ 45	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78 79	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	74⅛ 75¼	-¼
—	Do., 4% 1st ..	65¾ 67¼	..
7½	L. and Y. East., Def. ..	7½ 8	+⅛
22	Do., Pref. ..	22¼ 23	+⅜
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	56 57	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	70 71	+⅛
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	61 62	..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	47¼ 48¼	..
65½	Metropolitan ..	63½ 64½	..
76	Met. Dist. ..	76½ 77⅜	+⅝
27½	Southern, Def. ..	27¾ 28¼	+⅛
70	Do., Pref. ..	69½ 70½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78 79	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	97½ 98⅛	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	88½ 89⅛	..
23/3	Underground, £1 ..	23.3 23/9	+3d
110	Do., Income ..	110¾ 111⅜	-1

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

81	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	80 82	..
—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	75 77	..
—	Argentine N. Ests. ..	28 30	-½
84	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	83½ 85½	..
75	B.A. and Pacific ..	74 76	..
64	B.A. Western ..	63½ 65½	..
195	Canadian Pacific ..	195½ 196-9*	+1½
65	Central Argentine ..	64½ 66½	..
76½	Central Uruguay ..	75 77	..
15½	Cordoba Central ..	16 18	+1½
18½	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	19 21	+1
32	Costa Rica ..	31½ 32½	..
76½	Entre Rios ..	75½ 77½	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	24½ 26½	..
44½	Leopoldina ..	42½ 45½	..
7	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	6½ 7½	..
4¼	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4 4¼	..
173	Sao Paulo ..	170 174	+1
12	United of Havana ..	11 13	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	6¹⁵/₁₆ ..	..	Lloyds, A. ..	62/9 ..	..
Alexanders ..	31d ..	..	Martins ..	79 ..	..
Anglo-S. Am. ..	6¼ ..	-1/16	Mer. Ind. C. ..	12⅝ ..	..
Bk. of Aust. ..	11⅝ ..	-⅛	Midland, £1 ..	75/6 ..	..
N. Zd. & S.A. ..	8⅝ ..	..	Do., £12 ..	..	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	61 ..	..	(£2 10s. pd.) ..	9 1/16 ..	..
Bk.of N.S.W. ..	56 ..	..	National ..	2⅝ ..	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	58/0 ..	..	Nat. Dist., B ..	9¼ ..	..
Barclays, A ..	8 ..	..	Nat. Egypt ..	29¼ ..	..
Do., B ..	45/6 ..	..	Nat. India ..	45 ..	..
Do., D.C.O. ..	27/9 ..	..	Nat.Prov., £4 ..	13 15/16 ..	..
B. Overseas ..	55/- ..	..	Ryl. of Can. ..	61 ..	..
Can. Com. ..	50½ ..	..	Stand. S.A. ..	14 15/16 ..	-1/16
Char. India ..	16⅝ ..	..	Un. of Aust. ..	10½ ..	..
District ..	3⅛ ..	..	Un. Discount ..	5 ..	..
Eng. S. & A. ..	5¾ ..	..	Westminster ..	79 0 ..	+3d
Hambros ..	81¾ ..	..	Do., £1 ..	50/9 ..	..
Hongkong ..	106 ..	..	Wms. Deacs. ..	4 3/8 ..	-3d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New ..	19¾ ..	..	Nthn. Assur. ..	14⅝ ..	+⅛
Atlas Assur. ..	12 ..	..	Phoenix, f.p. ..	13⅝ ..	..
Britannic ..	14½ ..	..	Prudential ..	22 ..	..
Com. Un. ..	22½ ..	..	Do. " B " ..	37/0 ..	..
Eagle Star ..	11¼ ..	..	Royal ..	73 ..	+⅛
Empire Life ..	71⅜ ..	..	R. Exchange ..	54¾ ..	..
Gen. Accdt. ..	14⅛ ..	..	Scottish, "A" ..	15 ..	+⅛
Guardian ..	9⅞ ..	..	Sea ..	70/6 ..	..
Ldn. and L. ..	27¼ ..	..	Sun Insur. ..	36½ ..	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	9 ..	..	Sun Life ..	53 ..	..
N. Brit. & M. ..	31 ..	-¼	Y'ksh'e (50/-) ..	6 1/16 ..	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal Cotton ..	0⅞ ..	..	Engl. Cotton ..	11 1/16 ..	+1/32
Bleachers ..	18/6 ..	-6d	Fine Spinners ..	22/6* ..	..
Bonsz, Def. ..	1/32 ..	..	Hoyle, J. ..	4/0 ..	..
Brad. Dyers ..	23/3 ..	-3d	Imp. Chem. ..	23/3 ..	+6d
Brit.Celanese ..	12/6 ..	..	Do., Defd. ..	7/0 ..	..
Do.,2nd Pf. ..	10/0 ..	-3d	Jute Ind., Pf. ..	2/3 ..	..
B.Cot.Dyers ..	4/7½* ..	..	Linen Thread ..	11 1/32 ..	..
Brit. Enka ..	5/9 ..	..	Lister ..	15/3 ..	..
Calico Print. ..	9/0 ..	..	Patons & B. ..	17/6 ..	-3d
Can.Celanese ..	2⅛ ..	..	Rylands ..	18/3 ..	-3d
Ch'ne Assur. ..	3⅞ ..	-⅛	Sal. Union ..	11 1/16 ..	..
Coats ..	57/9 ..	+3d	Salts (St'ke) ..	2/6 ..	..
Cook, Son ..	8/6 ..	..	Snia (Viscosa) ..	10/0 ..	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅛ ..	..	Wardle & Dav. ..	1⅝ ..	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind. ..	25/0 ..	-3d	Hydro Elec. ..	38½ ..	+1
Atlas ..	25/0 ..	-3d	Johnson&Ph. ..	35/6 ..	-6d
Barcelona Tr. ..	34 ..	+⅛	Metro. Elec. ..	39/9 ..	..
B'mouth&Pd. ..	56/0 ..	+1/0	Mex. Lt. Con. ..	7/6 ..	+1
Brazil Trac., ..	41¼ ..	+⅛	Do., 1st Pf. ..	27/0 ..	..
Brit. Insuld. ..	74/0 ..	-6d	Mid.Counties ..	27/0 ..	..
Bush Elec. ..	119 ..	..	Nor'n Elec. ..	22/0 ..	..
Callender's ..	72/6 ..	-6d	Perak River ..	10/0 ..	..
City of Lond. ..	24/0 ..	..	Siemens ..	22/6* ..	..
Consty.Lond. ..	45/0 ..	..	Tedcr. Autom. ..	1/6 ..	..
English Elec. ..	5 7/32 ..	..	Vic. Falls ..	3 ..	..
Gen. Elec. ..	49/9 ..	+9d	Whitehall Pf. ..	24/9 ..	..
Henley's Tel. ..	6¹⁵/₁₆ ..	..	Yorkshire ..	31/9 ..	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad ..	11/3 ..	-3d	Imperial Tob. ..	4 7/32 ..	+1/32
Am. Dept. Dr. ..	4/3 ..	..	Imp.Tob.Can ..	38/9* ..	+3/4
Apollinaris ..	2/0 ..	..	Int. Nickel ..	24¼ ..	+1
Assd. Cement ..	24/0 ..	..	Kreuger & T. ..	27 ..	..
Bovril, Def. ..	39/6 ..	-3d	Lautaro, Pf. ..	3⅝ ..	..
Brit. Alum. ..	1 15/16 ..	..	Do. Delaware ..	4⅛ ..	..
Brit.Am. Tb. ..	1⅜ ..	+1/32	Lever,7% Pf. ..	23/0* ..	..
Brit.& S.Pac. ..	16/6 ..	..	Liverpool Alt. ..	9/0 ..	..
Brit. Match ..	24/3 ..	..	Londonbrick ..	39/3* ..	..
Brit.Oil Cake ..	29/6 ..	+3d	Manbre G. Df. ..	12/3 ..	..
Brit.Port.Cm. ..	2⅛ ..	..	Marconi Mar. ..	1 1/16 ..	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6 ..	..	Do., Can. ..	1 1/16 ..	..
Cab&W."B" ..	16½ ..	+1/2	Mather & P. ..	2 ..	..
Do.7½%"A" ..	26 ..	..	Nairn,M.&C. ..	2⅛ ..	..
Do.5½% Pf. ..	17½ ..	..	New Tam'g'l ..	18/0 ..	..
Carreras "A" ..	83* ..	+⅛	P. & O., Def. ..	42/9 ..	+3d
Col. Graph. ..	3 29/32 ..	-1/32	Phillips (G.) ..	1 ..	..
Crittall ..	23/6 ..	..	Pinchin J'son ..	2 1/32 ..	-1/32
Cr. & Bl. 1 Pf. ..	12/4½ ..	..	Phoenix,Eish. ..	25/6* ..	-6d
Canard St'm ..	20/0 ..	..	Royal Mail ..	18½ ..	..
Dunlop Rbr. ..	11 4½ ..	+1d	Sm.&Arg.Mt. ..	6/0 ..	..
E. Ready'D. ..	16/6* ..	+1d	Sth. Met. Gas ..	105 ..	..
Finlay, Jas. ..	74 4½ ..	+7d	Spillers ..	19/0 ..	..
Furness, W. ..	31/6 ..	..	Swed.Match.B ..	14¾ ..	+1/32
Gas Lt. & C. ..	19/0 ..	..	Tarapaca Xit. ..	8/0 ..	..
Gaumont Br. ..	12/6 ..	+3d	Turner & N. ..	31 32* ..	+1/32
Globe Tel. ..	18½ ..	..	Utd. Dairies ..	31/0 ..	..
Gramophone ..	5 3/32 ..	+1/32	Un. Molasses ..	5 ..	..
Harrisons&C. ..	6 ..	..	Unilever ..	2⅝ ..	+1/32
Imp.Con. Gas ..	350 ..	..	Utd. Tob.(8.) ..	4 1/16 ..	..
Imp. Smelt. ..	15/0 ..	-3d	Wallpaper D. ..	44 3/4 ..	+3d

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te ..	4/3 ..	..	Howard & B. ..	⅜ ..	..
Armstrong, ..	0 6½ ..	..	Lambert ..	32/6 ..	..
Babcock&W. ..	55/6 ..	..	Pease & Ptns. ..	2 1/2 ..	..
Baldwins ..	12/5 ..	..	Pipe Bros. ..	2/0 ..	..
Bengal ..	8 4½ ..	+1d	Powell, Duff. ..	7/0 ..	..
B.S.A. ..	8/9 ..	-1d	Richds., West ..	3 1/2 ..	..
Bolsover ..	14/3 ..	..	Ruston & H. ..	4/3 ..	..
Brown(John) ..	3/0 ..	..	S. Speakman ..	12/0 ..	..
Cammell Ld. ..	1 1½ ..	..	Staveley ..	19/3 ..	..
Consett ..	6 1½ ..	..	Stew.&L.Def. ..	23/6 ..	-6d
Cory (Wm.) ..	58/6 ..	..	S. Durham ..	20/0 ..	..
Dorman Long ..	5/6 ..	-1d	Swan,Hunter ..	19/3 ..	..
Ebbw Vale ..	0 11/2 ..	..	Tata, Deb. ..	100 ..	..
Guest, Keen ..	35/3 ..	+6d	Thomas, R. ..	2 1/2 ..	..
Hadfields ..	6/3 ..	..	Vickers ..	7/0 ..	..
Harld.&W.P. ..	6/9 ..	-3d	Weardale,Df. ..	17/3 ..	..
Hopkinson ..	31/3 ..	..	Yk.Am.A&D ..	7/0 ..	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-) ..	19/6 ..	..	National Bus ..	27/3 ..	..
Dennis Bros. ..	39/6 ..	..	Rolls-Royce ..	42/6 ..	..
Ford ..	51/6 ..	-1/6	Rover ..	7/6 ..	+6d
Guy Motors ..	17/0 ..	..	Singer ..	27/0 ..	-6d
Humber ..	17/3 ..	..	S.T.D., Pref. ..	8/0 ..	..
Imp. Airways ..	24/0 ..	..	Smith, S., Df. ..	3/9 ..	..
Leyland ..	67/0 ..	..	Thornycroft ..	61/0 ..	..
Lucas, J. ..	75/0 ..	..	Till. & Brit. ..	42/6 ..	..
Morris,7½ Pf. ..	21/9 ..	..	Till. Stevens ..	10/0 ..	..
Napier, D. ..	11/0 ..	..	Tilling, T. ..	4⅜ ..	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	26/3 ..	..	Ind. Coope ..	62/3 ..	+3d
Bass Ratcl. ..	65/0 ..	..	Mcux's ..	38/6 ..	+6d
Benskin's ..	36/6 ..	-6d	Mitch's & B. ..	56/0 ..	..
Col Lon.,Def. ..	12/6 ..	..	S. African ..	61/3 ..	..
Courage ..	63/0 ..	+9d	Taylor, Wlkr. ..	54/0 ..	..
Distillers ..	67/0 ..	..	Threlfalls ..	55/0 ..	..
Guinness ..	104/3 ..	+9d	Walker P.& C. ..	18/0 ..	-3d
Hoare ..	65/0 ..	..	Watney, Def. ..	63/6 ..	+1/3

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Acrated B. ..	17/0 ..	..	Lewis, Pfd. ..	46/3 ..	..
Army & N. ..	38/6 ..	..	Lipton ..	5/3 ..	+1½d
Barker ..	60/6 ..	-6d	Lyons, " A " ..	4/8 ..	..
Boots Pure D. ..	5½ ..	+⅛	Maple ..	29/6 ..	..
Carlton ..	32/9 ..	..	Map.& Webb ..	10/6 ..	..
Debenhams ..	8/3 ..	..	Maypole,Def. ..	9/6 ..	..
Fredk. Hotels ..	11/3 ..	..	Savoy Hotel ..	31/6 ..	..
Gordon Htls. ..	12 7½ ..	..	Selfridge, Pf. ..	25/6 ..	..
Harrods ..	61/3 ..	..	Smart Bros. ..	1⅜ ..	..
Harr'ds(B.A.) ..	15/6 ..	..	Spiers&Pi0/0 ..	16/9 ..	-1½d
Home&C.A/0 ..	17/0 ..	+1½d	Waring & G. ..	25 7½ ..	-1/3
Internat. Tea ..	24/0 ..	+1½d	Whiteley ..	30/0 ..	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv. ..	37/0 ..	..	Dalgety ..	9¾ ..	..
Arg.Stn.Ld. ..	20/0 ..	..	Forestal ..	13 3/8* ..	..
Aust. Est. M. ..	52 ..	..	Goldsbr., Mt. ..	28/3 ..	..
Aust.Mercf.p. ..	6½ ..	..	Hudson's B. ..	37⅛ ..	..
Brit. N. Born. ..	6/9 ..	..	Kasala Cot. ..	7/3 ..	..
Cty. Ld. Real ..	18/6* ..	..	N.Z.L. & M. ..	99 ..	..
Cordova ..	2/0 ..	..	Sudan Plants ..	2½ ..	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum. ..	11/6 ..	+1½d	L. Asiatic ..	3 7½ ..	+1½d
An.-Dutch ..	26/0 ..	-6d	Lumut ..	30/0 ..	..
An.-Java ..	2/0 ..	..	Malacca ..	5 1/16 ..	..
An.-Malay ..	9/16 ..	..	Malaysiam. ..	19/9 ..	+2d
Bah Lias ..	20/0 ..	..	Mendaris ..	13/9* ..	..
Bajoe Kidoel ..	1 7/16 ..	..	Merlimau ..	1 1/0 1/2 ..	..
Batu Tiga ..	20/0 ..	..	Patating ..	2 9/32 ..	..
Bertam Cons. ..	3/3 ..	..	Perak ..	2 1/2 ..	..
Bukit Mert'm ..	2 1/2 ..	..	Rembah Jekel ..	21/3 ..	..
Castlefield ..	5/4 ..	..	Rubber Tst. ..	30/0 ..	+1½d
Cons. Malay ..	3/9 ..	-3d	Sarawak ..	1 4½ ..	..
Duff Devt. ..	¼ ..	..	Selangor Un. ..	2/0 ..	..
E. Asiatic ..	1 7½ ..	..	Sennah ..	1¼ ..	..
Grand Cent. ..	1 4/4½ ..	..	Sialang ..	1 15/16 ..	..
Gula Kalumpg. ..	1 9/16 ..	..	Straits Rbr. ..	23/3 ..	..
Highlands ..	1 15/16 ..	..	Sum. Para ..	2 1/2 ..	..
Java Invest. ..	1⅜ ..	-1/32	Tandjong ..	⅞ ..	..
Java United ..	1⅛ ..	-1/8	Tanjong Mal. ..	1 7/16 ..	..
Jugra&Carey ..	12/3 ..	..	Tejogoredjo ..	1 1/16 ..	..
Kapar Para ..	20/0 ..	..	U. Serdang ..	2 1/0 4 ..	+1d
Kuala Lamp. ..	1 15/16 ..	..	U. Sua B'l'g ..	2 5/16 ..	+1/16
Laba ..	26/3 ..	..	U. Sumatra ..	1 4½ ..	-1½d
Lanadron ..	10/0 ..	..	U. Tenlang ..	1 7½ ..	..
Linggi ..	1 ..	..	Vallamtrosa ..	9/9 ..	..

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	18½ ..	..	East'n Prod. ..	3⅛ ..	..
An.-Ceylon ..	1⅞ ..	..	Empire ..	1⅞ ..	..
Assam Co. ..	28/9 ..	..	Galahs ..	42/9 ..	..
Assam Front. ..	20/6 ..	..	Imperial Tea ..	29/9* ..	-3d
Bogaw'tawa ..	3⅝ ..	..	Jhantie ..	12/9* ..	..
Brahmap'tra ..	28 ..	..	Jokai ..	54/0 ..	..
Brit. Indian ..	2 7/16 ..	..	Jorehaut ..	2 15/16 ..	..
Budla Beta ..	3 3/16 ..	+1/16	Lanka Plant. ..	1 15/16 ..	..
Carolina ..	2 1/16 ..	..	Lebong ..	9* ..	..
Ceylon Plant. ..	4 1/16 ..	..	Lungla ..	12/0 ..	..
Charg.Ls ..	9/0 ..	..	Maksum ..	1 11/16 ..	..
Chubwa ..	3 1/16* ..	-1/32	Nedeem ..	33/0 ..	..
Cons. T. & L. ..	15⅜ ..	+⅛	New Dimbula ..	5⅞ ..	..
Darjeeling ..	9¾ ..	..	NuwaraEliya ..	5 ..	-1/32
Darj. Cons. ..	5 11/32* ..	..	Pasbujan ..	4¾ ..	..
Dewndi ..	14/0* ..	..	Scot.T. & L. ..	2⅜ ..	..
Dooars ..	2 5/16 ..	-9d	Singlo ..	2 7/32 ..	..
DoomDooma ..	3⅞ ..	..	Travancore ..	2½ ..	..
East'n Assam ..	3½ ..	..	Upper Assam ..	36/0 ..	-3d

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	15/6 ..	..	Lobitos ..	13 9/32 ..	..
A.-Egypt., B ..	2 5/16* ..	..	Mex. Eagle ..	12/4½ ..	..
A.-Persian ..	4 1/16 ..	..	Do., 7% Pf. ..	8/3 ..	..
Apex Trin. ..	3/32 ..	..	Phoenix,Eish. ..	11/4½ ..	..
Attock ..	1¼ ..	-1/32	R. Dutch ..	31¾ ..	+9/16
Brit. Borneo ..	9/4½ ..	..	Shell ..	43 32 ..	..
Brit. Burmah ..	5/5 ..	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/6 ..	..
Brit.Cont'l.Pf. ..	6/10½ ..	..	Steaua Rom. ..	8/3 ..	..
Burmah ..	4⅜ ..	..	Trinidad C. ..	3/- ..	..
Canad. Eagle ..	11/3 ..	-1½d	Trinidad L. ..	2 31/32 ..	+1/32
Do., 7% Pf. ..	12/6 ..	..	U.-Brit. Trin. ..	6/0 ..	..
Creole ..	1¼ ..	..	Utd Caspian ..	0/6 ..	..
Kern River ..	4/6 ..	..	V.O.C., Ord. ..	2⅜ ..	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

AL& Europ'n ..	15/0 ..	..	Modder.Deep ..	1 3/32 ..	..
Anglo-Amer. ..	1⅛ ..	..	Modder. East ..	1 11/32 ..	..
An.-French ..	5 ..	..	Mozambique ..	8/6 ..	..
Brakpan ..	2 3/32 ..	+1/32	Natal N. Col. ..	3¼ ..	..
C.Mining. Br. ..	1 6¼* ..	+⅛	New Jagers. ..	1¾ ..	..
City Deep ..	6/0 ..	..	New Modder. ..	4 5/32 ..	-1/32
Cons. Dmds. ..	9/0 ..	-3d	New State A. ..	1 5/32 ..	..
Cons. G. Flds. ..	1 15/32 ..	+1/32	Nourse ..	9/6 ..

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—
continued from page 27

Bengal, 8/4½
Cammell, Laird, 5% Pref., 1/-
Crosy, 5%/-/9, 8/-/9/-
Dominion Iron, 5% Bds., 94½†† 6½
Dorman, Long, 3/8¼ -/9 -/9¼ -/7½ -/6
Guest, Keen, 35/- /3 4/7½†† 5/6 -/4½ -/4½
Do., 5% Pref. (free of tax), 5/-
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 81½
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 6/9 -/6¾ -/10½
Lysaght, 51/- Deb., 101½
Pearson and Knowles, 5% Deb., 20¼
Powell-Duffryn, 7/3 6/10½
Skoda, 7½% Debs., 102⅜
Stb. Durham, 6% Pref., 15/3
South Hetton, 5% Pref., 94/92
Staveley, 19/-
Stewarts and Lloyds, Ded., 23/6
Swan, Hunter, 6% Pref., 18/12
Thomas (Richard), 2/0¼
Do., 6% Pref. (12½), 9/6 -/3¼ -/4½
U.S. Steel, 161½
Vickers, 7/- 6/11¼
Do., 5% Pref., 80
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., 15/-
Do., 5% Pref. (12½), 17/4½ -/4½
Wallarah, 16/10½ 17/9 17/6 -/6 18/9 17/9 16/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Clarke, Chapman, 21/-
Continuous Coal Carbon., "A," 3/9
Dalfield Iron, 2/7½ -/7½ -/6¼
Dowlais, 7% Bds., 101½
Dowlais Wrought Carbon., 5/-8/-
N. C. Metal Co., 5/- 5/-, 50/- 50/- 5/- 50/-
Sheffield Steel Products, 15/9
Shipley, Coll., 6½% Deb., 79 8¾

MINES

Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 10/3¼†† -/3¼ -/3¼
Cons. Gold Fields, 31/32/-3/6
Cons. Mines Selection, 12/6 -/6 -/6
De Beers, Def. Pref. (Bearer), 11⅝₃₂ 12¾₂ 11⅝₃₂
Do., Def. (Reg.), 7⅛₃₂
Do. (Bearer), 7⅛₃₂
Geduld Prop., 74/00 13/3½ -/3 -/9 -/9
Globe and Phœnix, 12/7½ -/9
London Tin Corp., 17/4½ -/6 16/3 17/9 16/9 17/6
16/9 17/-
Rio Tinto, 34/-
Do., 7½% Pfd. Pref., 7/4½ 6/9½ 7/3 6/7½ 7/11½
6/9
Mason and Barry, 22/6
Mountain Copper, 4/11½ -/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 15/3 -/6
Mysore, 10/0 -/3 10/-
Oovgum of India, 4/9 -/9½
Pahang, 7/3½
Rezora, 5/6
Keeley, 1/-
Killingwall (as at 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 8/-
Mining Trust, 7/- 7/-
Nundydroog, 15/8
Russo-Asiatic Cons., -/3 -/3
San Francisco of Mexico, 16/7½†† -/4½†† -/3 -/3
Santa Gertrudis, 8/9
Siamese Tin Synd., 9/9
S. Amer. Copper, 1/4½
Sthrn. Perak Dredging, 35/- 5/-
Sulphide Corp., 10/- 10/6 Pref., 18/- 17/9
Sungei Besi, 8/4½
Tavoy Tin Dredging, 5/10½
Temenggor, 5/-
Tripoli, 14/4½ 16/3
Trepca, 6/7½ -/9¼ -/9 -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/10½ -/9¾ -/10½
Tronoh, 16/6 -/6
Vipond Cons., 4/10½ -/10½ -/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European Invest., 15/- 14/6‡
Anglo-American Corp. of Sth. Africa, 21/6¼
Do., 6% Pref., 91
Brakpan, 55/35½†† -/7½‡ 6/3‡ 5/- 5/-
Bwana M'Kubwa, 13/6†† -/7½‡ -/9 14/- 13/9 -/7½ -/9
-/11¼ 5/3 -/10½ -/10½
Cam and Motor, 20/9
City Deep, 6/-
Cons. Diamond of S.W. Africa, 8/10½ -/11¼ -/10½
Do., 7½% Pref., 8/- 7/9 -/6 -/6
Cons. Main Reef, 15/6‡
Crown Mines, 70/39¼ 1/6‡ -/3 -/3¼ 70/39¼ 1/10½
Daggafontein, Op. Co., 5/11½
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 11/4½
E. Rand Proprtv., 10/4½ -/4½
Gatka, 3/6
Geldenhuis Deep, 6/8¼ -9/6 7/-
General Mining, 13/4½ -/4½
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 7/7½†† -/10½
Govt. Gold Areas (Modderfontein), 33/3‡
Henderson's Transvaal Ests., 3/9 -/6
Johnnies Cons., Def., 39/- 9/- 9/- 8/6 -/10½
Knight's Witwatersrand, 9/0‡
Langlaagte, 24/62 -9‡
Lanwarres, 3/4 -/3
Lend. and Pastoral, 1/16½
Lyttl Areas, 3/6 -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/9
Messina (Transvaal) Dev., 4/2½ -/7½ -/6 -/9
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 25/9 -/9
N'Changa, 5/- 4/9 4/9 9/4½ 80/- -/7½ 58/11½ 60/-
-/11½ 1/3 -/3 59/4½ 61/3 60/- 59/4½ 7/6 60/11¼
New Modderfontein, 79/84½†† 8/9†† 80/7½ 1/- 80/-
Oceana Consold., 1/2†† -/3
Oceana Invest., 1/3
Polgietersrust, 1/9 -/6‡ -/9 -/6‡ -/4½‡
Rand Mines, 61/3 15/6 Gillette Safety Razor 2 to 72-75,
Hall and Co. 1⅛ to 2⅜ 2¼-2⅜, ditto (6% Pref.) 1½ to
3½-3⅝, Ingersoll-Rand 3 to 185-195, Lipton (5% 1st
Pref.) 3d. to 7/6-8/6, Victoria Palace 2/9 4/6
Whitworth and Mitchell 1⅛ to 2⅛-2½, Pref. 1½ to 2⅝
Sleeping Car Share Trust 3d. to 6/9-7/9, Mellin's Food
(6% Pref.) 1⅛ to 1⅜, Radiation 1⅛ to 1³⁵⁄₃₂-1³⁹⁄₃₂,
Read Bros. 1⅛ to 1-1⅛, Sofina (Fractnl. Certs.) 1⅛ to
2⅛-2⅜, Standard Chemical 10 to 8/5-20.
Rand Selection, 8/7½ 9/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/3‡ -/3 59/4½‡
Randfontein, 6/9‡ 7/3
Rhodesia Broken Hill, 2/1½
Rhodesia-Katanga, 2/9 4/1
Rhodesia Minerals, 7/-
Rhodesian Anglo American, 24/4½†† 5/-
Rhodesian Congo Border, 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
Rhodesian Anteiope, 22/6
Do., 5% Deb., 98
Do., Option Certs., at par, 23/6 21½†† 2††† 1†† 1½ 2½
Robinson Deep "B," 8/10½ 9/-
Selukwe and Kingstonian, 3/9 -/6
3/- 3/- -/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/11¼
-/9¾ -/11¼ 3/1½ 3/0¾ -/11½ 2/6 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/7½
Sherwood Starr, 20/- 19/41½‡
South African Townships, 8/3¾
Southn. Rhodesian, 11/3 10/- 11/3 10/-
South Nigel, 31/- 30/- 60/4½ 70/39¼ -/3¾ -/7½‡
60/4½ 70/3 69/6
Springs, 70/39¼ 2/9½ 1/6¾ -/3 -/3 2/9½ 1/6¾ -/3 2/6‡
1/10½ 2/6 50/11¼ 1/6¾
Transvaal Cons., 25/-
Transvaal Gold Mining, 5/9‡
Van Ryn Deep, 3/9 30/11¼
Village Deep, 2/11¼
Wankie Colliery, 20/10½
Wit. Rand Cons., 6/11½†† -/4½‡ -/6 -/6
West Springs, 14/3 -/7½
Witpoort Gold Areas, 4/8
Witwatersrand Deep, 2/3¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Anfarrah, 1/3¼ -/6 -/4½
Ashanti Tin of Nigeria, 2/9 -/7½ -/6‡ 6/- 6/-
Offin River, -/9‡
Tanzan. and Abosso, 2/1½
Wt. African Mahogany, 1/6

NITRATE

Anglo-Chilean, 7% Deb., 97¼
Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 61/10½ -/10½ 58/91

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 15/9
Anglo-Persian, 81/10½ 2/2¼ 1/10½ -/6¼ 2/3¼ 1/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 26/9 7/-
Do., 9% Pref., 29/10½†† 30/10½ 30/- -/10½ 30/- 30/-
Attock, 24/- 3/9 5/-
Burmah, 86/10½‡† 5/7½†† 8/3¾ -/3¼ -/10½ -/10½
-/3¼ 7/6 6/9
Do., 5½% Deb., 103½ 1½ 1½
Canadian Eagle, 11/3†† -/4½†† -/6 -/3¼ -/4½ -/10½ -/4½
-/3 -/3 -/3¼
Kern River, 4/6
Lobitos, 38/9
Mexican Eagle, 12/3¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/3
Do., 8% Pref., 12/7½
Phœnix and Transport, 21 shs., 11/3 -/4½
Phœnix Productn. Pref. (6%), 18/-
Royal Dutch, 31¼†† 1/ 1/ 1/

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ALVIS CAR and ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 26th to 30th June, 1930, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants.
By Order of the Board,
H. WAGSTAFFE, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL GAS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company, so far as they relate to Ordinary Stock, will be CLOSED from the 5th July to the 4th August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
F. J. BRADFIELD, General Manager and Secretary.
Offices, Stepney, E.1, 24th June, 1930.

HOULDER BROTHERS and Co. Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Debenture Stock and of the Preference Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th to 30th instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest and Dividend Warrants payable on the 1st proximo.

HOULDER LINE, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTER of the Preference Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th to 30th instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants payable on the 1st proximo.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the DEPENDABLE UPHOLSTERY, Limited, will be CLOSED from the 25th June, 1930, until 2nd July, 1930, both days inclusive preparatory to the payment of the Interim Dividend on the Five per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares for the year ending 31st December, 1930, at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum.
By Order of the Board,
H. W. PAYNE, Secretary.
13-17, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

THE LONDON ASSOCIATED REINSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Seven per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of the above Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, 1st day of July, until Monday, 14th day of July, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants, payable 15th July, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
W. A. MEADE, Secretary.
3, King William-street, London, E.C.4,
24th June, 1930.

THE NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND, Limited, hereby give notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on Friday, 27th June, 1930, for the preparation of Warrants for the Final Dividend for the year ended 31st March last.

THE UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th July next, both dates inclusive.
Proprietors whose names are registered in the said books on the 30th June will be entitled to the final dividend in number of shares standing in their names on that date) for the year ending 28th February, 1930, to be declared at the next Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors.
By Order of the Board,
W. A. LAING, Manager.
71, Cornhill, E.C.3. 17th June, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT 5 per CENT. REORGANIZATION GOLD LOAN of 1913 for £25,000,000.—Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS and DRAWN BONDS of this Loan due July 1, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, between the hours of 11 and 3.
Coupons and drawn bonds must be left at least three clear days (excluding Saturdays) for examination previous to payment, and be entered in numerical order upon lists which may be obtained on application.
Coupons must be forwarded with coupons and drawn bonds through their Bankers for collection, as they will not be paid through the post.
In accordance with instructions received from the Chinese Government, the payment of coupons and drawn bonds relating to that portion of the loan issued in Russia is at present confined to bonds of the Green Issue Nos. 46465 to 46665, 466669 to 466720, 466320 to 468525, 468328 to 668583, and 668797 to 668817.
For The HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
H. D. C. JONES } Managers.
9, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3, June 24, 1930.

CITY of CHRISTIANIA FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1914.—The COUPONS falling due on the 1st July, 1930, on these Bonds may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT, between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted), at Baninlres Bank, Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 25th June, 1930.

ITALIAN 3½ per CENT. RENTES, 1902 and 1906.—Hambros Bank Limited and Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Ltd., beg to announce that the COUPONS due on the 1st July, 1930, may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT, free of Italian and Italian subjects will be paid until further notice at the exchange of the day.
The Coupon lists no longer require the vise of the Italian Consul.
Printed forms to be applied for and the Coupons left three clear days for examination.
41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 25th June, 1930.

ITALIAN THREE per CENT. RAILWAY LOANS, ADRIATIC MEDITERRANEAN and SICILIAN SYSTEMS.—The COUPONS falling due on the 1st July, 1930, on these Bonds may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT between the hours of 11 and 2 at Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, or at Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Ltd., 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained. The Coupon Lists no longer require the vise of the Italian Consul.
For stamped bonds, the net amount per coupon of one obligation is Lire 5.78 at 92.46=1s. 9d. and per coupon of five obligations is Lire 25.90 at 92.46=7s. 9d.
Coupons detached from unstamped bonds will be payable at the rate of the day.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 25th June, 1930.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT 6 Per CENT. STERLING LOAN of 1924.—Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 10th July, 1930, will be PAID on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 3 at The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination prior to payment.
For THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK Limited.
D. NOHARA, Manager.
7, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. 25th June, 1930.

PORTUGAL.
JUNTA DO CREDITO PUBLICO.
Statement of Deposits available on 16th June, 1930, for the payment on the 1st July next of Coupons of Portuguese 3 per Cent. External Debt (Stamped Bonds).
AMSTERDAM: Lippmann, Rosenthal & Cie.. Fls.17,273,96.
BERLIN, Darmstadter und Nationalbank, Rm.102,204.80.
BRUSSELS, Caisse Générale de Reports et de Dépôts, Frs.269,598.
LONDON, Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, £926,923 6s. 8d.
PARIS, Société Lyonnais, Frs.340,000.
Lisbon, Secretariat of the Junta do Credito Publico, 19th June, 1930.
The COUPONS of the above Loan falling due on 1st July, 1930, the relative Bonds of which have been drawn for payment in sterling, may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT in London, accompanied by the requisite declaration, between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays 10 and 12), at the Office of Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may, as usual, be obtained.

OTTOMAN BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 5s. per share, voted at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 24th instant, will be PAYABLE on and after the 30th instant in London, at the Agency, 26, Throgmorton-street, E.C.2. The Coupon to be presented is No. 61. Coupons must be listed on forms which can be obtained on application, and be left three clear days for examination before payment.
W. P. SHEPPARD, Secretary.
London, 24th June, 1930.

SOCIETE ANONYME de BEHERA.
NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given to bearers of the Company's Preference Shares that COUPON No. 51 will be PAID on and after 1st July, 1930, at the National Bank of Egypt in Alexandria, Cairo, and London.
By Order of the Board,
(Signed) WILFRED GUTTIERES PEGNA, Secretary.
Alexandria, 13th June, 1930.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1893.—Notice is hereby given that the COUPON due on the 1st July, 1930, on the Bonds of the above Loan will be PAID on and after the 1st proximo, at the Offices of the Midland Bank, Limited, Poultry, London, E.C.2.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
London, 24th June, 1930.

CHILIAN GOVERNMENT FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1885.—Notice is hereby given that the COUPON due 1st July, 1930, on the Bonds of the above Loan, and also the Bonds amounting to £14,500 drawn in London on the 30th inst., will be PAID on and after the 1st proximo at the Offices of the Midland Bank, Limited, Poultry, London, E.C.2.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
London, 24th June, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.
An Established and Incorporated by Act 5, Geo. 4, Cap. 86, and by Royal Charter.
Notice is hereby given that the ONE HUNDRED and SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, on Thursday, the 10th July, 1930, for the Report of the Directors; to approve and adopt the Accounts to the 31st December, 1929; and to declare a Dividend to be paid on July 18th. To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation and fix their remuneration, and for General Purposes.
The Books of the Company for the Transfer of Shares will be Closed on Thursday, the 3rd July, and will be re-opened on Thursday, the 10th July.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
HUGH SMITH, Secretary.
196, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
24th June, 1930.

PREUSSISCHE ELEKTRIZITATS-AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT (Prussian Electric Company).
Notice is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING (adjourned from the 18th day of June, 1930) of the holders of the 6% 25-year Sterling Bonds of the Company secured by a Trust Deed thereafter, and by the Principal Trust Deed dated 29th day of November, 1928, and executed in favour of the Royal Exchange Assurance as Trustee, will be held at Cannon Street Hotel in the City of London, England, on Friday the 4th day of July, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions binding upon all the Bondholders whether present or not, the following Resolutions which will be submitted to such Meeting:
(a) Amending Clause 19 (e) of the Principal Trust Deed so as to provide that "an event of default" within the meaning of the Principal Trust Deed shall not arise if the State of Prussia ceases to own directly or ceases to be registered as the holder of at least 51 per cent. of the voting share capital of the Company provided that the State of Prussia owns all of the voting share capital of a Company which owns directly and is registered as the holder of at least 51 per cent. of the voting share capital of the Company making suitable corresponding amendment in Clause 12 (j) of the Principal Trust Deed.
(b) Waiving the breach of the Principal Trust Deed which has been committed by reason of the fact that the State of Prussia has transferred the share capital of the Company owned by it to Vereinigte Elektrizitats und Bergwerks-Aktiengesellschaft, a Company the whole of whose voting share capital is owned by the State of Prussia.
(c) Authorising the Trustee to concur with the Company in executing such supplemental Trust Deeds and other documents as it may consider necessary to give effect to any resolutions passed at the said Meeting.
Bondholders present at the adjourned meeting whatever their number and the amount of Bonds held by them will form a quorum.
ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE,
Trustees for the Bondholders.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES (continued)

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above-named Company will be held at Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London, S.W.1, on Friday, the 25th day of July, 1930, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as a special resolution:—
That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Eric Albert Bingen be appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.
By Order of the Board,
E. N. WISE, Secretary.
Dated the 25th day of June, 1930.
Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

A Charming OLD-WORLD GEORGIAN COTTAGE (home-made cakes, light luncheons, and teas), occupying a gorgeous position amidst finest SUSSEX scenery and on the main London and Worthing road; beautifully laid-out tea garden of about one acre; car park and garage. Price for Freehold and contents, £5,000.—HAMMERSLEY, KENNEDY, and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.
ALL the BEST HOTELS, SUITE HOUSES, Tea Rooms, Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).
A REALLY HIGH-CLASS GUEST HOUSE, Lunches and Teas business in a famous Cathedral city. Turnover £1,800 a year; exceptional clientele. Beautifully furnished and redecorated house of 13 rooms, three bath rooms, &c.; garage; delightful garden (¼ acre). Valuable freehold property. Possession with £2,000.—Full particulars from WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.
COMMERCIAL HOTEL (R.A.C. and A.A.) in West of England city, splendid position, facing station. Net profits about £750 per annum. Present hands 10 years; vendor retiring. Price for the valuable freehold property, goodwill, furniture, fixtures and effects, £6,000 (mortgage could be arranged).—Full particulars from WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.
FREEHOLD FURNISHED FLATS, W. Self-contained. NO SERVICE, providing flat for owner and profit £400 year. Price £4,000 (half cash).—LUXFORD, 34, Oxford-street, W.1 (Tube, Tottenham Court-road).
FINE ART BUSINESS for SALE. Established half a century, of world-wide renown, earning net profits of about £4,500 per annum; owner and founder wishing to retire; great scope for development.—Write Box J.315, The Times, E.C.4.
FULLY-LICENSED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situate in lovely district in the North of Scotland, and standing in over 100 acres ground, including a splendid 18-hole golf course. The accommodation comprises 54 bed rooms, 23 bath rooms, magnificent lounge hall and ball room, billiard room with bar, usual public rooms. The whole is exceptionally well appointed, hot and cold running water in bed rooms, central heating, passenger lift, electric light, &c. Excellent shooting and fishing. The opportunity occurs of securing at bargain figure a most famous and beautiful hotel, at the absurdly low price of £10,000, which includes the whole of the valuable contents.—For further particulars apply to the Sole Agents, WICKENDEN and SONS, Tunbridge Wells.
GARAGE, prominent, progressive position, South Coast; repairs, filling station (five pumps), taxis; excellent opening charabanes and lorries. All at. £1,200; third re main. Audited accounts.—Vincent, 99, High-street, Gosport. Hants.
HISTORICAL old-world HOTEL in BUCKS for immediate SALE, Freehold; situated in centre of village, 25 miles out of London on main road, comprising 14 bed rooms, oak timbered restaurant, ball room, &c. Spacious garage with petrol pumps and workshops. Low price for immediate disposal. Stock at valuation.—Box 47, Whiteley's, Queen's-road, W.2.
HYDE PARK, W.2.—House comprising five unfurnished FLATS with large basement and garage, showing excellent returns, in good locality, for disposal as going concern at low price.—Box 48, Whiteley's, Queen's-road, W.2.
HOUSE of BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES in the heart of West End, forming beautiful home and income easily earned; the catering is confined to breakfast only; the house is luxuriously furnished and artistically decorated; every room is fitted running hot water and electric heating; long lease.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 2).
HAIRDRESSING.—Handsome PREMISES for SALE or to be LET in the heart of West-end; extremely modern, luxuriously fitted; or partner would sell share.—Write "S.," c/o Spiers Service, Ltd., 115, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
KENSINGTON, W.8, (Camden Hill).—Attractive RESIDENCE let in unfurnished suites, showing over £400 per annum net under management. Low price £1,000 will be taken.—Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Western 1203.
LICENSED RESTAURANT in main-road position in City of London.—Beautifully furnished and fitted Double-Fronted Shop and Basement, seating 120; net profit approximately £1,500 per annum. Illness causes sale. Lease 7½ years. Offer refused.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.
MAYFAIR.—A charming HOUSE, perfect state of repair and decoration, substantially furnished and very convenient; arranged; two minutes from PICCADILLY and PARK-LANE; SIX SUITES each with bath room and telephone, also four single rooms with telephone and bath. The owner, having retired from the City, wishes to complete purchase of a country property, and will accept best offer in excess of reasonable reserve representing the minimum cash value of lease, furniture, &c.; nothing asked for goodwill, although buyer will receive great scope for clientele.—Apply CECKETT and HENDERSON, 110, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.
PRIVATE HOTEL in well-known Cathedral City, beautifully situated in own grounds of over THREE ACRES; two cottages; garages; can take 22; large public rooms, private sitting room; all beautifully furnished throughout; run would admirably suit any one with limited capital wishing to make a comfortable living; PRICE £2,200 for quick SALE; fullest particulars; no agents.—Write Box B.510, The Times, E.C.4.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Beautiful HOUSE, let unfurnished suites and rooms, producing net income £462 per annum; lease 26 years; rent £300. Price £1,150.—PHILLIPS and WARD, 72, New Oxford-street, W. Museum 9465.
50 MILES FROM LONDON (an hour from Waterloo). A unique RESIDENTIAL POULTRY FARM of over Nine Acres, with a delightful old-world residence, with three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, and offices; main water and electric light; telephone; cottage, two garages, and stabling; extensive range of poultry houses. An excellent income is derived from this property. PRICE FREEHOLD £4,750 as a going concern including 2,000 head of poultry of a celebrated strain. —Agents, Messrs. MORGAN, KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10531.)
EASTBOURNE.—PRIVATE HOTEL, choice position with large lawn at rear; in excellent repair and nicely furnished. Select and steady clientele. 1929 profits £850. Price for FREEHOLD, goodwill, furniture and equipment, £5,200.—HAMMERSLEY KENNEDY and Co., 33, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.
ONE of the best known and most popular TEA HOUSES in KENT for SALE privately. Audited accounts and full particulars produced to a genuine purchaser on interview. £7,000-£8,000 capital required.—HAMMERSLEY KENNEDY and Co., as above.

WANTED

GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESSES, with or without Licence.—A large Firm of London Produce Merchants are desirous of purchasing for cash a number of Retail Grocery and Provision businesses situated in London, the Home Counties, Midlands, and the North of England. The Turnover of each business must not be less than £175 per week, but a much larger turnover is preferred. The Freeholds will be purchased if necessary. Negotiations can be conducted through the owners' solicitors or accountants if desired. All communications will be treated in the strictest confidence.—Apply W. H. CORK and Co., Accountants and Auditors, 19, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.3, marking letters "Strictly Private."
THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

00478 of 1929
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr Justice Eve. In the Matter of YAPP'S LAUNDRY Limited, and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 26th day of May 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £50,000 to £34,880 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 23rd day of June 1930.
Dated this 24th day of June 1930.
SPEECHLY MUMFORD & CRAIG, 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Agents for:—Saul & Lightfoot, Carlisle. Solicitors for the Company.

IN the Estate of JOSIAH MITTON WILSON deceased Notice is Hereby Given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made to the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the CERTIFIED COPY of the LETTERS PROBATE of the last Will and Testament in the estate of Josiah Mitton Wilson late of the City of Toronto in the County of York Architect's Draftsman deceased granted by His Majesty's Surrogate Court of the said County in the Province of Ontario Canada on the 2nd day of January 1924.
LAMB & STRINGER Kettering Solicitors for the William Walter Lunn of 31 The Broadway Kettering the Intended party to make the application above referred to as the lawful Attorney of Edward Hedley and Hugh Cameron Stewart.

RE LIEUT. COL. HENRY ALBERT KAULBACK Deed. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 as amended. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims against the Estate of HENRY ALBERT KAULBACK late of the Family House Marlborough Lines Aldershot in the County of Hants Deceased a Lieutenant Colonel in His Majesty's Army (who died on the 14th day of November 1929 and whose Will was proved by Charles Arthur Collingwood of 42, Onslow Road Richmond in the County of Surrey, one of the Executors therein named on the 5th day of March 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry) are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said Executor, on or before the 29th day of August 1930, and that after that day the said Executor will proceed to convey and distribute the assets of the Deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so conveyed or distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 21st day of June 1930.
JOHN R. C. MILLER, Portland Place, Portsmouth. Solicitor for the Executor.

RE MISS EMMA BARRON, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, (Section 27). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of EMMA BARRON late of "Veseys," Great Holland in the County of Essex, Spinster, who died on the 1st day of March, 1930, and whose Will with 3 Codicils was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 13th day of May 1930 by Fred Hopkins and Conrad Montague Walrond the Executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of August 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated the 23rd day of June 1930.
DAVID FIELD, 45, Station-road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, Solicitor for the said Executors.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL for CHILDREN with HIP DISEASE. (Established in Queen-square, W.C., 1867.) London Offices: 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Help urgently required for a Nurse's House.—Stanley Smith, Secretary.

"THE DUMB TAUGHT TO SPEAK."
Patrons:
His Majesty the King.
Her Majesty the Queen.
Treasurer: LORD ALDENHAM.
ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN, MARGATE.
Founded in 1792 in Old Kent-road, London.
168 DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN FED, CLOTHED and EDUCATED.
DONATIONS and LEGACIES EARNESTLY REQUESTED
F. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.
Offices, 93, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

AMERICANS and other Connoisseurs.—Two Antique GRANDFATHER CLOCKS, one 1700; also very old mahogany inlaid Bureau Bookcase; going abroad.—Letters to Webb, 70, Westmoreland-road, Bromley, Kent.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE, PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest bargain offer for 20 years owing to cancellation of contract for SUPER HOTEL in INDIA. We are instructed to dispose of these goods at half contract price. They are all made from picked timber to stand climate, and in most cases sold at less than PRE-WAR PRICES.
250 BED-ROOM SETS in oak and white enamel, complete with beds, £4 17s. 6d. each.
65 Double-size bed-room suites in waxed oak, mahogany, burr walnut, &c., from 11gns. to 65gns.; beds to match.
2 Only hand-made French grey walnut bed-room suites, 26gns.; each coat double; beds to match.
30 Only oak-fitted gent.'s robes, £4 15s. each.
350 Lounge chairs and Chesterfields in art linen, from 23s. 6d. each to 10gns.
750 Dining-room chairs in oak, mahogany, walnut, &c., from 10s. 6d. each.
300 Real hide lounge chairs, fitted velvet cushion, £3 15s. each to 15gns.; settees to match.
6 Only three-piece Chesterfield suites in French damask and velours, £7 15s. each (worth double). The above are only a few of the bargains on offer.
WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the contents of a well-known Peer's mansion (recently deceased), all of which are equal to new, being sold at third original cost, comprising exclusive designed 6ft. bow-front figured walnut bed-room suites, bedstead, Staples spring, cheval mirror, &c., cost 370gns., now £175, complete drawing and dining rooms in Chinese lacquer, walnut Chesterfields in hide and silk covers, &c. Inspection invited. Every item for furnishing. All goods purchased can remain stored and packed free for country. On view 9-8 daily.
A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,
Furniture Depositories
(Patronized by the Crown Agents for the Colonies).
114-118, Kentish Town-road, N.W.1.
10 minutes from Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

FURNITURE.
Second-hand and Antique.
Your opportunity to obtain bargains during
SUMMER SALE.
All the following goods offered at less than COST.
Easy Chairs, Settees, Sideboards, Cabinets, Dining Tables, Mirrors, Clocks, &c., &c.
No reasonable offer refused.
Further items to part exchange.
CALL! WRITE! 'PHONE!
CADOGAN FURNITURE GALLERIES, Ltd.,
162, Sloane-st., S.W.1. Nr. Sloane-sq.
Open 9-6 daily. Sat. 9-1.

TEA AND PROVISIONS

THE best Household Tea is sold at 2s. 2d. by HUGHES' CITY of LONDON TEA COMPANY, Ltd., 7th, carriage free. C.O.D. London. Pound sample by post 2s. 8d.—1, Bexley-lane, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Edgware-road W.2, Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING FURS, Uniforms, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends free or cash by return. Arabs. 1253. Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Trade with the original firm. Highest cash prices for platinum, gold, silver, vulcanite; jewellery, old gold &c. Cash at once.—Call or post Paget and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W.1.
TYPEWRITERS, Duplicators, Adders, Calculators, Office Furniture Bought, Sold, Hired, Repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 3793.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY (DREADNOUGHT), S.E.
Notice is hereby given that a QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of GOVERNORS of this Corporation will be held at the Chamber of Shipping, 28, St. Mary Axe, E.C., on Wednesday, the 9th of July, at 4 o'clock precisely, to affix the Seal of the Corporation to a document and to transact any other business that may be necessary.
By Order,
R. E. V. BAX, Secretary.
Greenwich, 23rd June, 1930.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Directors are prepared to receive up to noon on Wednesday, 16th July, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of:—
1. BOILERS for LOCOMOTIVES.
2. SIGNALLING CABLES.
3. WHEELS and AXLES for WAGONS.
Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, can be obtained at these offices on payment of £1 each for Nos. 1 and 2 and 10s. each for No. 3 (which will not be returned).
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
S. G. S. YOUNG, Secretary.
Offices: The White Mansion, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1. 23rd June, 1930.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR INSERTION IN
The Times
may be sent by post or handed in at THE TIMES

Head Office: 162, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4; 72, Regent-street, W.1; 42, Wigmore-street, W.1; 2, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, or will be received by any of the following

COUNTRY AGENTS

ASHFORD, MX.	A. G. Rose, Woodthorpe-road.
BEXHILL-ON-SEA.	The Sackville Library, Sackville-road Post Office.
CAMBERLEY.	John Drew, Ltd., High-street.
CANTERBURY.	G. H. Wheatley, 18, St. Dunstan's.
CHEADLE.	William Marsh, 20, High-street.
EASTBOURNE.	J. & A. Vinall, The Library, Meads.
ESHER.	C. M. Goddard, Church-street.
FOLKESTONE.	Arthur Stace and Sons.
HOVE.	James Walser, 36, Western-road.
MIDHURST.	C. T. Burchnal, North-street.
NEW BARNET.	Lessware, 4, Station-road.
PETERBOROUGH.	D. H. Stott and Sons, 3, Westgate.
RAMSGATE.	J. Pain, 98, High-street.
ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.	C. F. Tilburry, 140, London-road.
SEAFORD.	s. and J. Kent, 89, Church-street.
SURBITON.	H. Watson, 75, Victoria-road.
TEIGNMOUTH.	W. H. Smith and Son, 3, Regent-street.
TORQUAY.	W. H. Smith and Son, 74 and 75, Fleet-street.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.	W. H. Smith and Son, Hereford House, Magdalis-buildings.

And at all Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's branches and bookstalls.
All advertisements must be authenticated by the name and address of the actual advertiser, but not necessarily for publication.

NURSING HOMES

A PHYSICIAN RECEIVES PATIENTS in his delightfully situated house, facing South, sea, sunshine gardens; nurse/warden; special treatment.—9, Grosvenor-crescent, St. Leonards, Sussex.
BACKSETTOWN, HENFIELD, SUSSEX.—Recuperation from illness, overwork, or operation; matron; from £4 4s.—Secretary, 15, Eaton-gardens, Hove.
BRIGHTON.—NURSING HOME, facing South; medical, convalescent, and chronic cases; day and night nurses.—Sister, 45, Cromwell-road, Hove.
NURSE wishes CARE BABIES in own home.—Write Nurse, "Craiglea," Holloway-lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks.
NURSE OFFERS lady HOME during accouchement. —1, St. Albans Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.
PATIENTS in reduced circumstances welcomed on VEGETARIAN farm; 6½, by Ursula Mumford, Osteopath. 157, Regent-street, W.1.
ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases.—Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 2211.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WEST END.—Prominent MODERN BUILDING, close to OXFORD-CIRCUS, now fully let. Tenants include some well-known firms. Held on direct lease from the Crown for 80 years. Will be SOLD to YIELD 7 per cent. at £24,250.—Apply
HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN,
27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

12 PER CENT. NET.—HAMMERSMITH.
BLOCK TWO LEASEHOLD and TWO FREEHOLD of WEEKLIES, producing £546 per annum. PRICE £1,250 quick SALE.—COX and MARTIN, Pile House, Kingston-on-Thames.

FINCHLEY, CHURCH END.
GROUND and FIRST-FLOOR FLATS, all in good repair. First floor contains four large rooms, kitchen, bath, &c. Ground floor contains four large rooms, kitchen, bath, &c., garden. Now let on agreements expiring 1931 and 1932. Producing £260 per annum. Landlord paying rates and taxes and repairs. All held on lease, having about 42 years unexpired. Ground-rent £10. Price £1,800.
Further particulars of JOHN SULLEY and SONS, F.A.I., 46, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

HOVE, 40, BRUNSWICK-TERRACE.—Fashionable position facing the sea and lawns.—Imposing FREEHOLD PROPERTY arranged as flats, producing £154 per annum. Vacant possession major portion. For Sale by Auction July 11, or previously by private contract.—GOODMAN and GOODMAN, 8, Preston-street, Brighton.
QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET.—TRUSTEES INVESTMENTS.—CITY BUILDING, leased well-known firm for 15 years; low rent, £1,400, landlord pays outgoings. Net rent £417 per annum. Direct lease. L.C.C. 70 ft. frontage, unexpired. PRICE £5,350 or offer.—Write only "G.," care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.
£5,000 CASH.—A HOUSE of rare elegance newly converted into eight service Flats, close Kensington Gardens, all let (several for long periods) and showing £2,300 net profit after all allowances; capable butler-manager in charge; no trouble. PRICE £15,000 (of which owner, who has confidence in property, would leave £5,000 for 10 years certain), including long lease, valuable antique and modern furniture, rich Oriental carpets, &c.—Full particulars from BM/BANK, W.C.1.

WANTED

WANTED by gentleman retiring, really first-class block of MAIN ROAD SHOP PREMISES, Freehold or long Leasehold; preference given to one not generally in market; £10,000 to £20,000.—Full particulars to H., 47, Southampton-buildings, High Holborn, W.C.2.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,
15, HEATH-STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.
Tele., Hampstead 1347 (three lines).

HENDON.
A delightfully retired position close to golf course and easy access to Town.
A Charming Victorian FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, detached, modernized; central heating and all work by Maples; ¼-acre garden; eight bed rooms, two bath, three reception; winter garden; detached garage. Price £5,250.—Apply GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

In a Choice Spot. High up near Heath and Stations.
HAMPSTEAD, No. 7, REDINGTON-ROAD.—A well-planned FREEHOLD non-basement RESIDENCE, erected in the style so much sought after; light, cheerful, easily worked; six bed, dressing, two bath, and three reception rooms, usual offices.—GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
Commanding beautiful views across private grounds in front and the Heath at the rear.
An ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZED NON-BASEMENT DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
52, PLATTS-LANE, bordering the Heath and built above road level; six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, two large reception, compact offices; MOST CHARMING LAID-OUT GARDEN; possibilities of garage. To be SOLD by AUCTION to-morrow, June 26th.—GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

GOLDERS GREEN.
An ideal residential position with splendid travelling facilities to Town.
An EXCEEDINGLY WELL-PLANNED MODERN NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.
NO. 4, HEATHSIDE, two minutes' walk from the Tube, with shops and buses right at hand, and close to Golders Hill Park, comprising six-seven bed, two bath, two excellent reception rooms, open lounge, and compact offices; private garden; garage accommodation practically adjoining the house. To be SOLD by AUCTION, July 9th.—Sole Agents, GOLDSHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

LANE, SAVILLE & CO.,
10, CARLOS-PLACE, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

48, PARK-STREET,
GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.
An imposing TOWN RESIDENCE fronted in Grey Portland Stone. Many thousands of pounds have been lavished on decorations. The residence is exceptionally light and is of particular charm, well planned, and ready for possession.
Eleven bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, model white tiled domestic offices; fitted with central heating. Direct lease of about 80 years.
To be SOLD by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2.30 p.m. Winchester House, Old Broad-street, at 2.30 p.m.
Sole Agents, LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE, S.W.
An unusually lovely entertaining HOUSE, containing

SURBITON COURT.

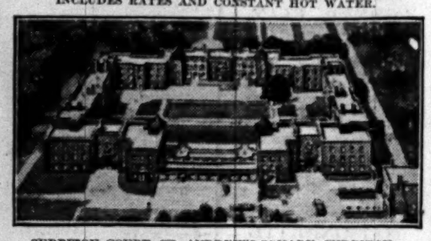
LATEST SUNSHINE FLATS. RENTALS £130 TO £260.

INCLUDES RATES AND CONSTANT HOT WATER.

This charming old-world court is surrounded by sunken gardens, flower borders, spacious lawns, hard tennis court, putting and bunker courses, &c.

18MINS. WATERLOO. 5mins. Surbiton Station. 30mins. West End. Close to Hampton Court, Richmond Park, Ranelagh, Roehampton Club, Wimbledon, river, and golf courses.

50 GARAGES. RESTAURANT. DOMESTIC SERVICE as required, also spare guest rooms and unique Furnished Flats. Osborn & Surbiton Estates Ltd., St. Andrew's-sq., Surbiton, Surrey. Tele., Kingston 2589. Or Nightingale, Pace & Bennett, Surbiton & Kingston. Tele., 0499 and 3356. Maple & Co., and Hamptons, London.



SURBITON COURT, ST. ANDREW'S-SQUARE, SURBITON.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 29)

GODDARD & SMITH,
UNFURNISHED FLATS.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN FLAT.

WITH FEW BUT LARGE ROOMS

ADJOINING PARK-LANE.

South aspect. Glorious views overlooking Hyde Park. Three bed rooms, bath room, drawing room (about 30ft.), dining room (about 25ft.), kitchen and usual offices.

Central heating. Passenger lift, &c.

Rent £700 per annum. No premium.

Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

CADOGAN-SQUARE.

A Charming TOP FLOOR Sunny FLAT; four bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, usual offices; passenger lift.

Rent £350 per annum.

Small premium for Lease and Fittings.

Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

A MAGNIFICENT MODERN FLAT.

ADJOINING PARK-LANE.

Two reception, six bed rooms, three bath, kitchen, and usual offices.

Passenger lift. Central heating. Fitted lavatory basins. Hardwood floors. South aspect.

RENT £900 PER ANNUM. NO PREMIUM.

Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WAY & WALLER, FLATS,

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

IN EXCLUSIVE MAYFAIR BUILDING.

Large dining and reception rooms, large hall, six bed rooms, and additional servants' rooms, two bath rooms, and separate staff bath rooms, kitchen, pantry larder, wine stores, &c.

AN IDEAL FLAT FOR ENTERTAINING.

with central heating, constant hot water, passenger and service lifts; liveried porters; perfectly maintained building. Telephone, Mayfair 8022 (Extension 1).

OVERLOOKING THE PARK at MARBLE ARCH.—An excellent Unfurnished Mansion Service Flat; two bed rooms, reception room, and bath room; central heating; constant hot water and passenger lift.

Rental only £220 per annum.

Reasonable sum for fittings and fixtures. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 1).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, overlooking the Park.—Well furnished Mansion Flat comprising three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water; passenger lift; excellent cook would stay. Rent 9gns per week. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 5).

WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

WIMPOLE-STREET, W.1.

Passenger and Service Lifts; Constant Hot Water.

A QUIET and SELECT RESIDENTIAL UPPER PART, with drawing room, dining room, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen; decorations in good taste.

RENTAL ONLY £500 PER ANNUM.

Apply CLYMO and Co., 19, Baker-street, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, W.1.—Well-appointed MANSION FLAT, with three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen and bath room. Rent only £250 per annum inclusive.—P. W. TALBOT and Co., 16, Maddox-street, W.1. Mayfair 6666.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c. Principal Agents for all available FLATS, S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BARGAIN. No premium. Only £210 per annum. Excellent FLAT. Key with Porter.—Campbell-Johnston, 2B, Oxford and Cambridge-mansions, Marylebone-road.

BARGAIN.—Beautifully Furnished MAISONNETTE, or Unfurnished, S. Kensington; owner going abroad. —Phone Frobisher 4369, or write Box B.565, The Times, E.C.4.

BEAUTIFULLY situated FURNISHED FLAT, Shaftesbury-avenue; 'phone, lift; garage; service; 3gns. inclusive breakfast, bed room, dining, &c.—'Phone mornings 3930 Temple Bar.

BLOOMSBURY.—Must be disposed of by the end of July, a most attractive MANSION FLAT, situate in this favourite and central part of London; passenger lift; five bed rooms, one with fitted lavatory basin, bath room with ditto, two reception rooms, hall, kitchen, &c. Six months' lease. Rent £290 per annum. Constant hot water. Some fittings could be taken over at £50 if desired.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BLACKHEATH. A Beautiful FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT, overlooking open space; sitting room, double bed room, dressing room, bath room, 3gns. per week, including full board and service.—Paragon Hotel.

BROMPTON ORATORY (Adjoining).—Excellent modern MANSION, FLAT. Unfurnished; central heating; constant hot water; two reception, four bed rooms, two bath rooms; rent £275 per annum plus rates; also Garage with flat over for sale.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE-ROAD (near Gorringes).—Charming MAISONNETTE, Unfurnished; four bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen; £130 per annum exclusive.—Apply H., 7, King's Drive, Eastbourne.

BURTON COURT, S.W.—TWO FLATS to be LET Unfurnished, the delightful situation; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and offices, £250 and £300 per annum. Good leases. Reasonable premiums.—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—Luxurious FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, lounge hall; parquet floors, two bath rooms.

RENT ONLY £650 INCLUSIVE.

Agents, GORDON THOMAS and Co., 23, Margaret-street, W.1.

CHARMING FLAT near Baker-street; five rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; constant hot water, electric light, gas, telephone, lift. Restaurant in mansions.—Write Box 6014, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT adjoining Manchester-square, to be LET for three or six months; bed room, bath, and sitting room; modern conveniences.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.—SMALL FLAT, well FURNISHED; two rooms and kitchen. Two Guineas. Restaurant on premises.—Apply Superintendent, Holbein House, Sloane-square.

CHELSEA.—£200 per annum inclusive.—Unfurnished (first and second floor) well-contained MAISONNETTE; newly decorated; conveniently situated; three bed, two reception bath room, kitchen, w.c.; independent boiler, every modern convenience; £100 for Lease, 7-14 years. Fixtures and fittings, &c.—Phone Flaxman 7410. No agents need apply.

CORNWALL-GARDENS, S.W.7.—UPPER MAISONNETTE; two sitting rooms, two double bed rooms, two single, kitchen, bath room, cloak room, box room; constant hot water; £225 per annum inclusive. carpets, linoleum, curtain rails, electric light fittings, gas stoves, £100; available mid-July or by arrangement.—Write Box B.500, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSTEAD.

DELIGHTFUL Unfurnished ROOMS in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience; electric, gas, meters, 'phone, bath. Meals and service if required, 17s. 6d. to 30s. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

MAYFAIR. NO PREMIUM.

EXCELLENT MANSION FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished; central heating, constant hot water, electric heating; five bed, bath, two characteristic reception rooms, kitchen. Good Lease.—GIFFORD and SONS, 28, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.

ST. JAMES'

EXCELLENT SELF-CONTAINED BED-SITTING ROOM and BATH ROOM in modern building.

Passenger lift. Day and night porters.

Rent £170 per annum.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

MANSION FLAT.

NO PREMIUM.

EXCEPTIONALLY well-decorated, five minutes Edgware-road Station, 10 minutes Marble Arch; three bed rooms, bath, two reception, kitchen; independents boiler.

£154 p.a.

DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

ENTRANCE-FLOOR SUITE, Unfurnished, self-contained, attractive MANSION FLAT, situate in this favourite and central part of London; passenger lift; five bed rooms, one with fitted lavatory basin, bath room with ditto, two reception rooms, hall, kitchen, &c. Six months' lease. Rent £290 per annum. Constant hot water. Some fittings could be taken over at £50 if desired.—Apply MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

EXCELLENT FIRST-FLOOR FLAT; two large rooms, and unfurnished, with service and light; social references required.—37, Eccleston-square, S.W.1.

FLAT, Unfurnished, entrance floor, two large, light, lofty reception rooms, hall, five bed rooms, kitchen, &c.; constant heating, at PRINCE EDWARD-MANSIONS (Block 1), Cambridge-square, W.2. £275 per annum.—Apply Hall Porter.

FURNISHED FLAT to be LET few weeks July; only suitable one.—62, Park-street, W.1.

GARDEN FLAT and GARAGE, room for studio.—46, ST. PETER'S-SQUARE, W.6.—Four light rooms, kitchen, and bath room, opening into charming garden. Rent six guineas. Lock-up garage £105).—Keys with C. RAWLEY CROSS and Co., 21, Bedford-row.

GROVE END-ROAD.—Bright, well-fitted FLAT; two bed rooms, tiled and marble bath; two sitting rooms, tiled kitchen fitted Frigidaire, &c.; constant hot water. Rent £275 per annum inclusive. Small premium for lease and fittings.—Apply SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD, 26, FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE, near Swiss Cottage.—SELF-CONTAINED HANDSOME FLAT, first floor; inclusive rent £255 per annum; four rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c.; 30 to date, labour-saving.—Apply J. COOLING, 92, New Bondstreet, W.1. (Ver. 8881.)

HAMPSTEAD (Fitzjohn's-avenue).—Very fine ground-floor FLAT, good outlook and newly decorated; three bed rooms, reception and kitchen. Rent £230 per annum inclusive. SECOND FLOOR FLAT, slightly smaller, £190 per annum inclusive. Apply with SALTER, REX and Co., 311, Kentish Town-road, N.W.5. (Hamp. 4042.)

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND OTHERS.—HARLEY-STREET, W.—An Unfurnished CONSULTING FLAT and CONSULTING ROOMS. Rent £200 per annum only. Lease five years. Three large rooms, kitchen and bath room. Small premium for lease or fixtures, &c. In excellent order.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

JULY - SEPTEMBER. — Tastefully FURNISHED SUNNY FLAT; antique furniture, plate, linen; piano; two beds, sitting room, bath room, kitchen, telephone; £4 4s. per week; daily maid if without maid £4 14s. 6d.—Apply Mrs. J. B. Taylor, 7, Colville-gardens, W.11.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS.

JUST OPENING; from 15s. 6d.; constant hot water; service and catering optional. View 2.30-7 o'clock.—225, Hornsey-street, W.7. Also (three from 12s. 6d. at 7, Westbourne-gardens, W.2. View mornings.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (three minutes).—TOP FLOOR SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; four rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c. Rent £160 per annum.—Apply Potter, No. 55, Linden-gardens, W.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

A BARGAIN.

NO PREMIUM. NON-REPAIRING LEASE.

KENSINGTON.—ENTRANCE-FLOOR MANSION FLAT. Four bed, two reception rooms, &c.; constant hot water; day and night porters. Rent £300 per annum.—Sole Agents, TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

WITH DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD ATMOSPHERE.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (almost adjoining South side).—The last remaining FLAT in a large new building to be LET as a moderate inclusive rent, without premium; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.; panelling, new decorations, &c.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 16, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Phone, Western 3424.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (close to).—Well-arranged MAISONNETTE, comprising six bed, one bath, two reception. Long lease can be given at £152 per annum. Moderate premium for lease and to include fixtures and fittings.—Apply Sole Agents, DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2. Ambassador 1066.

KENSINGTON, W.14.—An exceptionally well-planned FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT to be LET; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; electric light, passenger lift, constant hot water. Small premium for lease, including fixtures. No dilapidations. Owner's Agents, STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

INCLUSIVE RENT £281 P.A.

KENSINGTON (on Campden-hill).—FURNISHED FLAT; one reception, two bed, bath, kitchen; telephone; 3gns. per week.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wright's-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KENSINGTON.—Charming FLAT, facing open road with trees; square hall, two reception, five bed rooms, large good offices, bath room; constant hot water, electric light, gas ready for fires and cooker; £216.—Tel., Western 1072.

KINGSTON HILL (top of).—Unique MAISONNETTE, unfurnished; two reception, four bed; garage.—Randall, The Close, Kingston Hill. 2462 Kingston.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for any reasonable period, containing one reception room, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water; passenger lift; day and night service. Rent 6 guineas per week.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

SERVICE FLAT.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—An opportunity to obtain a really high-class UNFURNISHED SUITE three minutes from Park; bed room, bath room, reception room; constant hot water; an efficient staff; excellent cooking.—Agents, MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

£225 P.A.

LINCOLN'S INN.—Charmingly FURNISHED SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; one reception, two bed, kitchen, and bath; five guineas per week.—MELVILLE and Co., 1, Chesterfield Hill, W.1.

MANSION FLAT, near MARBLE ARCH and BAKER-STREET, available immediately; well FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR; five rooms, kitchen, bath room; 5½gns.—Phone Ambassador 1446 before noon, or write Box 06179, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1. No agents.

MORE'S-GARDEN, CHELSEA, overlooking River.—Charming CORNER FLAT, beautifully light; two large reception, five good bed rooms, excellent kitchen, bath room and large hall with fireplace and cork floor; constant hot water and part central heating. Rent £425 per annum. No premium.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

MARBLE ARCH (near).—Charming centrally heated FAMILY FLAT, with five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three sitting rooms, &c. The very low rent of £500 per annum is inclusive of all outgoings, and decorations completed for tenant.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

A LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT

in Portland-place.

MOST beautifully appointed, large lofty rooms and fitted all modern conveniences; three bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms and two large reception rooms.

To be LET, Unfurnished. No Premium.

Moderate rental.

Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

49, WEYMOUTH-STREET, W.1.

NEWLY decorated and FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES at rentals from 3½ guineas; original and attractive decorations and first-rate service; hot and cold water in each bed room, gas fires, and telephones. Apply Owner or Resident Steward.

NO PREMIUM.—HOLLAND PARK (proper).—Unfurnished FLAT; three bed, two reception, &c. £140 per annum.—GOODWIN and SON, 150, New Bond-st., W.

VERY CLOSE TO

MANCHESTER-SQUARE.

ONE of the FINEST MAISONNETTES of its kind, quietly situate facing West, splendid order. Ready for occupation; three bed, two reception, bath, kitchen; independent hot water supply. NO PREMIUM.

£225 PER ANNUM.

DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, 30, Queen's Gate. Maximum of sun and glorious view; one bed room, sitting room, and bath; constant hot water; excellent service. Furnished 7gns. weekly, or unfurnished £300 per annum inclusive.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

PALL MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS, well Furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. Regent 2044.

SERVICE FLAT.

PICCADILLY, W.—Charming FIRST FLOOR FLAT; lift; one bed, one reception, bath; full service; 6½gns. per week; six months.—Sole Agents, H. C. WILSON and Co., Maida Vale, W.9. Paddington 9001 (3 lines).

PORTLAND-PLACE (close to).—A choice MANSION FLAT; three bed rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; constant hot water; lift. Rent only £225. Lease or part or whole furniture to be SOLD at bargain price. No agents.—Write Box K.960, The Times, E.C.4.

SERVICE FLATS

(facing the Park).

Furnished or Unfurnished for any period.

High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.

Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.

Telephone: Kensington 3675 (ten lines).

SMALL ENTRANCE-FLOOR FLAT in CROMWELL-ROAD to be LET Unfurnished; rent only £180; two bed rooms, bath room; large reception room, and kitchen. Sole Agents, HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—MAISONNETTE to be LET; two reception, two bed rooms, bath, kitchen; constant hot water, electric light; newly decorated. Rent £124 per annum.—Apply Owner, Park Hill House, East Croydon.

STUDIO, close to Holborn-circus; very light and lofty; all conveniences. Rent Furnished £2 per week.—Keys with WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.

STREATHAM HILL. — Magnificent SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; five bed, two reception, billiard room; select garden; garage; central heating, constant supply hot water.—'Phone Streatham 3042.

SUNNY, SPACIOUS FLAT.

FIRST FLOOR, near Kensington Gardens; five-six rooms, overlooking gardens; kitchen, bath room; parquet floors; constant hot water; lift; tennis; attendance as required; 5½gns. Also small Maisonnette; two rooms, bath room; attendance; 2½gns.—Write Box 05318, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1.

THE BEST ATTENDANCE in LONDON offered with charming TWO BED ROOM FLAT; £400 per annum; extremely quiet.—Inspected by DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE for LETTING; three-four rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large, well-planned gardens; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated Booklet, Secretary, Larkhall Estate, Ltd., Dent. D.L.T., 161, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone, Franklin 6272.

THREE MANSION FLATS, situated in Marylebone-road; quiet position. Rentals from £180 per annum. Inspections invited.—JAS. SHOOLBRED and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1. Museum 4000.

TO be LET for lengthy period, well-appointed and beautifully FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR MANSION FLAT, seven rooms, kitchen, bath, including nursery; West Hampstead district; £6 6s. per week.—Write Box 06174, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

VERY Light and airy TOP MAISONNETTE in SOUTH KENSINGTON, with five good bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Rent £271 inclusive. No premium. South aspect.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

WARWICK-SQUARE.—WELL-FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for six months; moderate rent to careful tenant; suitable for two people.—'Phone 5012 Victoria, or write S., Box 907, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2. No agents.

WESTMINSTER.—Unfurnished second floor; lift; bed room, dressing room, two reception, kitchen, bath; service optional.—Tel. Franklin 6586 before noon.

W.C.1.—FLAT, FURNISHED, self-contained; two rooms, bath, kitchen; 3gns.—34, Doughty-street.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT. WHITEHALL COURT. One sitting room, two bed rooms, and bath room, now available.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

2, BELSIZE-GROVE.

In open situation, modern self-contained labour-saving FLATS; all latest improvements; maximum rooms; must be seen to be appreciated; decorated ready for entry.—On view daily 11 and 2-4, or apply William G. Ross, 171, Haverstock-hill. Phone, Primrose 1121.

CONSTANT HOT WATER SUPPLY.

£260. rated FLAT; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Newly decorated.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£215 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.—LANCASTER-GATE. Spacious SELF-CONTAINED UNFURNISHED FLAT; reception, lounge hall, three bed rooms; constant hot water to kitchen and bath room; newly decorated throughout. Housekeeper, 40, Queen's-gardens, W.2.

Three bed rooms, reception room, bath room, kitchen, small garden.

£180. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive newly decorated FLAT in quiet position.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

£175 PER ANNUM.—SLOANE-STREET (near). A Charming BIJOU FLAT; two bed rooms, two reception, &c.; LATTICE WINDOWS. Premium £500 for very LONG LEASE.—STUART BEFRURN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Kens. 9320.)

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IN HEART OF MAYFAIR.

£175 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE.—BIJOU FLAT; bed room, sitting, bath room, and kitchenette; newly decorated.—Highly recommended by the Agent, Mr. WALTER SALBERG, 9, Clarges-street, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 1810.

£150 RENT.—Nice UNFURNISHED FLAT in SOUTH KENSINGTON; two bed rooms, bath room, attractive drawing room, dining room, kitchen, &c.; redecorated.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

BRIGHTON.—Excellent unfurnished MAISONETTE, four large and two small bed rooms, dining room, drawing room, all newly decorated (parquet floors), two bath rooms; garage; golf and riding within half-mile; six doors from sea. Very quiet. Rent £210 inclusive.—Apply Pratt, 35, Wardour-street, W.1.

WANTED

FLATS in KENSINGTON, with three-four bed rooms, up to £400 per annum, are urgently REQUIRED for genuine applicants by SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

SCULPTOR'S STUDIO or WORKSHOPS WANTED, with yard; good light; ground floor; entrance street level.—Write Box 6020, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A LOVELY VIEWS OVER WIMBLEDON PARK GOLF COURSE. LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE, in a glorious position.

Three reception, two baths, eight beds; central heating; two staircases; large garden; Motor House.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19, or 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (D.397A.)

A MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY amid beautiful surroundings, close to golf links; three reception rooms, and den off hall, lounge hall, lavatory basin, full-size billiard room, five principal bed rooms, bath room with shower, &c., maids' bed rooms and second bath room on another floor, and unusually good domestic accommodation; central heating throughout; tennis court, &c.; fine garage and covered washdown (three cars); handsomely redecorated throughout. FREEHOLD £5,000. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Fullest particulars from the Agents, BENNETTS, Tally Ho! Corner, North Finchley. 'Phone, Hillside 0065.

BANSTEAD, SURREY.—Modern Detached RESIDENCE, overlooking golf course; four beds, two reception, tiled bath, and kitchen; matured garden (60ft. by 200ft.); garage; all conveniences. £1,750 FREEHOLD.—WILTSHIRES, Agents, Banstead Station. Tele., Epsom 9276.

CHINGFORD; lovely situation, facing Forest and golf links; new; 4miles.—Select RESIDENCE, FREEHOLD; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception, lounge hall, conservatory; good garden; garage; electric light. VACANT POSSESSION. £2,400.—CHAS. HARE and Co., Chingford.

DULWICH VILLAGE.—Absolutely unique. Detached. Three-quarter acre delightful garden. Open aspect. Every amenity. Close College, station, &c. Three reception, five beds, billiard; large garage. Bargain at £4,000.—JOHN HOTT and SONS, Surveyors, opposite Herne Hill Station, S.E.24.

FACING WIMBLEDON COMMON.

A MODERN RESIDENCE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARM,

built in the Georgian style. For Sale Freehold.

Three reception rooms	*10 bed and dressing rooms*	*bath room*

Ground-floor offices. Butler's pantry.

Electric light and power.

Attractively laid-out garden with lily pond rockery, &c. Site of motor house.—JOHN HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A BARGAIN, £4,000.
WIMBLEDON.

COMMANDING DELIGHTFUL VIEWS.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, a substantially built RESIDENCE, in a quiet and convenient position, overlooking the golf course.

Three reception rooms	*11 bed and dressing rooms*	*Two bath rooms.*

Electric light and power. Servants' hall.

GROUNDS OF ABOUT TWO ACRES.

Garage and two living rooms.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (D.3984.)

GOLDERS GREEN, situated off Golders Green-road in pleasant position.—Semi-detached CORNER RESIDENCE in exceptionally good state of decorative repair; four large bed rooms, bath room, two spacious reception rooms, lounge hall with beamed ceiling, panelled walls, kitchen and separate scullery; parquet floor to reception rooms and hall; detached garage with entrance from side road. FREEHOLD £3,850.—HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

£1,500. FREEHOLD.—Waterloo 15 minutes.—Good detached BUNGALOW-RESIDENCE; large garden, room tennis; double garage with inspection pit; two reception, five bed, bath, kitchen, &c.; all modern conveniences.—HURD, 58, Fife-road, Kingston.

HARROW.—Excellent new HOUSES and GARAGE on high ground, from £1,150 FREEHOLD.—A. J. LAMBERT, Architect, 14, College-road, Harrow. 'Phone, Harrow 0851.

HENDON CENTRAL (one minute Tube Station).—Delightful detached FREEHOLDY RESIDENCE; high position; four bed rooms fitted lavatory basins, tiled bath, two reception, big lounge hall, kitchen and separate tiled scullery; "ideal" boiler; full-size garage; reduced price for quick sale; £2,075 FREEHOLD. Apply JOHNSTON and SON, 43, (opposite Hendon Tube Station), N.W.4. Hendon 8131.

HIGH AND BRACING, ON GRAVEL SOIL.

HIGH BARNET.—Attractive post-War built detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in exclusive district yet within few minutes of station; oak beams and panelling, lounge hall (with tiled cloak room), three reception, six bed (five with lavatory basins), bath, and modern offices; arranged ON TWO LEVELS ONLY; LEVEL FLOORS; large garden (room for tennis), and detached garage. PRICE £2,750. FREEHOLD.—Sole Agents, BATTY and STEVENS, 9, High-street, Barnet. (Barnet 2060).

LOVELY MILL HILL.—Charming Semi-detached HOUSE, in attractive position, close to station and shops, containing two good reception, four bed rooms, kitchen, scullery, lounge hall (polished wood floor), bath (hot and cold); nice garden overlooking private tennis courts; leasehold at £1,400; ground-rent £8 8s.; lease 70 years.—Apply GOLBY, Estate Offices, Mill Hill, N.W.7. 'Phone, Mill Hill 1458-9.

NEW MALDEN (Waterloo 20min.).—Pre-War built MODERN RESIDENCE in corner position with half-acre nicely laid out garden and carriage drive; attractive appearance; seven rooms, two reception, &c.; garage; £3,000 FREEHOLD or would let at £150 per annum.—SALTER, REX and Co., Chartered Surveyors, 121, Cheapside, E.C.2. (Nat. 8394.)

PUTNEY, Upper Richmond-road.—An excellent double-fronted RESIDENCE, having five bed, bath, and a large garden with tennis court, &c., is now available; frontage about 80ft., depth 200ft.; there are some nine bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms (drawing room 30ft. long with parquet floor), good offices; garage for two cars. FREEHOLD for SALE 4,000gns.—View only by order from J. H. WIGGINTON, F.A.I., 280, Earl's Court-road, S.W.5.

ROEHAMPTON.

TO BE SOLD,

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

A COUNTRY-STYLE PROPERTY, well removed from the main road and STANDING IN GROUND OF

3½ ACRES.

THE HOUSE is UNIQUE, beautifully fitted; the accommodation being contained on two floors; entrance and reception hall, three entertaining rooms, nine principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, ground-floor domestic offices.

FREEHOLD.

PRICE £20,000.

NOTE.—AS AN ALTERNATIVE THE PROPERTY IS EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT AS HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

Surveyors:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

THE BEST POSITION IN SANDERSTEAD.—Detached RESIDENCE, "STANMORE," EAST HILL; six bed, bath, two reception; electric light; "ideal" boiler; garage; most secluded garden; tennis; 60ft. building frontage, optional. Freehold low rates, or ACTUAL OF Sale Outfit.—Particulars STEWART KLITZ and Co., 117, South End, Croydon. Tele., Fairfield 5577.

SUTTON (Near).—Mortgagee's sale, outstanding bargain, overlooking pine woods.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE in own grounds of Half-Acre; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, large dance room; electric floors; central heating; detached garage. £1,975 FREEHOLD; £75 secures.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, Estate Agents, 22, High-street, Sutton. 'Phone 305.

TULSE HILL.—A veritable sun trap, high and healthy situation, close station, Park, and shops.—Modern semi-detached RESIDENCE, containing five beds, bath, two reception, kitchen, scullery; one on floors; electric light, power; large garden and garage. FREEHOLD £1,625.—OSBORN, 19, Norwood-road, S.E.24. Brix. 4628.

WALLINGTON, in one of the best roads.—A well-built detached HOUSE; four bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, two reception rooms, nice hall, complete offices; matured garden. FREEHOLD.

Recommended.—DIXON and Co., Estate Agents, Wallington. Tele., Wallington 3071.

WIMBLEDON (near).—Well-appointed Modern Detached RESIDENCE, in perfect sanitary condition. Select position, 10 minutes station; five-six bed, bath, three reception, billiards room; delightful grounds ½ Acre, tennis lawn; double garage. FREEHOLD £3,600.—PEARSON, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Maiden 0072.

WIMBLEDON, convenient station and Common.—Detached (well back from road); five bed, bath, three reception, &c.; roof repair; nice garden, garage space. FREEHOLD, £1,975. Recommended.—FRANK N. BATEMAN, 6, Broadway. 'Phone 2800.

WIMBLEDON, commanding extensive views over golf course.—Artistic detached RESIDENCE, all on two floors. Six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; hard wood block flooring on ground floor; cloak room; splendid offices. Garage; garden, with space for tennis. FREEHOLD, £3,850.—HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A MILLIONAIRE'S HOME

In the most-sought-after district within 10 miles of London.

AN opportunity occurs of Renting FURNISHED ONE of the SHOW HOUSES of the Home Counties, containing five reception rooms, billiards room, winter garden, SWIMMING POOL, about 20 bed rooms, five bath rooms; all modern services; luxuriously furnished; tastefully decorated; magnificent fittings. Standing in famous secluded grounds of 21 ACRES.

To be LET, FURNISHED, for six, 12, or 18 months at 250 GUINEAS PER MONTH, to include wages of 13 gardeners.

Sole Agents:

ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1. (Gerrard 6408.)

GOLDERS GREEN.—To be LET; four bed, two sit ting, bath, kitchen; comfortably Furnished; 4½gns weekly.—Samuels, 84, Strand, Temple Bar 7231.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A MILLIONAIRE'S HOME

In the most-sought-after district within 10 miles of London.

AN opportunity occurs of Renting FURNISHED ONE of the SHOW HOUSES of the Home Counties, containing five reception rooms, billiards room, winter garden, SWIMMING POOL, about 20 bed rooms, five bath rooms; all modern services; luxuriously furnished; tastefully decorated; magnificent fittings. Standing in famous secluded grounds of 21 ACRES.

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ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1. (Gerrard 6408.)

GOLDERS GREEN.—To be LET; four bed, two sitting, bath, kitchen; comfortably Furnished; 4½gns weekly.—Samuels, 84, Strand, Temple Bar 7231.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

KING & CHASEMORE,

Chartered Surveyors,

HORSHAM.

HORSHAM, SUSSEX.—For SALE, a gentleman's picturesque OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, good domestic offices, together with 25 ACRES of sound pasture land; £2,750.

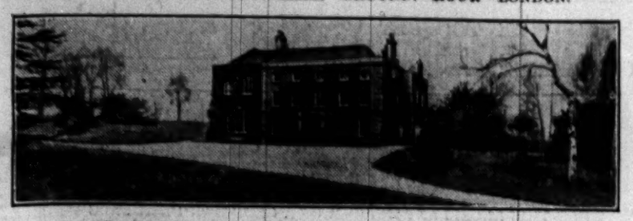
PRETTY stone-built and tiled week-end COTTAGE near HORSHAM; £500.

SHAMLEY GREEN, near GUILDFORD.—Near this lovely old-world village, a MODERN RESIDENCE, built in the old-world style, with genuine old oak timbers and old bricks and stone; 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; two garages, together with a genuine old farmhouse, containing four bed rooms and three reception rooms, and cottage adjoining. For SALE at the very low price of £4,500.

HORSHAM, SUSSEX.—In the favourite residential road of this delightful old-world town, for SALE, a well-built, detached, modern, labour-saving RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; garage for two; delightful old-world gardens; the whole property in excellent order. Ideal for London business man. £3,500. Also a somewhat similar but smaller property with four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, garage, and small garden. £1,500.

MID-SUSSEX, on the outskirts of a delightful old-world village, 1½ mile from Haywards Heath.—To be LET

BASINGSTOKE AND READING.
BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY. HIGH GROUND. HOUR LONDON.



GOOD PARK 93 ACRES OR SELL WITH 18 ACRES.
GEORGIAN HOUSE. PARK AND WOODS.

ACCOMMODATION: Large lounge hall, four reception rooms, fine billiard room, a dozen family bed rooms, three bath rooms, servants' quarters, &c. Complete central heating, modern drainage, perfect repair. Yew hedges and lovely old grounds, rose and Dutch gardens, walled fruit garden. Bailiff's house, garages, stables and cottages.
Recommended by
NICHOLAS, ESTATE AGENTS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

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Telegrams: Raffety, High Wycombe. CHARTERED SURVEYORS & AUCTIONEERS. Telephone: Wycombe 103.
HIGH WYCOMBE.

By Order of Executors.

HUGHENDEN, BUCKS.
In a picked position 500 feet above sea level, with Southern aspect and delightful views. Main Line Station three miles.

MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
Hall, gentlemen's cloakroom adjoining, two reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two fitted bath rooms, &c.; co.'s water and electric light; central heating.
WOODLAND GROUNDS
12 ACRES.
PRICE £4,000.

HIGH WYCOMBE.
Quiet residential neighbourhood, 600ft. above sea level; eight minutes' walk from Station and centre of town.
CHARMING DETACHED RESIDENCE
conveniently designed and well built.
Hall, two reception rooms, &c.
Four good bed rooms, bath room, &c.
All company's services. Central heating.
Large Garage.
Matured garden half an Acre, including tennis lawn.
PRICE £2,200.

CHILTERN HILLS.
Main line Station and market town 2½ miles.
MODEL FARM on rising ground, well sheltered and with charming views, comprising OLD-FASHIONED CREEPER-CLAD RESIDENCE; hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.
Excellent Farm buildings,
dairy, cowhouses, stabling, cartshed, garage with living accommodation over, &c. Gardens, rammelwland and beech woodland 40 ACRES. Company's electric light and power. Good water supply. To be SOLD, with or without the fixtures and goodwill of the established
MODEL POULTRY FARM.

For further particulars of these and other properties in the South Bucks Chilterns to be Let or Sold, apply Messrs. HAMNETT, RAFFETY & CO., Chartered Surveyors, Land Agents and Auctioneers, 30, High Street, High Wycombe.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(Continued from Page 30)

ARUNDEL (near).—COUNTRY HOUSE; two reception, three bed, &c.; garden ½ acre. Freehold £1,250.
BOGNOR.—Maisonette of two bed rooms, reception, five bed, &c., garden. Freehold £1,150.
LITTLEHAMPTON (near).—Nice old HOUSE: three reception, four bed, &c.; garden. Freehold £1,325.
ARUNDEL.—Picturesque and thatched roof COTTAGE; six rooms; garden. £700.
GLADDING, SON and WING, 5-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

SOUTH DEVONSHIRE.
Within view of and few minutes' walk of an 18-hole Golf Course; lovely views of sea and river; convenient for Salcombe and Kingsbridge.
SPLENDID MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, having bath situation, South aspect, and commanding panoramic views of typical Devon scenery; fishing readily obtainable, also hunting; four sitting rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; main water, electric light available soon; delightful grounds with choice fruit trees; bungalow room built on garden terrace. PRICE FREEHOLD, £3,800.—Apply Owner's Agents, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.9808.)

SPORTSMAN'S OPPORTUNITY.—Owner having another Residence will DISPOSE of SMALL PROPERTY in MID-WALES with exceptional sporting facilities (over 200 sea trout taken 1929 up to 6lb.); stone-built house situated in most beautiful surroundings; every convenience; 10 bed, four reception, two bath; own lighting; trout lake (2½ acres), bungalow, and large outbuildings, 15 ACRES in all. FREEHOLD £3,650.—Write "Owner," Box B.551, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. ALBANS, WATFORD, BUSHEY, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

ST. ALBANS, RADLETT, HARPENDEN and DISTRICT.—MANDLEY & SPARROW, St. Albans. Tels. 1004 (3 lines). Radlett. Tels. 141.

GLORIOUS COTSWOLDS.
STOW and BURFORD Districts.—Interesting old stone and stone slated COUNTRY RESIDENCE; six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, offices; central heating, electric light; abundant water; delightful grounds, tennis court. FREEHOLD PRICE £4,250.—Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 140, High-street, Oxford.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE FOR LOVERS OF SPORT.
SUFFOLK (easy drive coast).—Unique small RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING PROPERTY, 111 ACRES (74 pasture, 14 wood); charming RESIDENCE dating from XVIth century; two reception, five bed rooms (hot and cold); electric light; fine old espesed oak; lovely views; farm buildings in rear; beautiful natural lake affording bathing and boating in perfect seclusion; excellent shooting; good society and hunting. FREEHOLD £2,750, no valuation.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

SURREY (London 27 miles).—Charming Modern HOUSE; lounge, two reception, five bed; electric; ½ acre. Freehold £1,300.—"Carrigeen," Bagshot, Surrey.

SURREY.—Gentleman's unique SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in self-contained grounds of about 3½ ACRES, for SALE. Witley Station two miles. Godalming five miles. Accommodation: Dining room, large lounge with French windows opening on to terrace surrounding house, four bed rooms, bath room, two lavatories, small w.c. domestic offices; with guest house adjoining, containing three extra bed rooms, bath room, sitting room, and kitchen; modern stable, coach house, and garage; main water, electric light, and all modern conveniences; fernery, greenhouse; fruit and kitchen garden, rock, water and terrace gardens, and paddock, all in first-class order; shooting, fishing, hunting, and golf available in immediate vicinity. PRICE £5,000. No agents.—Write Box B.317, The Times, E.C.4.

SUSSEX, beautiful Ashdown Forest district, 600 feet up, glorious views, within half a mile from village, and convenient for golf.—An attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, seven bed and dressing; two baths, good offices; all main services; garage; matured grounds and paddock. PRICE £3,000, offer considered.—Recommended by CHARLES J. PARRIS, Chartered Surveyor, Crowborough.

SUSSEX (near HAILSHAM).—GEORGIAN HOUSE, about 2½ acres, cottage; four reception, seven bed rooms; £2,600. The LADIES' LEAGUE, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

SUSSEX.—In heart of country, 1½ mile from Station.—PERIOD FARMHOUSE containing ten rooms; large cast house, water mill, range of farm buildings, two cottages, 41½ ACRES (14 pasture); standing for sale at £2,750, or £1,500 for House, buildings, and 29 Acres.—Apply Agents, T. BANNISTER and Co., Haywards Heath. (Tele. No. 7.)

SUSSEX.
For CROWBOROUGH and ASHDOWN FOREST PROPERTIES apply Messrs. CHARLES J. PARRIS, Chartered Surveyors, Estate Agents, The Broadway, Crowborough.

SUSSEX, glorious situation panoramic views.—A RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, architectural perfection in old-world style, full genuine old oak; eight bed, bath, two reception, hall, &c.; electric light, co.'s water, central heating; garage and other buildings; beautifully timbered pleasure grounds, tennis court, woodland gardens, &c., NINE ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

SUSSEX.—To be LET on LEASE, 1½ mile Station, delightful old-fashioned HOUSE, containing five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, garage, stable loft, and other outbuildings; electric light, gas, main water and drainage; charming grounds of TWO ACRES, including tennis lawn. RENT £150 per annum, or PURCHASE would be considered.—Apply Agents, T. BANNISTER and Co., Haywards Heath. (Tele. No. 7.)

CORNWALL.
ON THE S.E. COAST IN A GRAND POSITION FACING THE SEA.
TO be SOLD, a most attractive, well-planned and charmingly appointed RESIDENCE, containing two large reception rooms, good offices, bath room, five (or more) principal bed rooms, maids' accommodation over garage for two cars, play or box room, &c.
Complete modern water. Electric lighting.
Tastefully laid-out grounds of 1½ ACRE. If desired the furniture (genuine old oak pieces), beds by Heals, china, &c., by Goodes, &c., can also be purchased.
Price and particulars from Owner's Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.41214.)

VIRGINIA WATER, SURREY.
TO be LET, charming RESIDENCE, situate 200ft. above sea level, within walking distance of golf course and close to Cheham Common, containing: Hall, three reception, usual offices; garage; central heating, co.'s gas, water, and electric light; garden extending to about 2 ACRES. Rent £95 per annum exclusive.—Apply HUGHINS and MENZIES, High-street, Egham.

EAST DEVON.
Up on the Hills and on gravel soil, six miles from Sidmouth and 11 from Exeter.
TO be SOLD, 4 compact and charmingly situate and secluded PROPERTY of about
19 ACRES,
of which nigh are fine fir and larch plantations, the remainder grassland and grounds, including temple lawn and profile gardens.
The house is replete with central heating throughout, lighting, estate water supply, &c., and contains 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, good lounge, three reception rooms, garage, stabling, &c.
(Good lodge, cottage; excellent garage, &c. Inspected and recommended by owners' Agents.)
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.37516.)

TORQUAY.—Charming FREEHOLD Modern Detached HOUSE; two reception rooms, four bed rooms; £1,500, or £250 cash and low mortgage or exchange for house property.—Collins, 61, Fleet-street, Torquay.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.
BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, in a picked position on high ground facing South, overlooking Common.—To be LET on Lease, attractively DETACHED HOUSE, containing three reception, six bed, bath, usual domestic offices, all main services; small pretty garden; rent £150 per annum.—Particulars of Agents above.
For further particulars, &c., apply Messrs. CHARLES J. PARRIS, Chartered Surveyors, 97, High-street, Tunbridge Wells.

WEYMOUTH.—FREEHOLD Semi-detached HOUSE; three reception, five beds, bath, kitchen, scullery; garage; brick garage; good locality; sea views. Possession £450.—Owner, 46, Dorchester-road, Burks.

Kens. 1400. Telegrams: "Estate Gvs, Harrods, London.

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES
Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

PITLOCHRY, PERTHSHIRE.
FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE.
Exceedingly attractive RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, occupying secluded position and commanding magnificent mountain scenery.
ADJOINING 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE.
First-class Station and Trout Fishing and Grouse Shooting may be rented.
Lounge hall, four reception, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms, four bath rooms, three servants' bed rooms, excellent domestic offices.
Central Heating; Electric Light; Co.'s Water.
Stabling, garage, chauffeur's house; entrance lodge, gardens, and well-timbered pleasure grounds, &c., extending in all to
ABOUT 14½ ACRES.
Secondary RESIDENCE with garden of just over two acres, also additional Cottage.
Full particulars from HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUSSEX (Favourite Part).
Under one hour from Town.
GEORGIAN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE
in good repair with up-to-date conveniences. Three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, gent.'s cloakroom and excellent domestic offices.
Company's electric light, gas and water. Main Drainage. Telephone.
Garage for two or three; gardener's cottage, useful outhouses.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS,
with tennis and croquet lawns, fine kitchen gardens, fruit trees, 500 rose trees, pretty, wild garden with pond and woodland in all
ABOUT 2½ ACRES.
BARGAIN—£2,750 OR NEAR OFFER.
Full details from Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE OF £4,250.
Owner Must Sell.
HERTFORDSHIRE.
45 minutes Town, favourite district, commanding magnificent views; 350ft. above sea level.
Well-appointed, Charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. With large and lofty rooms; electric light; central heating. Run at the minimum cost of upkeep.
Spacious hall, cloak room, three large reception, billiard or dance room, conservatory, 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; garage; chauffeur's flat; stabling; gardener's cottage; greenhouse, &c.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.
Two tennis lawns, mixed orchard, &c., of
ABOUT 3½ ACRES.
Further land adjoining up to 10 acres can be acquired if desired.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.
FAVOURITE
REACH OF THE THAMES.
UNIQUE FREEHOLD RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE,
beautifully situated, commanding extensive views; containing oak panelled lounge, three reception, seven principal bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, offices.
Electric light; company's water; gas; modern drainage; central heating; telephone.
Capital garage; four boathouses; outbuildings; delightfully matured gardens, in all
ABOUT 1½ ACRES.
LOW PRICE FOR FREEHOLD £2,800.
(Offers considered.)
Recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Inspected and recommended.
FRENSHAM & FARNHAM.
Ideal retreat, away from all traffic, in the midst of lovely pine and heather country.
CHARMING MODERN HOUSE,
beautifully built, on labour-saving principles, and enjoying Southern aspect. Hall and cloak room, lounge, good reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices.
Electric light, telephone, central heating. Double garage.
ABOUT ONE ACRE.
FREEHOLD £2,800.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.
FAVOURITE PART OF THE RIVER.
Long frontage to a creek with landing stage.
Sun room, lounge hall, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices. Main drainage. Electric light. Company's water. Telephone. Very charming grounds, in all about 1½ ACRES. Garage for three cars.
RENT FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS 10GNS. A WEEK,
or would be let for a longer period.
Further details of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NORTH BERWICK.
To be LET from 15th July to 15th October.
EXTREMELY WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE
facing the Golf Course and commanding fine views of the Bass Rock, Isle of May, and Fifeshire coast.
Three reception rooms (all excellent rooms), eight guest rooms, and accommodation for seven or eight servants, three bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.
Wireless. Telephone. Electric Light.
Tennis or croquet lawn and a garden opening on to the 16th tee and the sea. Garage to be had, with two or three rooms close by.
Further particulars of the Agents:—
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

OUTSTANDING BARGAIN
ON THE KENT COAST.
RAMSGATE.
BEAUTIFUL MARINE RESIDENCE.
On the top of the Cliffs, with uninterrupted sea views and conveniently placed for the North Foreland Golf Course.
Well fitted and planned, containing outer and inner halls, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, complete offices; every up-to-date convenience installed; useful outbuildings; space for garage.
CHARMING GARDEN,
affording seclusion, with lawn, tennis court, flower beds, ornamental fish-pond, in all about
HALF AN ACRE.
ONLY £4,000 FREEHOLD.
Representing a veritable gift.
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RURAL HERTS.
Beyond the area of suburbia, yet within daily reach.
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRE-WAR RESIDENCE,
beautifully built and in first-rate order throughout.
Three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room. Company's gas and water; telephone radiators; main drainage; fine garage.
LOVELY OLD-WORLD WALLED-IN GARDENS,
including lawn, flowers, vegetables, long rose pergola, choice fruit wall, and orchard, in all about ¼ Acre.
For SALE now or by AUCTION later. Recommended with utmost confidence from personal knowledge.
Sole Agents:—
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WEST BYFLEET GOLF.
A REALLY DESIRABLE MODERN RESIDENCE.
occupying a secluded position within seven minutes' walk of the station, whence Town is reached by an excellent service of trains.
Lounge hall, two reception, six bed rooms, bath room, attic bed room, &c.
Electric light and power. Company's gas; water; modern drainage; telephone. Independent hot water system. Garage.
PLEASANT GARDEN, with tennis court, flower beds, kitchen garden, &c., in all
ABOUT ONE ACRE.
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,000.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, and Surrey Office, West Byfleet, Surrey.

PRETTIEST PART OF ESSEX.
Beautiful situation on the southern slope, on gravel soil, within five miles of Chelmsford.
PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE
in unspoiled country, designed by an architect and exceptionally well equipped throughout.
Hall, cloak room, four reception, six bed rooms, nine dressing room, bath room, and usual offices.
Electric light. Modern drainage. Good water supply.
Garage. Well-timbered grounds extending to
ABOUT THREE ACRES.
PRICE FREEHOLD, £2,850.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HERTS.
GREAT BARGAIN AT HARPENDEN, £2,250.
Very favourite residential centre; splendid train service in about 40 minutes; near station.
MODERN FREE-WAR RESIDENCE.
Two reception, study, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; electric light; modern conveniences; garage; good garden, flower beds, lawn, kitchen garden.
Full particulars of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BEACONSFIELD.
Uniquely secluded position adjoining woodlands, the property of the National Trust, within half-a-mile of station.
DELIGHTFUL BUNGALOW RESIDENCE.
Two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room. *Co.'s gas and water. Main drainage. Telephone.*
INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE GARDENS, SLOPING SOUTH.
TOTAL AREA ABOUT ¾ ACRE.
PRICE £1,850, OR OFFER.
Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

35 MINUTES FROM VICTORIA.
Close to Station, Shops, Golf, &c., standing high, and commanding good views.
Attractively designed, Modern RESIDENCE, planned on two floors only. Two reception, four bed rooms. Bath room. Excellent offices.
Electric light. Company's water and gas. Main drainage. Independent Hot Water System.
Good Garage. Large Garden.
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,150.
Strongly recommended.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX.
Excellent Golf: 30 minutes of Town.
COMPACT ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
in good position, with hall, lounge, two reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; room for garage.
PRETTY WELL-STOCKED GARDEN.
PRICE 2,950 GUINEAS.
Sole Agents, Messrs. STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE, Northwood, and
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

EASTBOURNE.—For all Furnished and Unfurnished Houses, apply Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, Estate Agents, 95, Terminus-road.

FACING SEAFORD GOLF COURSE and CLOSE to SEA.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET from middle of July for two months or longer; 10gns. per week; four bed rooms; garage; electric light; charming garden.—Apply DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2.

FOLKESTONE, SANDGATE, HYTHE, and DYMCHURCH.—Select FURNISHED HOUSES apply SHERWOODS, Agents, at any of the above. Head Office, Folkestone.

FURNISHED HOUSE at SHERINGHAM to be LET; four bed rooms, three double, one single, bath, gas; close beach.—Mrs. Hendrie, Hoffs, Norfolk.

KENT, MAIDSTONE DISTRICT.—To be LET FURNISHED £3 3s. per week, or Unfurnished, or SOLD £2,800, a delightful FREEHOLD COUNTRY PROPERTY in about one acre of pretty grounds; three reception, four principal bed rooms, bath; good water supply, electric light and power, telephone; garage and stabling with room for chauffeur; well stocked garden; cottage attached.—Write Box K.893, The Times, E.C.4.

LITTLE BOOKHAM, 5 minutes station, 45 Waterloo, perfect order and well appointed; 40 minutes to City and West End; lounge hall and three sitting rooms, nine bed rooms (lavatory basins), three bath rooms; electric light, power, gas, main water; garage for four cars; two cottages; delightful grounds, meadows, &c., of 11 ACRES.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.8375.)

£295.—Beautiful secluded seven-roomed thatched COTTAGE FREEHOLD near New Forest; in old-world village for SALE; all redecorated; delightful garden bounded by trout stream running into River Test.—Write Box B.422, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

28 MINUTES BY RAIL FROM TOWN.
On high ground near River; picked position.
A DJACENT to LARGE ESTATES; 10-11 bed, three bath, spacious reception rooms; every modern convenience; two garages; beautiful old pleasure grounds of 19 acres, with
HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS.
GOLF LINKS A MILE.
Available for summer or longer. Servants, plate, linen, &c., if desired.—WINKWORTH and Co., Curzon-street, W.1. (Grosvenor 2020.)

ASHDOWN FOREST.
Half-mile from the Famous Links.
FURNISHED
FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE, on a private Estate, with a lovely view over the Forest; three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), servants' hall. Electric light. Central heating. Garage.
Nice gardens, with tennis lawn and kitchen garden.
RENT ONLY 12-15GNS. WEEK, ACCORDING TO PERIOD.
Apply to the Agents,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.33045.)

A FURNISHED five-roomed COTTAGE near PRAH SANDS, CORNWALL; plate, linen; garage; till August 8th, £3 15s. weekly.—41, Zetland-road, Bristol.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED COTTAGE at RINSEY COVE, near PRAH SANDS, CORNWALL; four bed, two sitting rooms; plate, linen; garage; July, then September, £4 15s. weekly.—41, Zetland-road, Bristol.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 340.
BEXHILL-on-SEA and COODEN BEACH. HOUSE AGENTS. STEVENS & SON, 1, Sea-road, Tele. 409.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF.—To be LET, FURNISHED, two-three months, attractive RESIDENCE, close sea, 10 bed, one dressing, three reception; garage.—HANKINSON'S, Agents, Bournemouth. (M.249.)

BROADSTAIRS.—FURNISHED HOUSES.—Full list from PEARSON, the Local Agent. 'Phone 183.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—MANOR HOUSE in high and bracing district overlooking Carnarvon Bay, for August and September or part. Trout fishing, duck and snipe shooting, sea fishing and sailing.—Write Box K.988, The Times, E.C.4.

COODEN BEACH.—Attractive COTTAGE to be LET August, September, sitting room, one large, two small bed rooms, electric light.—Owner, Riviera, Cooden Beach.

CROWBOROUGH (Near).—Well FURNISHED Private RESIDENCE in beautiful garden on cliff; three bed rooms, two baths, two sitting rooms; modern lighting, telephone; garage. Also four-roomed Bungalow. Moderate rent.—TIMMERS House Agency, Crowborough. (Tel. 26), Sheringham (Tel. 4).

DEVONSHIRE.—to be LET FURNISHED, a charming COUNTRY BUNGALOW (dry) situation, near the Moors.—Particulars apply Mill Fred Pethel, Chagford.

DORKING.—MODERN HOUSE; five bed, two or three sitting; garage; tennis court; four-six weeks, July-September; 6gns. week.—Coales, Shipton Hall.

DORSET COAST.—Wonderful position in secluded bay; safe bathing; labour saving; clean sight; garage. To be LET, FURNISHED, from Sept. 1.—Apply Dr. Elliott, Sticklehurch, Burks.

EASTBOURNE.—Unfurnished HOUSE, 3 reception, 5 bed, 2 bath, garage, tennis court, 2 acres; £120 per annum.—Apply Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, Estate Agents, 95, Terminus-road.

FACING SEAFORD GOLF COURSE and CLOSE to SEA.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET from middle of July for two months or longer; 10gns. per week; four bed rooms; garage; electric light; charming garden.—Apply DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, Hyde Park-square, W.2.

FOLKESTONE, SANDGATE, HYTHE, and DYMCHURCH.—Select FURNISHED HOUSES apply SHERWOODS, Agents, at any of the above. Head Office, Folkestone.

FURNISHED HOUSE at SHERINGHAM to be LET; four bed rooms, three double, one single, bath, gas; close beach.—Mrs. Hendrie, Hoffs, Norfolk.

KENT, MAIDSTONE DISTRICT.—To be LET FURNISHED £3 3s. per week, or Unfurnished, or SOLD £2,800, a delightful FREEHOLD COUNTRY PROPERTY in about one acre of pretty grounds; three reception, four principal bed rooms, bath; good water supply, electric light and power, telephone; garage and stabling with room for chauffeur; well stocked garden; cottage attached.—Write Box K.893, The Times, E.C.4.

LITTLE BOOKHAM, 5 minutes station, 45 Waterloo, perfect order and well appointed; 40 minutes to City and West End; lounge hall and three sitting rooms, nine bed rooms (lavatory basins), three bath rooms; electric light, power, gas, main water; garage for four cars; two cottages; delightful grounds, meadows, &c., of 11 ACRES.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R.8375.)

LYME REGIS.—Sea front; four bed rooms (sleep six); all conveniences; electric power; including plate, linen, 5gns. July.—Potter, 26, Gt. Ormond-street.

NEAR TENBY.—To be LET FURNISHED BUNGALOW for six weeks, including August; replete with every comfort; five bed rooms, double dining room, lounge and verandah; overlooking St. Bride's Bay; large grounds; hard tennis court; five minutes from sea bathing; excellent servant; garage; two baths, electric light and pump. 12 guineas weekly.—Lady Greaves, Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire.

NORTH WILTS.—Attractive SMALL HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED till October; healthy situation, 300ft. above sea level, sandy soil, splendid views, close to picturesque village; five bed, three sitting rooms, bath (hot and cold); telephone; garden with tennis court; golf; garage and stables. Low rent.—Write Box J.321, The Times, E.C.4.

RIVERSIDE.—Charming HOUSE, beautifully FURNISHED; three bed, two reception, bath (hot and cold); telephone, electricity; 5gns.—Newferry House, Wraysbury, Bucks.

RIVERSIDE, 20 m. London.—Four bed rooms, large saloon; well FURNISHED; lawn running down to own landing stage; kitchen and scullery; gas and coal cooker; garage, greenhouse (heated) and frames; bath (hot and cold); telephone, wireless, electric light; car entrance from main road; launch (acc. 6); Essex Super 6 Saloon. All included. £1,700.—Write Box T.E., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

SEAVIEW, I. of W.—Charmingly situated HOUSE (Seagrove Bay), unique position right on sea shore; eight bed rooms, bath room; electric light; tennis court; garage; all modern conveniences; wonderful sands and bathing (from house). Unexpectedly available immediately till end July; very moderate terms.—Apply Miss Leder, 26, Farringdon-street, E.C.4. Telephone, City 8882.

SECLUDED SPOT on SUSSEX COAST.—Ideal BUNGALOW well FURNISHED; all modern comforts; four bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; to be LET, June, July, August; low rent.—For terms and full particulars apply Manager, The New City, near Bognor.

SURREY (near Farnham).—Charming 17th CENTURY COTTAGE, FURNISHED Antiques; six rooms, bath, telephone, garage, pretty garden; caravan; year or longer. Rent £140.—Burton, "Bizgens," Rowledge, Farnham.

TO be LET from about 6th August or earlier, for four to six weeks, WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, 20 miles from London, one mile from station, two from river; four bed rooms; four sitting. 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms; shady garden and wood, 11 acres; hard tennis court; garage.—Write Box N.1359, The Times, E.C.4.

WYE VALLEY.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, end of July for three months or less, between Chepstow and Monmouth, half a mile from Wye; containing seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception; electric light; garage; tennis court, garden, orchard and woodlands, in all 15 Acres. Rent from 8 guineas, according to length of lease.—Apply Cuninghame, Woodlands, St. Briavels, Glos.

10 GUINEAS a WEEK ONLY.—To be LET, FURNISHED, at once till September (or might be let unfurnished, exceptional), MODERN HOUSE, three reception rooms, gas, electric light, central heating; tennis court, garage, stabling and paddock; eight miles from Guildford.—Write Box A.1445, The Times, E.C.4, or Phone Met. 7411.

FACTORIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TO BE LET ON LEASE
(within 25 minutes of London).
NEWLY ERECTED FACTORIES.
2,000 to 21,000 square feet.
SLOUGH ESTATES, LTD., TRADING ESTATES, SLOUGH.
Telephone: Slough 240.
OVER 130 FIRMS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

FAVOURITE PART OF HERTS.
Three-and-a-half miles Hitchin main line station, 45 minutes from Town.
Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE, delightful situation on high ground, enjoying good views, and situate two miles off the main road.
Oak-panelled lounge hall with minstrel gallery, magnificent oak room with heated conservatory adjoining, three reception rooms, 13 bed rooms, three bath rooms, first-class offices.
Electric light, excellent water with engine pump, modern drainage, central heating, and separate hot water system.
Excellent stabling and garage accommodation; two cottages and chauffeur's rooms.
Most attractive pleasure grounds a genuine feature of the Property, comprising charming rock garden, lily pond, footbridge, lawns for tennis, &c.; prolific kitchen garden, small wood, and other delightful features, in all just
OVER NINE ACRES.
Additional 27½ Acres adjoining may be had if required.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY. IF UNSOLD, AUCTION LATER.
Inspected and highly recommended by the Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

EXECUTORS' SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE.
AN OXFORDSHIRE BARGAIN.
A MELLOWED SANDSTONE TUDOR RESIDENCE
FORMING AN EXCELLENT RESIDENCE OR HUNTING BOX.
Lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, bath room, complete offices, with servants' hall.
Excellent water, gas, electric light, modern drainage; stabling, garage, outbuildings.
MATURED GARDENS AND GROUNDS,
tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c., in all about
TWO AND A HALF ACRES.
PRICE ONLY £3,000.
Further particulars of Messrs. Brooks and Son, 14-15, Magdalen-street, Oxford, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SURREY.
In the favourite Cobham District. To be Let, Furnished.
PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE, occupying a quiet retired position within easy reach of the Station, with the accommodation on two floors, comprising lounge hall, three reception, garden room, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices.
Electric light, gas, co.'s water, telephone.
LARGE GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
Attractive grounds with tennis court, flower garden, and vegetable garden, in all
ABOUT 2½ ACRES.
Rent furnished for five weeks from August 1st, 15GNS. A WEEK.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BEST PART OF PURLEY.
On high ground, extensive views.
CONVENIENT to WOODCOTE GOLF.
ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED RESIDENCE, replete with central heating, electric light, and every convenience.
Square hall, dining and drawing rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, usual offices, garage.
Charmingly laid out gardens, lawns, flower borders, ornamental trees and shrubs, full size tennis court, kitchen garden; in all about half an acre.
PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £2,750.
Inspected and recommended.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LOVELY ASHDOWN FOREST
Magnificent Views to Beachy Head and Chanctonbury Ring.
2,000 GUINEAS ONLY.
CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE.
well situate 600ft. up on gravel soil within 2½ miles of station and Cowborough and Piltdown golf courses, and close to Village, shops, church, &c.
Lounge hall, sun room, two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; garage (2 cars).
Abundant Water Supply. Modern Drainage.
ATTRACTIVE GARDEN with orchard, &c., of about ¼ ACRE.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TO GOLFERS.
Adjoining a well-known links on the
NORTH CORNISH COAST.
STONE-BUILT HOUSE,
in good position, commanding excellent views, and with the accommodation on two floors. Galleried lounge hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room.
Electric light. Telephone.
Excellent water supply. Sandy soil.
Attractive grounds, with hard tennis court, vegetable and flower garden, paddock, in all about 2½ acres.
Garage. Men's rooms.
FREEHOLD £3,000.
OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUTTON (BEST PART).
Delightful residential district, high and healthy situation. Good shopping. Close to Tennis, Golf, and Banstead Downs.
TO BE LET FURNISHED
FOR 6-12 MONTHS.
CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE, conveniently planned and well furnished. Three reception rooms, billiard room, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, usual offices.
All modern conveniences, including water softener, electric cooker, gas stoves, &c.
Detached garage. Outhouses, &c.
Beautiful gardens laid out with rosery, rockery, flower beds, fruit trees, &c.
VERY MODERATE RENTAL.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, neighbourhood of Reigate, end July, for six weeks; eight-ten bed rooms, three reception; garage; gardens, tennis court, garage; moderate rent; careful tenants.—Shaw, 4, Oxford-square, W.2.

URGENTLY WANTED TO PURCHASE.
MESSRS. WILSON and Co. are acting for a client who has recently sold his estate in Sussex and wishes to PURCHASE at once another ESTATE in Bucks, Berks, Oxon, or Herts. Residence must be in first-rate order; modern house if of some character not objected to; about 15 bed rooms; at least four cottages; main water particularly desired; well-timbered gardens and park, 100 to 300 acres. A price up to
£20,000
will be paid for the right place.—Owners or Solicitors are requested to send full particulars and photos to Sir R. D., 14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

SMALL SPORTING ESTATE, about 500 ACRES, WANTED to purchase in Sussex.—GLADDING, SON and WING, 5-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

WANTED to RENT or Lease, an unfurnished detached MODERN HOUSE, on two floors, with not less than one acre of gardens; double garage; six bed rooms and two bath rooms; must be in Hampstead or St. John's Wood, Richmond or Wimbledon, or the N.W. district. No agents or builders.—Write Box X.905, Willings, 88, Strand, W.C.2.

WANTED, Kent, Surrey, or Sussex, 15 to 30 miles from London, Small COUNTRY HOUSE; two-three reception rooms, four-five bed; not under 1½ acre garden; good water, and position away from traffic. Price moderate. Usual commission required.—Full details to DAVID J. CHATTELL and SONS, Chislehurst.

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

TELEGRAMS: "ESTATE, c/o HARRODS, LONDON." LONDON. WEST BYFLEET. MANCHESTER. LE TOUQUET and CAP MARTIN, near MONTE CARLO. KENS. 1490 (6 LINES). SLOANE 1234 (130 LINES).

BY ORDER OF SIR HARRY VERNEY, BT., D.S.O.

TO BE LET FURNISHED AT A NOMINAL RENTAL.

"CLAYDON HOUSE," NEAR BLETCHLEY.

One hour Town. First-rate Hunting.

A NOBLE MANSION, DATING BACK TO THE GEORGIAN PERIOD.

Within easy reach of main line station. Handy for Buckingham, Aylesbury, &c.

Handsome suite of reception rooms, 20 bed rooms, five good bath rooms, and exceptionally fine offices; electric light; excellent water, drainage, and central heating; ample stabling and garage accommodation, whilst, if required, accommodation for servants and gardeners can be arranged for.

TRULY MAGNIFICENT GROUNDS,

with tennis and other lawns, rose and formal gardens, walled kitchen garden, three fine strips of ornamental water, together with a

DELIGHTFUL TIMBERED PARK OF 300 ACRES.

AVAILABLE ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUITABLE FOR A SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE OR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

NORMANDY.

A MAGNIFICENT AGRICULTURAL ESTATE.

Scientifically equipped for the production of milk on the most modern lines yet conceived;

the production of butter under most hygienic conditions; the rearing of pigs for human consumption under model conditions; the production of a brand of French Cider and other agricultural products.

Model Buttery Dairy with refrigerating plant; accommodation for technical manager, estate manager, &c., laboratory, model accommodation and nourishment for 200 cows and their calves; piggeries for 2,000; various buildings situated in different parts of the estate; many electrical and hydraulic installations. The HISTORIC CHATEAU standing in magnificent grounds with distant views of the famous Forest of Perche; Arable and Pasture Lands; Woods and Park.

IN ALL APPROXIMATING 1,200 ENGLISH ACRES.

The whole Estate is fully equipped with modern implements.

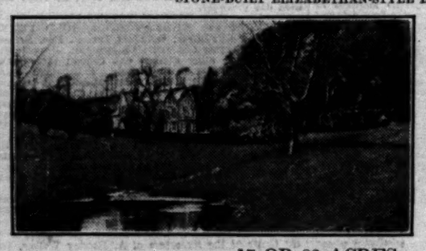
TO BE SOLD AS A GOING CONCERN.

Further details and price of the Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

DEVONSHIRE.

On the south coast, close to well-known golf course. Wonderful climate, splendid views.

STONE-BUILT ELIZABETHAN-STYLE HOUSE,



approached by a long drive with a lodge, and containing large lounge, three reception, 15 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms.

Excellent water supply, electric light, telephone, central heating.

Sub-tropical gardens with orangery, tennis court, walled kitchen and fruit gardens, small lake, shrubberies, woodlands, fine old trees and flowering shrubs.

Garage, stabling, farm buildings.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH

17 OR 82 ACRES.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FAVOURITE PART OF BUCKS.

EXECUTORS' SALE. 550 FEET UP. FINE VIEWS. COMPLETE IN EVERY WAY.

A MINIATURE SHOW PLACE WITH LOW UPKEEP.

COST OVER £20,000.

PRESENT PRICE £6,000.

Picturesque OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE with Modern Additions,

containing a quantity of old oak and other features; oak-panelled dining hall, two reception rooms, billiard or music room, two bath rooms, nine bed rooms, offices, &c.; company's electric light and water; modern drainage; telephone; two cottages; garages for four cars; model farmery; outbuildings.

REALLY BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GARDENS

which have been laid out at a large expense and at the moment are in excellent order; also valuable pasture, the whole extending to

ABOUT 17¼ ACRES.

N.B.—Further land available. Inspected and very strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

OVERLOOKING MENAI STRAITS.

Magnificent seascape and mountain scenery.

REALLY CHARMING EASILY-MANAGED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

occupying a sheltered, sunny situation; excellent boating and golf near by. Hall, three reception, eight principal bed rooms, three bath rooms, capital offices, servants' rooms.

Electric light, abundant water supply, telephone, modern drainage.

Stabling with rooms, garage for two; eight small cottages, outbuildings.

LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS,

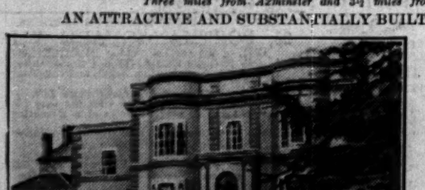
tastefully disposed with rockeries, tennis lawn, productive walled kitchen garden, fruit trees, spinney, &c., in all about

SEVEN ACRES. PRICE ONLY £4,000 OR NEAR OFFER.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FAVOURITE REACH OF THAMES.

35 minutes Town; favourite stretch of the River; above flood level; on gravel soil.



LUXURIOUSLY FITTED RESIDENCE.

Oak panelled lounge, billiard room, two other reception rooms with costly permanent decorations, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, exceptionally fine offices.

Electric light and power; central heating; co.'s water and gas.

Garages, brick-built boathouse, other useful outbuildings, also cottage if desired.

LOVELY PLEASURE GROUNDS,

Tennis court, terraces, ornamental flower beds, well-stocked kitchen garden.

IN ALL TWO ACRES.

FIRST REASONABLE OFFER SECURES THE PROPERTY.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DEVON AND DORSET BORDERS.

Three miles from Axminster and 3½ miles from Seaton.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE,

occupying an excellent position, with views across the lovely Valley of the Axe.

Four reception, gun room, gentlemen's lavatory, 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices with servants' hall.

Electric light and power. Central heating. Telephone. Good water supply. Excellent drainage.

FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS,

with tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, rosery, paddock, &c., in all nearly

5 ACRES.

Stabling and garage with gardener's cottage and two other cottages.

FREEHOLD £6,000.

Further details of the Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-4, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

STEVENAGE AND KNEBWORTH.

25 MINUTES TOWN: MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

Exceptionally well-appointed Residence with lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices.

Electric light; Co.'s water; main drainage; telephone; large garage; outbuildings.

REMARKABLY FINE PLEASURE GROUNDS

with large tennis court, wide herbaceous borders, rosery, well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden, together with charming wood, the total area extending to about

2½ ACRES.

HUNTING. GOLF. SHOOTING IN THE DISTRICT.

ONLY £4,000 FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY ORDER OF K. A. LAYTON-BENNETT, ESQ., F.C.A., THE TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY.

WEST SUSSEX.

AMONG THE FOOTHILLS OF THE SOUTH DOWNS, ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM HAVANT, EIGHT FROM CHICHESTER, AND TWELVE FROM PETERSFIELD.

A RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING, AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

OF ABOUT

1,600 ACRES

(FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF MR. HENRY S. HORNE),

having during the past few years had many thousands spent upon it and used for the breeding of pedigree cattle upon an extensive scale and on scientific principles.

THE ESTATE IS A HIGHLY PRESERVED PHEASANT SHOOT.

A HOUSE IN THE STYLE OF THE TUDORS.
GREAT HALL 55ft. by 25ft., with raftered roof and minstrel gallery.
FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.
NINE BED ROOMS.
FIVE BATH ROOMS.
COMPLETE OFFICES.

EXCELLENT WATER.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.
CONSTANT HOT WATER.

Telephone with Estate extension.

STABLING. GARAGES. CHAUFFEUR'S QUARTERS.

Squash racquets court, heated greenhouses.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

LAWNS FOR TENNIS AND BOWLS.

HARD COURT.

ONE ACRE WALLED GARDEN.

TWO SETS OF BUILDINGS.

MODERN ABATTOIR.

NINE COTTAGES.

STABLING FOR RACE-HORSES.

About

300 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AS A WHOLE, OR MIGHT BE DIVIDED.

SECOND FARM

with two Houses, two sets of buildings, seven cottages, and about

400 ACRES.

THIRD FARM

with two Houses, two sets of buildings, Shooting Lodge, model kennels, 16 cottages, and about

900 ACRES.

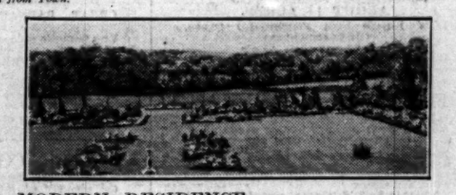
THE WHOLE FORMS ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE AND BEST EQUIPPED ESTATES IN THE SOUTH, ALL IN HAND AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

INSPECTED AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED.

Illustrated Brochure from Mr. WALTER D. HOLLIS, Resident Land Agent, East Marden; or HARRODS Estate Offices, 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"BATTLERSWELLS," HAREFIELD, MIDDLESEX.

Wonderful position, commanding glorious views to the Hoy's Back Country; Northwood and Rickmansworth two miles. Watford 4½ miles. In the heart of the Country, only 15 miles from Town.



PICTURESQUE FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE,

with lounge hall, three reception, oak floors, oak staircase, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, up-to-date offices; central heating; electric light; company's water; large garage. Beautiful matured grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, large paddock, in all about SIX ACRES. Also Battlerswells Farm, good farmhouse and buildings, rich pasture and valuable woodland, in all

ABOUT 118 ACRES. GOLF. SHOOTING.

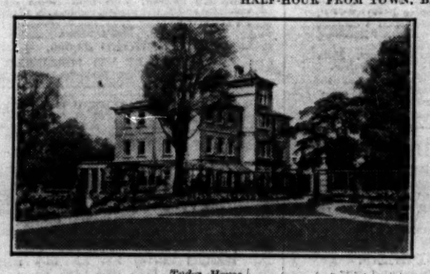
Long road frontage, ripe for development. For SALE Privately, or AUCTION in July.

Further details of the Auctioneers, Messrs. SWANNELL and SLY, 3, Maxwell-road, Northwood, Middlesex; or HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

TUDOR HOUSE & TUDOR COURT, HANWORTH, MIDDLESEX.

HALF-HOUR FROM TOWN. BETWEEN FELTHAM AND SUNBURY.



Tudor House.

Tudor Court.

THE HISTORICAL FREEHOLD PROPERTY, "TUDOR HOUSE,"

comprising substantially-built RESIDENCE, with delightful gardens, two hard tennis courts, moat and orchard of eight acres, good paddocks, fine old trees and flowering shrubs, and woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 21 ACRES,

in which is included "TUDOR COURT," a wonderfully preserved old building converted into Flats, Bungalows, Cottages; garages for eight or more cars; beautifully laid-out courtyard; well let, producing an estimated and actual gross income of £740 per annum.

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION of the purchase, subject to existing short tenancies.

For SALE Privately, or, if unsold, by AUCTION later. Auctioneers: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEES. AT AN ASTONISHINGLY LOW RESERVE. ONE-SEVENTH OF COST.

OADBY, NEAR LEICESTER

TWO MILES FROM THE TOWN AND STATION.

UNIQUE ELIZABETHAN STYLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

erected for owner's occupation, beautifully built and fitted in a superb manner; approached by 150 yards drive, commanding good views; outer and lounge oak-panelled halls, cloak room, three reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed rooms, two bath-dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices; company's electric light, gas, and water; central heating; independent hot water system; garage (six cars), room over; outhouses.

WONDERFUL PLEASURE GARDENS IN ITALIAN STYLE,

with formal gardens, two first-class tennis lawns, wide herbaceous borders, kitchen garden. ORCHARD, and PADDOCKS,

IN ALL ABOUT 12 ACRES.

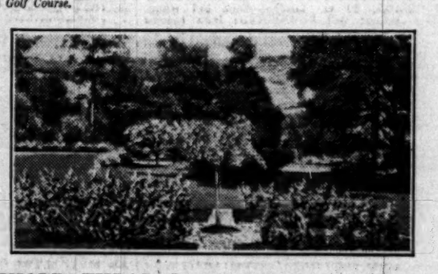
HUNTING (QUORN AND FERNIE). GOLF. VACANT POSSESSION.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR IF UNSOLD, AUCTION IN JULY.—Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TWO HOURS FROM LONDON BY EXPRESS TRAIN.

TOWER HOUSE, WOODCHESTER.

Close to Minchinhampton Golf Course.



DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED FREEHOLD TUDOR RESIDENCE,

in first-rate order. Outer and inner halls, cloak room, five reception, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices. Electric light, 'phone, central heating. Large garage. Three cottages (two vacant). Charming fully-stocked pleasure grounds,

IN ALL ABOUT SIX ACRES.

For SALE, Privately, or by AUCTION later.—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF LORD MOSTYN.

WILTS (NEAR CHIPPENHAM).

Hunting with Duke of Beaufort's four days a week, and one day with Lord Bathurst's. Near Norton Beaufort Polo Club. Fishing. Golf.

MANOR HOUSE OF GEORGIAN PERIOD,

luxuriously appointed, and on two floors only; beautiful situation, facing South, and commanding glorious views of the Downs.

Hall, cloak room, four reception, ten principal bed rooms, six secondary bed rooms, four bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Modern Drainage.

Four Cottages (with vacant possession); first-class stabling for 16 hunters; garage, accommodation for four cars; excellent outbuildings. Delightful grounds with full-sized squash rackets court, tennis lawn, pasture and parkland.

IN ALL

ABOUT 45 ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WONDERFUL SITUATION. DISTANT VIEW OF THE ISLAND.

FRINGE OF NEW FOREST.

GOLF. HUNTING. FISHING. SHOOTING.

One of the most interesting and fascinating old HOUSES in this part of the county: recently the subject of enormous expenditure, luxuriously equipped and in perfect order.

Hall, four reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms (lavatory basins in bed rooms).

Central heating; electric light; company's water; telephone.

Lodge; garage with chauffeur's accommodation. Beautifully timbered grounds, in all about

26 ACRES. FREEHOLD £10,000.

Might be let furnished for summer months.

HARRODS Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BEACONSFIELD AND AMERSHAM.

A HOME OF DISTINCTION AND CHARM.

Surrounded by Earl Howe's estate, and beautifully wooded so as to be particularly immune from being overbuilt or distant views being spoiled. 500ft. up, facing due South, and enjoying panoramic views extending over Surrey and Hog's Back.

HIGHEST CLASS MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT, including all modern improvements in heating, lighting, and plumbing.

THIS EXCELLENT REPLICA OF A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

presents the last word in luxury and comfort.

Oak-panelled entrance, staircase and halls. Four large and handsome reception rooms, music or recreation room, marble loggia with long balcony. 15 bed rooms, five luxuriously equipped bath rooms, and very good offices. Entrance lodge and good garage accommodation; ample stabling, including two cottages, model farmery with cottage.

Wonderful pleasure grounds with many rare and unique shrubs and flowers, magnificent rock gardens of about 1½ acre, with shrubs, Alpine flowers, &c.; tennis courts, wide herbaceous borders, walled kitchen garden, and orchard.

IN ALL 53 ACRES.

The woodlands include Penburr Wood and Corkers Wood, and are so situated as to shield the residence.

For SALE at extremely moderate price considering location, value of site, and cost of building.

Further details of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A PHENOMENAL BARGAIN.

EXETER AND PLYMOUTH (BETWEEN)

ON A HIGH PLATEAU. EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE

beautifully situate in a fine sporting district.

Three reception, billiards room, nine principal bed rooms, dressing rooms, servants' quarters, bath room, and offices.

Electric light. Good water supply.

Home farm. Lodge and five cottages. Garage and stabling.

1,567 ACRES,

including 1,200 acres of moorland; remainder comprising meadowland, woodland, pasture, &c.

WILL ACCEPT £9,000 FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

TO BE LET FURNISHED UP TO THREE MONTHS.

VERY REASONABLE RENT.

HEART OF CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY.

A UNIQUE RIVER PROPERTY.

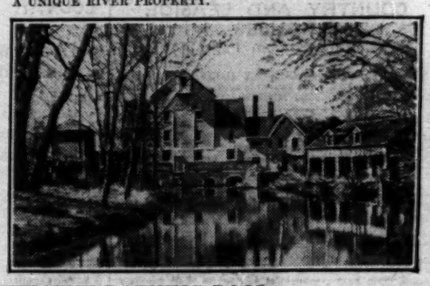
A XVth CENTURY HOUSE and Water Mill, the latter beautifully converted as an annexe to the house, with imposing sitting room (special dancing floor).

Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone, and every modern convenience.

Flagged entrance hall, three fine reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, complete offices, and large games room 45ft. by 25ft.

The property has a wealth of old oak beams, open fireplaces and other characteristic Tudor features.

PLEASURE GROUNDS of remarkable beauty, with enclosed En Tout Cas Tennis Court, rose and formal gardens, brick terrace, herbaceous borders, lawns, &c.



MAGNIFICENT BATHING POOL,

the total area extending to about EIGHT ACRES, bounded by a River with 300-yard frontage affording excellent boating and fishing facilities. Cottage, Chauffeur's and Gardener's Rooms. Large Garage. Other useful Outbuildings.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RT. HON. SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, K.G., M.P.

CHARMING FIFTEENTH-CENTURY SUSSEX FARM HOUSE,

ABOUT 500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

Amidst ideal surroundings near

MAYFIELD, HEATHFIELD,

and within easy reach of the coast.

The RESIDENCE has been the subject of an ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE IN "COUNTRY LIFE."

and has wealth of oak beams and other characteristics.

Three reception, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices.

Electric light, modern conveniences, two cottages, garage, stabling.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS,

laid out with terraces, tennis and croquet lawns, orchard, paddock, kitchen garden, in all about

NINE ACRES. A GIFT AT £5,500.

Strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.

AT A VERY LOW RESERVE TO ENSURE A SALE.

"THE MOAT HOUSE," FINCHAM, NORFOLK.

A mid delightful country, 5½ miles Downham Market, 12 miles King's Lynn.

DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

surrounded by well-timbered inexpensive grounds, with moat garden, tennis lawns, rose and formal gardens, well-stocked walled kitchen garden, fruit trees, pasture, in all about

15½ ACRES.

Entrance hall, cloak room, three-four reception rooms, ten bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices; electric light, central heating, independent hot water system, company's water, modern drainage; garage, stabling, outhouses, three cottages (two vacant).

FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR, IF UNSOLD, AUCTION LATER.

Joint Auctioneers:—Messrs. A. B. BARNES (Incorporating Durant and Wright), King's Lynn, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

EXECUTORS' BARGAIN.

BETWEEN HOLMWOOD & EWHURST.

AMIDST WONDERFUL SCENERY.

Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; central heating; electric light; excellent water; garage; stabling; outbuildings; lodge with bath room.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS,

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Tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, coppice, shrubbery of rhododendrons, in all about

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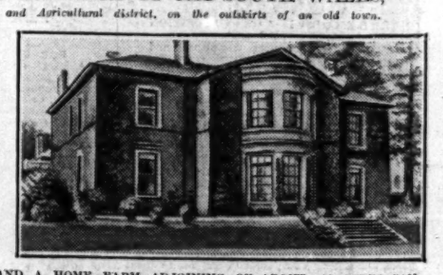

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